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L.U.N.C.
Commerce R. R.

VOL. 76 NO. 9

# textile bulletin

SEPTEMBER • 1950

Turn to Page 57 of this issue for a preview in print of the 16th Southern Textile Exposition, which is to be held Oct. 2-7 at Greenville, S. C.

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Modern automatic machines speed the manufacture of tubes to precision dimensions—parallel, convolute or spiral wound. SONOCO is equipped to make tubes to any specifications for the textile industry.

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SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
BRANTFORD ONT. HARTSVILLE S. C. MYSTIC CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

# Why Mills Get More out of Looms that give them *Direct "Veeder-Readings"*

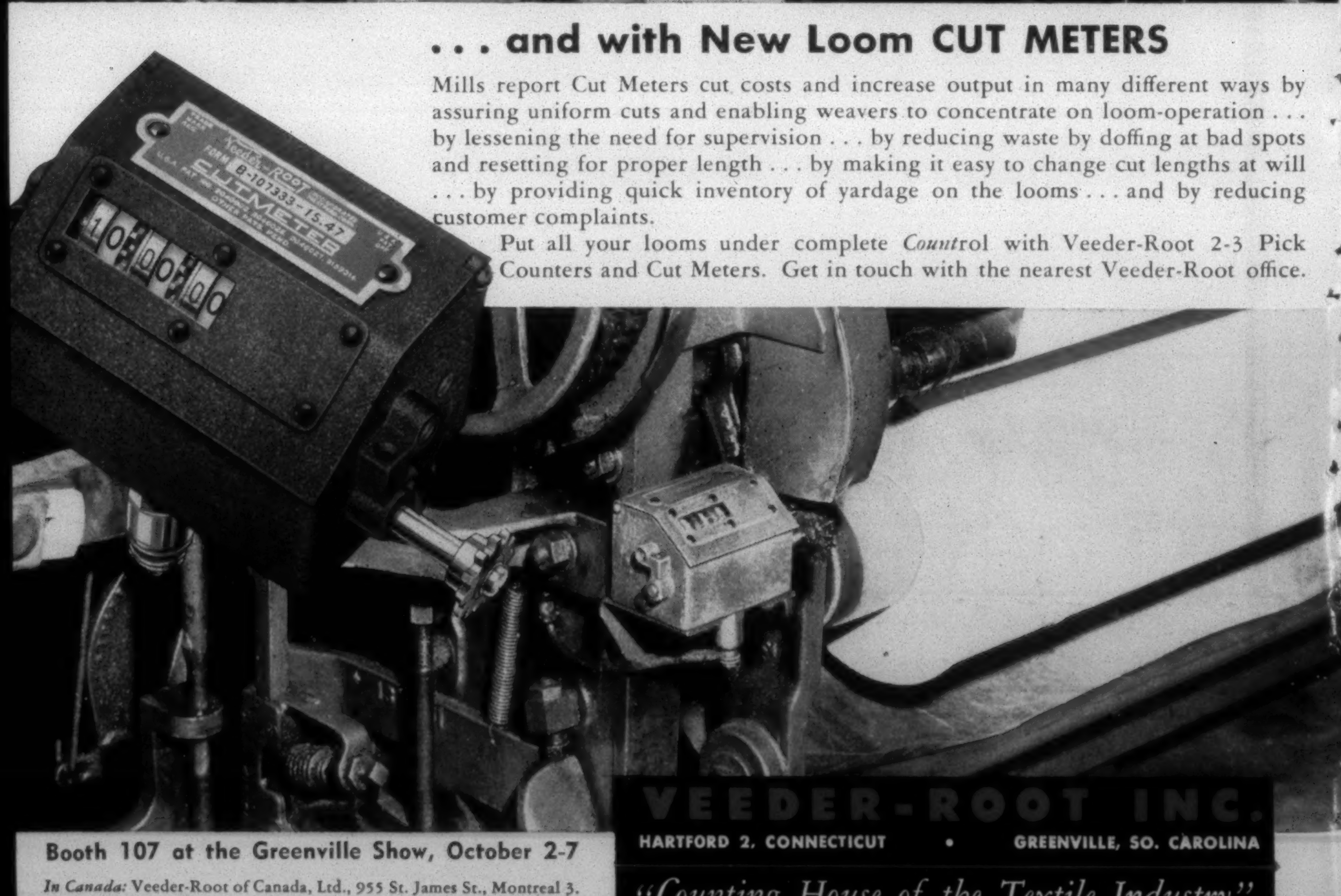
## . . . with 2-3 Convertible Pick Counters

Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters are easier to install . . . to read . . . to reset (no pull-out required) . . . to lubricate . . . and to convert from 2 to 3-shift operation, which can be done right in the mill. Also, convenient production-card on every counter enables overseers to tell instantly whether any loom is lagging. And the new *locked counting wheel* stubbornly resists overthrowing. These vantage-points of modern Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters are *your* check-list of pick-counter value. *So check now,* and see how much more you can get out of your weave-room with modern V-R Pick Counters.

## . . . and with New Loom CUT METERS

Mills report Cut Meters cut costs and increase output in many different ways by assuring uniform cuts and enabling weavers to concentrate on loom-operation . . . by lessening the need for supervision . . . by reducing waste by doffing at bad spots and resetting for proper length . . . by making it easy to change cut lengths at will . . . by providing quick inventory of yardage on the looms . . . and by reducing customer complaints.

Put all your looms under complete *Count*rol with Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counters and Cut Meters. Get in touch with the nearest Veeder-Root office.



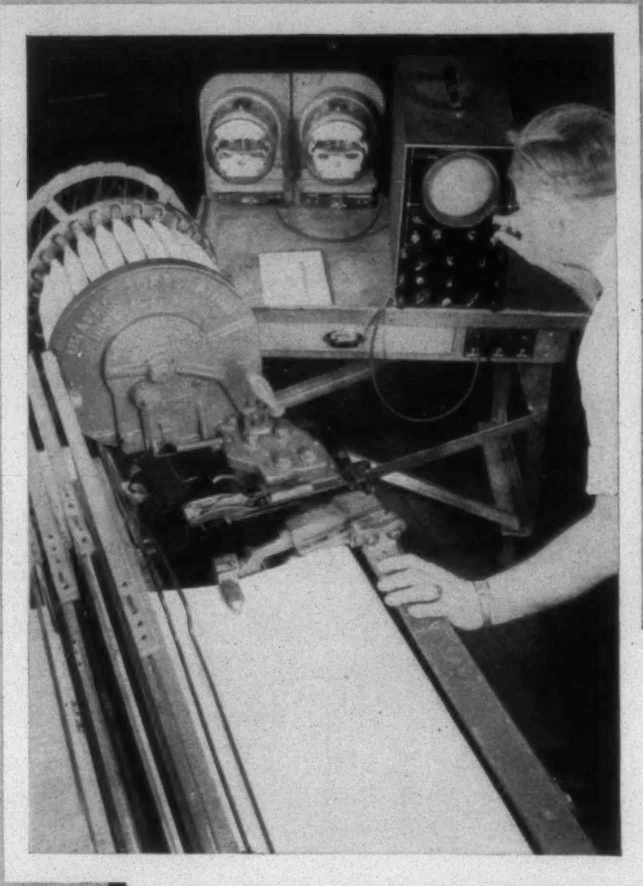
**Booth 107 at the Greenville Show, October 2-7**

*In Canada:* Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., 955 St. James St., Montreal 3.

**VEEDER-ROOT INC.**

HARTFORD 2, CONNECTICUT • GREENVILLE, SO. CAROLINA

*"Counting House of the Textile Industry"*



## Loom Research

**OSCILLOGRAPH RECORDER**

The oscilloscope and oscillograph are used by Draper engineers to resolve the important functions of loom mechanisms. Valuable information is gathered from instantaneous power consumption curves and stress analysis curves. The sequence of events is determined to the smallest fraction of a second. Trial and error methods are eliminated when these two important research instruments are used to explore the all-important subject of loom timing.

These devices are just two of the tools that are used by Draper engineers to develop better looms for you. To perform successfully the tasks of these confused times, we must build and you must have machines that are constantly improved to meet each new demand. Draper research is your guarantee that Draper looms will continue to be the best in the world.

*A Draper product is a proven product*

# DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta, Ga. Hopedale, Massachusetts Spartanburg, S.C.

# *Tour* THE FINEST TEXTILE EQUIPMENT OF AMERICA, ENGLAND & WESTERN EUROPE

A thought provoking tour for mill executives . . . packed with worthwhile ideas for increasing slashing speeds, reducing gilling costs, winding braider bobbins, improving sliver quality, pushing uptwisting production . . . a trip planned for you by some of the world's most distinguished textile machinery designers. Mindful of your travel time limitations, Atkinson, Haserick & Co. has assembled from all over the world the *largest and finest machinery exhibit* of its 127 year history in Annex 2 of Textile Hall, Greenville. Won't you and your entire staff join us in a tour of these modern machines:—

*See!*

Platt Bros.' MS-2 High Draft (Trizona) Roving Frame

Platt Bros.' Cotton Card

Platt Bros.' MU-1 Light Package Uptwister

Platt Bros.' M-1 Ring Spinning Frame

Hibbert Hot Air Slasher

Tweedales & Smalley's Wet Ring Twister

Societé Alsaciénné de Construction Mécaniques' PLB & SAG Worsted Combs

HACOBA Braider Bobbin, Narrow Fabric & Pirn Winders

Holdsworth Gill Reducers

SUPER MARKET
of the
Textile Industry

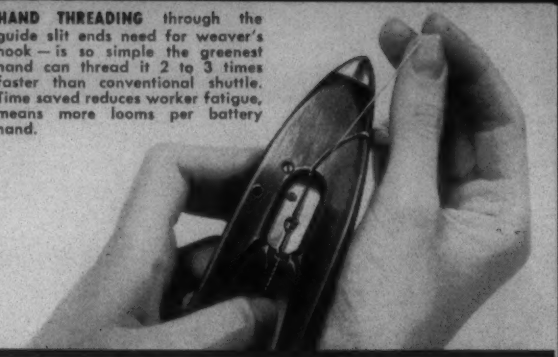
IN ANNEX 2
16th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION
GREENVILLE, S. C.
OCTOBER 2 to 7, 1950

**Atkinson, Haserick & Co.**
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1823
*Textile Machinery Agents and Engineers*
211 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON 6, MASS.
1639 W. MOREHEAD ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

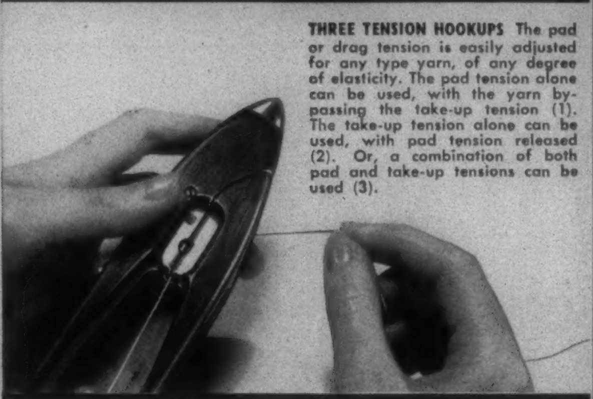
# LOOK... NO HOOK...

up to 3 times faster threading!

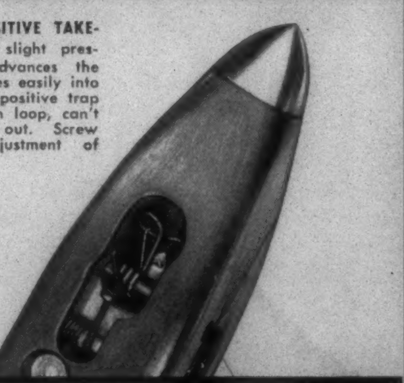
**HAND THREADING** through the guide slit ends need for weaver's hook — is so simple the greenest hand can thread it 2 to 3 times faster than conventional shuttle. Time saved reduces worker fatigue, means more looms per battery hand.



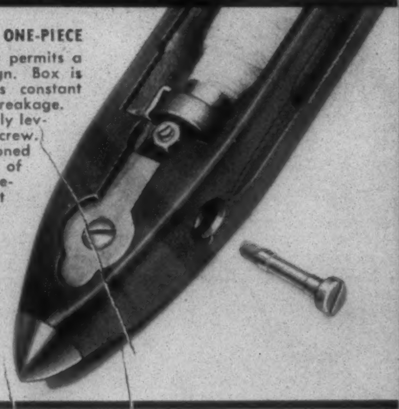
**THREE TENSION HOOKUPS** The pad or drag tension is easily adjusted for any type yarn, of any degree of elasticity. The pad tension alone can be used, with the yarn by-passing the take-up tension (1). The take-up tension alone can be used, with pad tension released (2). Or, a combination of both pad and take-up tensions can be used (3).



**TROUBLE-FREE, POSITIVE TAKE-UP** In threading, slight pressure of finger advances the loop and yarn slides easily into position. Provides positive trap — yarn is locked in loop, can't balloon or work out. Screw permits easy adjustment of tension.



**NEW, STRONGER ONE-PIECE BOX** Flange-type, it permits a closed bottom design. Box is stronger, withstands constant vibration without breakage. Spindle can be quickly leveled with adjusting screw. Box can be dimensioned to take any type of quill. Patented double-shouldered steel bolt can't work out through front or back wall. Avoids danger of reed spoilage or smashes from break outs.



US *presents the New*

## GOSSELIN "3 in 1" TENSION SHUTTLE

Pat. applied for

Here's a new pacemaker for production from C&K Shuttle-changing Looms that will set entirely new records of speed and efficiency.

Hand threaded in a flash, it eliminates the need for the weaver's hook. Skilled hands can cut threading time to one-third, thus looms per battery hand can be considerably increased.

Offering a choice of 3 tension hook-ups in one shuttle, its versatility is unrivaled. With one type shuttle you can handle yarn of any degree of elasticity, meet an endless variety of weaving specifications. Accordingly, your shuttle inventory can be materially reduced. *No other shuttle* provides *both* pad tension and take-up controls.

Check over the many exclusive features of the U S Gosselin Tension Shuttle listed here. Then ask your U S representative for a demonstration. You'll agree it's the "all-purpose" shuttle you've always wanted . . . a time-saving, trouble-free, production-boosting pacemaker that will win enthusiastic approval from battery hands and front office alike.

## US BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

LAWRENCE • MASSACHUSETTS

**PROVIDENCE, R. I. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • JOHNSON CITY, TENN. GREENVILLE, S. C. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • • *Representatives:* CHICAGO:** Albert R. Breen, 80 E. Jackson Blvd. • **CANADA:** W. J. Westaway, Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont. • **ALABAMA:** Young & Van Supply Co., Birmingham

# Save Wear and Power with Sinclair Lily White Oils

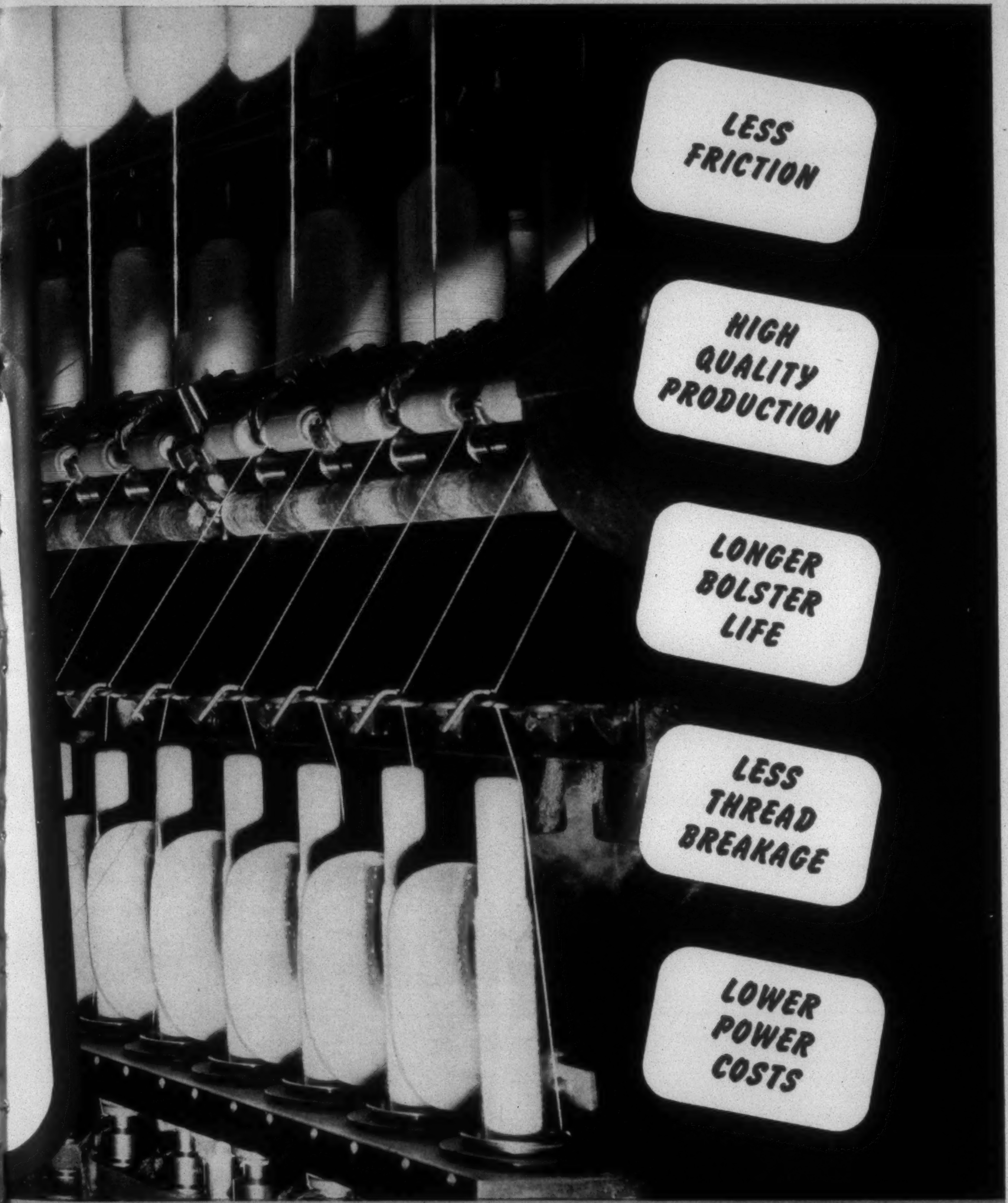
Mill records show bolster wear may be cut as much as two-thirds by using Sinclair Lily White Oils. This is an important saving. For not only does less bolster wear mean less spindle wobble and fewer replacements but, even more important, it signifies less spindle frictional drag.

The drag saved on each spindle might seem trifling. But multiplied by the large number of spindles in your mill, it adds up to a big saving in power load and cost.

Improved Sinclair Lily White Oils, AX, BX, and CX are specially compounded for low friction loss and reduced power demand. They wash out readily. They are also effective rust preventives. To save wear and power, use Sinclair Lily White Oils.

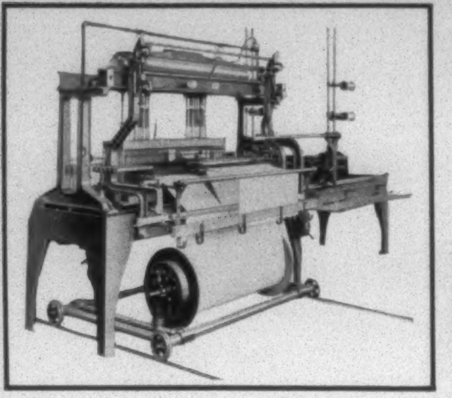
*SEE SINCLAIR FIRST • BOOTH 103 • SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION*

**SINCLAIR TEXTILE**



**LUBRICANTS**

Your nearest supplier of Sinclair products will gladly arrange for lubrication counsel, or write to Sinclair Refining Company, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.



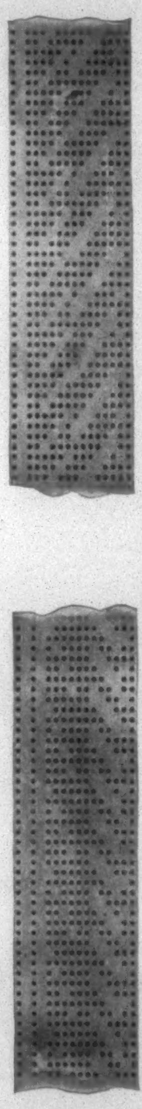
## THIS MACHINE WILL DRAW-IN

## ANY DRAFTABLE PATTERN UP TO 26 HARNESS

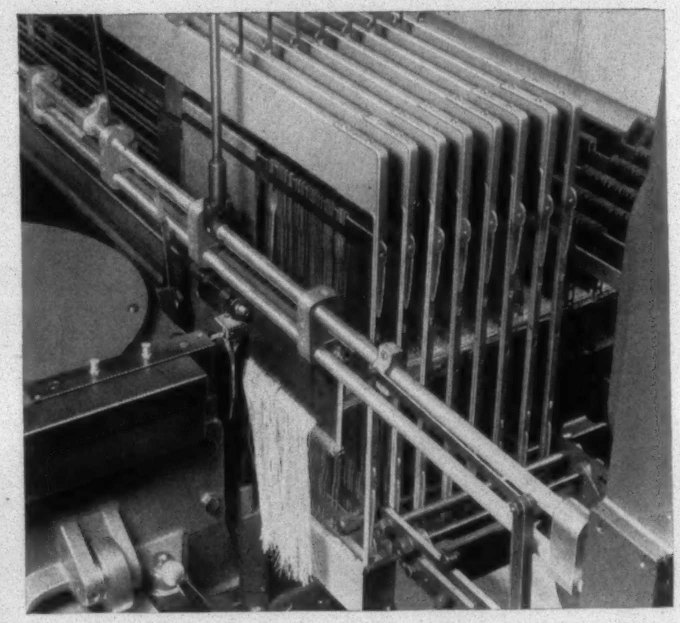
## 6 BANKS OF DROP WIRES, AND REED

## BARBER-COLMAN DRAWING-IN MACHINE

**FAST!**
**ACCURATE!**
**SAVES TIME!**
**SAVES MONEY!**



The strips down the center are photographs of two typical punched metal pattern ribbons which control the machine by determining the elements through which each thread will be drawn. All elements are drawn in one operation.



For practical purposes, there is *no limit* to what this machine can handle. No matter how complicated the pattern, if it can be drafted, the machine will draw it—just as fast and just as accurately as any simple pattern. At the show we demonstrated a plaid that went over 500 threads before the pattern repeated. You can put one, two, or three threads through a single harness eye, if you want to. You can have the dents in the reed drawn regular (like 3-3-3-3) or irregular sequence (like 4-3-1-4-2), or any other arrangement you need. Best of all, you can get your warp ready for the loom in a *fraction* of the time it would take by hand—and repeat it just as quickly any time you like. If you want to save *time* and *money*, investigate the possibilities of this machine at the first opportunity.

**AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES**

**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

**ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.**

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**CORN PRODUCTS** REFINING COMPANY

**17 BATTERY PLACE • NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK**

# WHY

## AN EASY ROAD TO VAT FASTNESS

are water soluble esters of vat dyes. They produce the same brilliant shades and have the same fastness properties as the parent vat dyestuffs from which they are derived. On cotton and rayon they are more level dyeing and have better penetration than ordinary vats. Prints are smoother and clearer than normally applied vat dyestuffs. On wool Algosols have superior light and wash fastness without impairment to the quality of the wool. The method of applying Algosols is simple and inexpensive.

### COTTON

*Mercerized cotton piece goods of constructions otherwise difficult to color, have outstanding smoothness and penetration when dyed with Algosols. The shades of colored yarns used for cross-dyed effects in striped shirtings, etc. are not affected when over-dyed with Algosols. Mercerized and other types of cotton yarn dyed in package dyeing equipment are uniform, evenly colored from outside to center and free from crossovers.*

### RAYON

*Rayon piece goods composed of filament, spun rayon or filament-spun rayon yarn when dyed by the continuous method or on the jig have solid, clear shades and excellent fastness. Rayon skeins are easily dyed on the 'Cascade' type machine. Algosols are excellently suited for dyeing packages and cakes in pressure dyeing equipment.*

### MIXED FIBERS

*Suitings and dress goods of spun rayon and wool blends dyed in solid shades meet all fastness requirements. Special effects can be obtained on cotton-wool and rayon-wool mixtures by dyeing the wool and leaving the cellulosic fibers undyed or on viscose-acetate blends the viscose can be dyed fast color and the acetate tinted to yield two-tone effects.*

### WOOL

*Suitings dyed with Algosols have excellent fastness properties even in light shades. Blankets and knitting yarns have outstanding fastness to light and washing. Algosols are recommended for dyeing slubbing and yarns in circulating machines. Shrink-proofed wool dyed with Algosols has excellent fastness to light and repeated washings. Wool can be dyed with Algosols without impairment to the quality of the wool.*

### PRINTING

*In roller, screen and resist printing prints are smoother and colors clearer than the normally applied vat dyestuffs from which they are derived. Algosols have excellent light and wash fastness and do not crock. Blotch printed drapery fabrics have smooth grounds with excellent fastness to light and washing. Algosols are ideal companion colors for Rapidogens and Fast Color Salts.*

### COST

*The simplicity of application, saving in time, lower cost of chemicals, superior dyeing and printing results offset any increase in dye cost over ordinary vats in light and medium shades. Not infrequently Algosols prove cheaper in light shades.*

✓ **DELIVERIES** To insure prompt deliveries stocks are carried in warehouses strategically located throughout the country.

*Technical information, product samples and the service of a highly trained technical staff are yours for the asking.*

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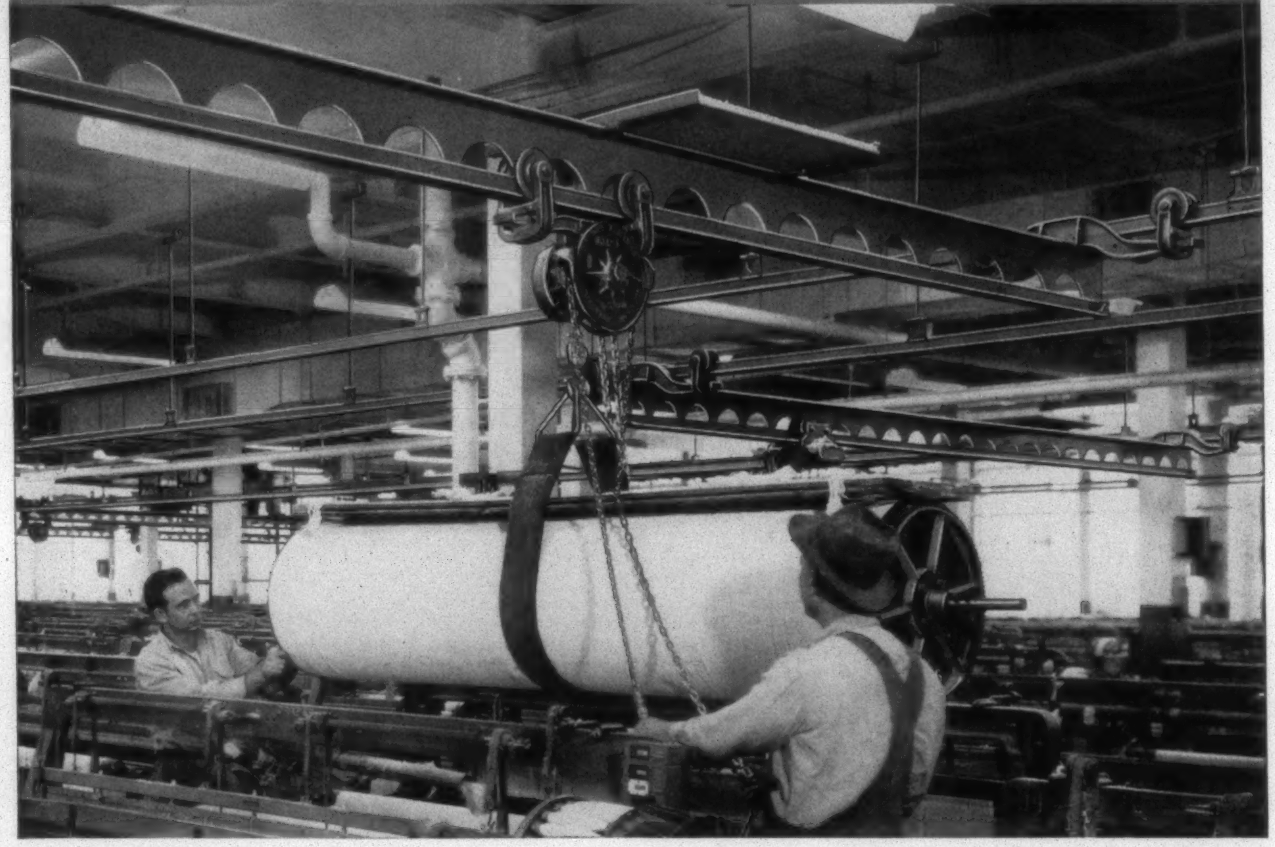
## *The Fast, Safe, Efficient Way to*

# HANDLE 24″ AND 30″ BEAMS IN THE WEAVE ROOM



Because of large economies resulting, textile mills are rapidly going from the old 18″ standard to 24″ and 30″ diameter beams. This means heavy beams with harness — often running 1000 to 1500 pounds — far too cumbersome to handle manually with old-time floor dollies. It also means sizes larger than shaft alleys in most weave rooms will accommodate.

The only natural and obvious solution to the handling of such large beams in the weave room is the use of simple, inexpensive Cleveland Tramrail cranes, or track and switch systems. Thereby, heavy beams can be easily moved overhead to any loom by one man. Aisle widths need not be changed. The same crane that places a beam in a loom removes and transports the cloth.

Efficient storage racks can be used with Cleveland Tramrail systems, permitting orderly storage of beams, three or more high. Any beam can be selected without disturbing others and delivered directly to any loom without rehandling.

Safety is improved tremendously when Cleveland Tramrail is provided. Hernias become practically non-existent. Injury to beams is greatly reduced. Floor damage is minimized.

**We have engineered, sold and installed hundreds of Cleveland Tramrail systems in textile plants throughout the two Carolinas, and offer you the benefit of this experience on your next survey requirement.**

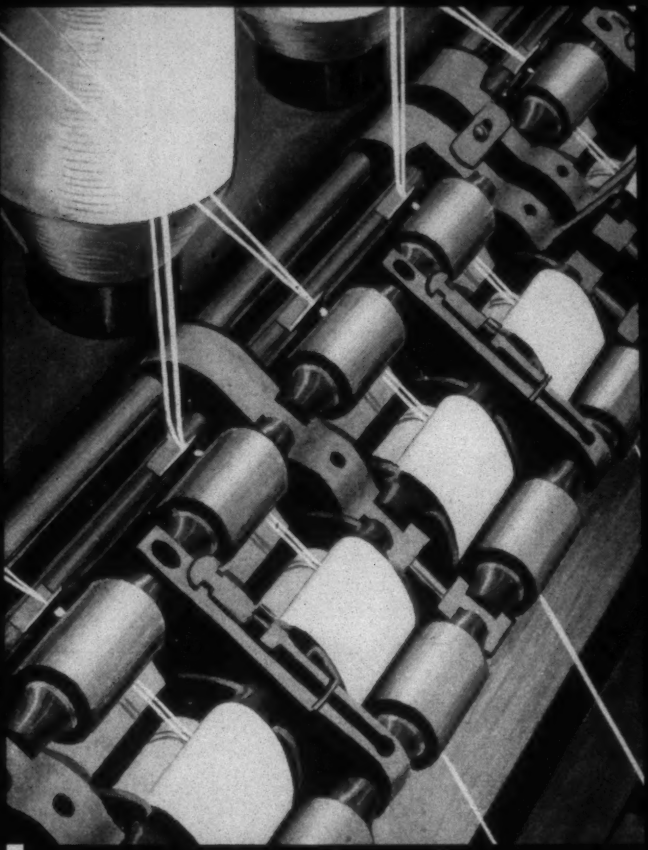
***In North and South Carolina Consult***

S. R. BROOKSHIRE
V. G. BROOKSHIRE

# ENGINEERING SALES CO.

BUILDERS BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# Best in the long draft!



## Dayco Long Draft Aprons last longer, give up to 10% more uniform yarn!

Here is a Dayco Long Draft Apron. It will outperform any apron on your frames, give you up to 10% more uniform yarn. It will stay on the frames when you start up, too.

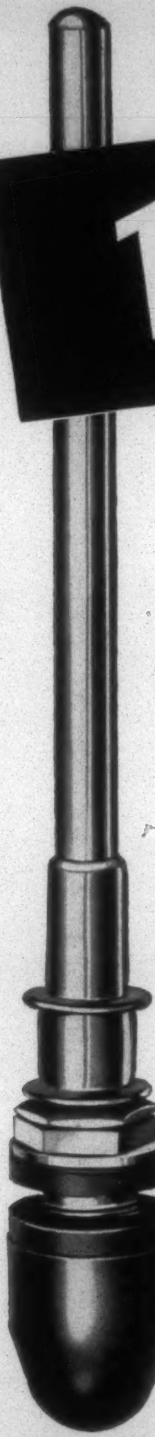
This Dayco Apron is made in one endless piece, without laps or splices that can tear the sliver. Its thickness is uniform. (To get technical: inside diameters are held to a tolerance of 1/64″, thickness to .050″, plus or minus .002″.) Such accuracy gives as much as 10% more uniform yarn. Correct friction coefficient on both inside and outside surfaces. Each apron is tested to meet customer specifications for single or double apron system.

The Dayco Long Draft Apron WILL: last longer, give more uniform yarn, handle natural and synthetic fibers equally well, keep yarn clean (white drafting surface). It WILL NOT: curl, split, crack, break, distort, stretch or groove. Won't flip off, pick up lint, mark the yarn, or be affected by heat, cold, oils, humidity, dyes or hard ends. To cut costs in your long draft operations, write:

**THE DAYTON RUBBER CO.,** ***Textile Division***
**Woodside Bldg., Greenville, South Carolina**

*Exhibitor, 16th Southern Textile Exposition*
*October 2-7, 1950, Greenville, S. C., Booth 130*

**Dayton Rubber**



OPERATING OVER

1,000,000

NEW ERA SPINDLES

**has given us concrete evidence that they are always successful in reducing costs.**

**Reports are coming back on the performance of over a million New Era Spindles. Those reports have considerable authority behind them!**

**They contain such convincing statements as these:**

*"No greasing or oiling has been done to these spindles since their installation over two years ago"*

*"Yarn quality produced from spinning frames equipped with New Era Spindles is definitely improved. We attribute this to the more uniform speed"*

*"Wear on spinning tapes is cut to a minimum, and we are replacing 60% less tapes on New Era Spindles than on the conventional type"*

*"More labor saving, material saving and replacement saving"*

*"The investment in these spindles and bobbins will pay its way out in about four years. These spindles have to date been no maintenance problem whatever"*

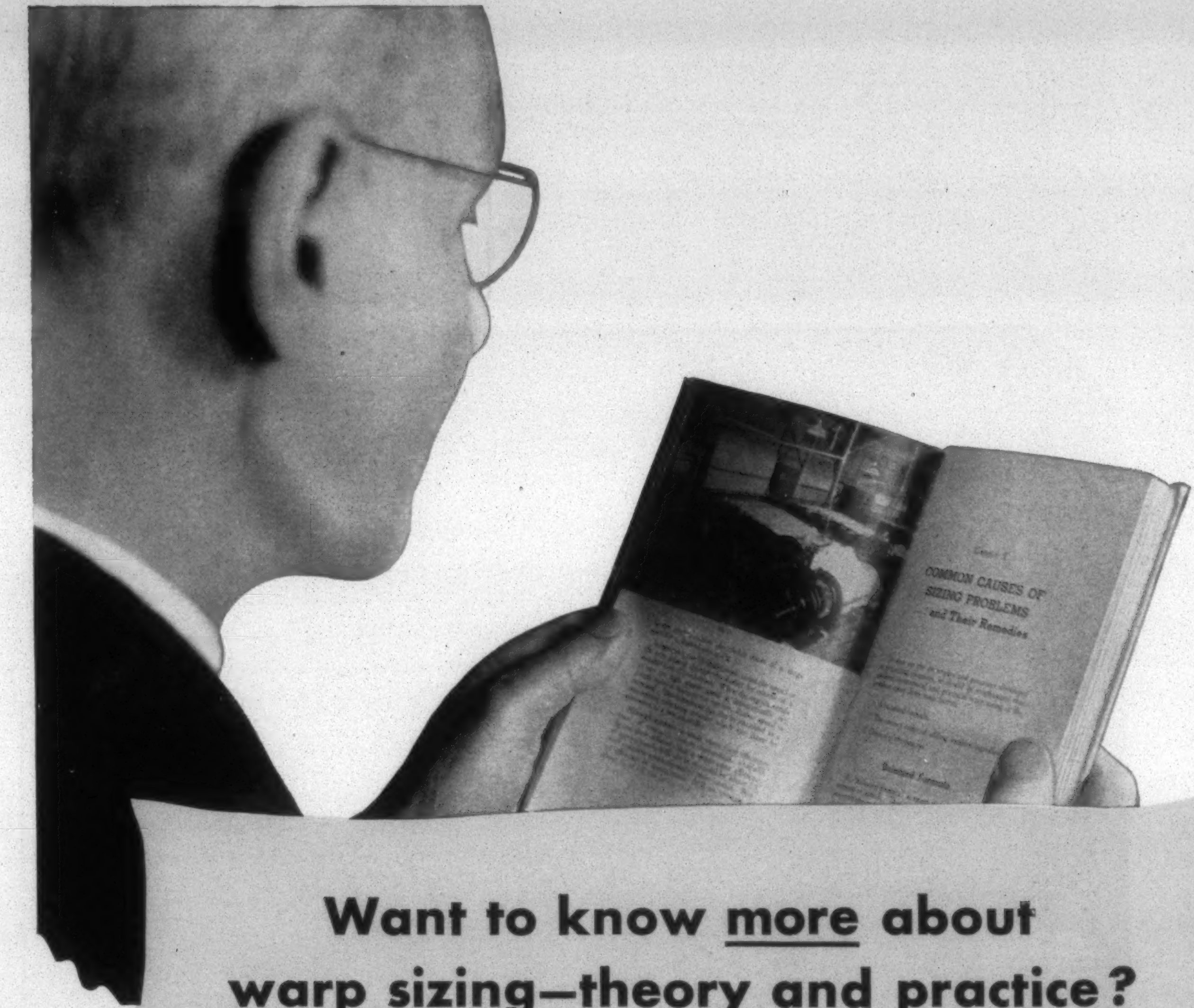
*"It was found that our spinning frames could be operated with a 7½ HP motor instead of the 10 HP motor required with the old type spindle"*

**A trial installation of New Era Spindles in your mill will quickly demonstrate how you can save power, reduce maintenance, and improve quality. On request, our engineers will make a forecast of savings that are possible with New Era Spindles.**

SACO-LOWELL

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
*Shops at* BIDDEFORD, MAINE *and* SANFORD, N. C.

*SALES OFFICES:* CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA



## Want to know more about warp sizing—theory and practice?

### Write for this free book

Every cotton mill man concerned with sizing or weaving of warps should have a copy of this revised edition of Houghton's Handbook on Cotton Warp Sizing. It contains 160 pages of data based on long and intimate experience with cotton processing.

Look at the chapter headings: Processing Prior to Sizing . . . Purposes of Warp Sizing . . . Starches . . . Gums and Resins . . . Preservatives . . . Softeners . . . Synthetic Warps . . . Automatic Control . . . Common Problems and Remedies . . . Sizing Formulae. To the man who wants to get ahead, such data will be invaluable.

Of course, Houghton isn't in business to give away handbooks, nor to sell them. We make and sell warp size softeners and other allied products listed below. We want you to test Houghto-Size in your mill, using our on-the-job technical aid. We say it will step up weave-room efficiency and result in greater production.

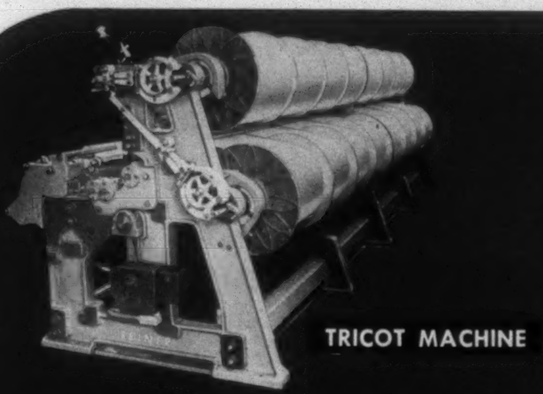
So we offer this Handbook to introduce Houghton, its products and service, to any mill men who have not had first-hand experience with our sizing materials. To get this free book, write us on your mill's letterhead.

**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**
303 W. Lehigh Ave., Phila. 33, Pa.
825 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

*Warp Sizes • Finishes • Surface Active Agents • Rayon and Wool Oils • Textile Lubricants and Leathers*

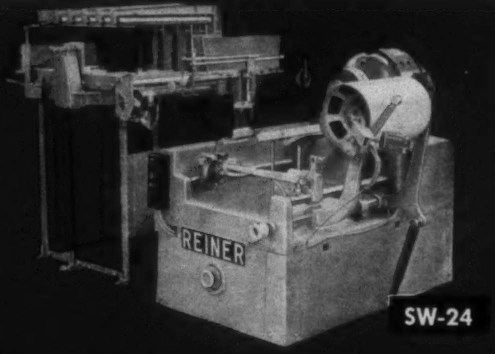
A FRIENDLY WELCOME
AWAITS YOU AT OUR
BOOTH NO. 137
SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION
(GREENVILLE, OCT. 2 to 7)

# REINER



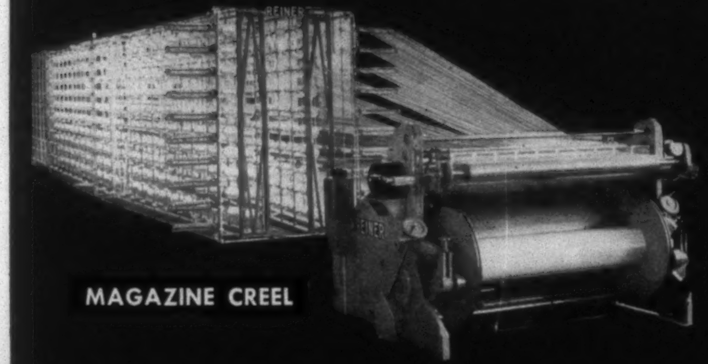
**TRICOT MACHINE**

Since 1903 over six hundred of the justly famous Reiner Tricot Machines have been installed. Since more and more goods are made of nylon and rayon tricot, it pays to investigate the unequalled performance record of this two- and three-bar machine. Detailed catalogs upon request.



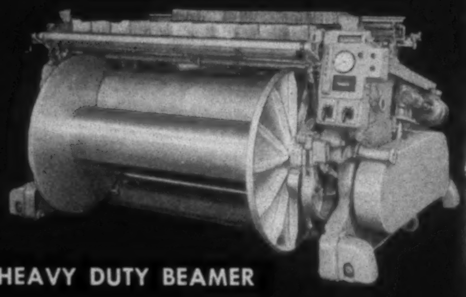
**SW-24**

The SW-24 Sectional Beaming Machine is built to warp nylon, filament rayon, spun rayon, cotton, wool, worsted, etc. It takes spools up to 25" in length with flange diameters up to 24". Adaptable to multiple spools for the millinery and narrow fabrics trades. Catalog available.



**MAGAZINE CREEL**

The Reiner Magazine Creel delivers over end from cylindrical or conical cones, with a capacity for a 4 lb. rayon cone. Its many features include all types of stop motions, cone stabilizers, disc or counter-balanced tensions, tension gates, annunciators, and others. Richly illustrated catalogs are available. A section of a Magazine Creel is being demonstrated in our Booth No. 137.



**HEAVY DUTY BEAMER**

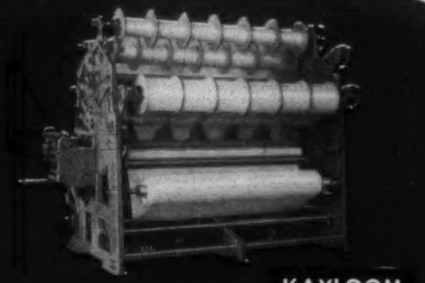
The Model HD Beaming Machine features a flange diameter from 26" to 36". Length of beam to customers' specifications. Suitable for dye beams. This machine is being demonstrated in our Booth No. 137.

FOUNDED
IN
1903

ROBERT REINER INC.

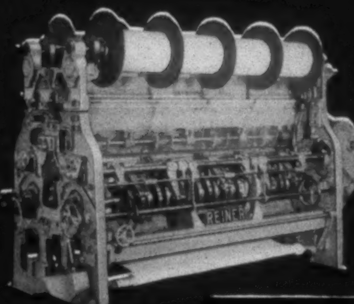
550-564 GREGORY AVENUE
WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY

# machines Lead the Field



**KAYLOOM**

The Kayloom machine is manufactured in two models. Model A is a plain single needle bar high speed special purpose knitting machine. Model B employs a warp and filling. Both models are equipped with latch needles. Pattern control permits wide variations in design, stripes (warpwise or fillingwise), plaid, checks on the square or diagonal, which adds much to the variety of styles that can be produced. Catalog available.



**SIMPLEX MACHINE**

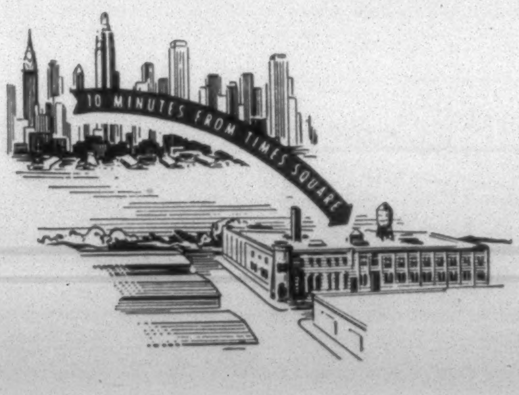
Experienced knitters are aware of the ever-widening acceptance and popularity of goods made of Simplex cloth, such as gloves, twin suits, sports shirts, sport jackets, sport shoes, bed jackets, hand bags, slip covers, nightgowns, dinner jackets, dresses, riding coats, etc. Catalog available.

10 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE. Take Bus Nos. 61, 67, 167 from the Times Square Public Service Terminal at 260 West 42nd Street, New York City. Get off at Pleasant Avenue, Weehawken, New Jersey. From there turn left and walk through the underpass up to Gregory Avenue . . . TELEPHONE: UNION 7-0502, 0503, 0504, and 0505. From New York City call LONGACRE 4-2217.

## For the best machines of their kind, the leaders come to Reiner.

Our Booth No. 137 is expertly staffed and those in attendance are ready to answer any questions related to Reiner machinery. Be sure to pay us a visit to renew old friendships or to get acquainted.

When in New York City, please do not hesitate to call on us; we are located only ten minutes from the very center of the City and would be glad to show you our different plants and manufacturing facilities or to demonstrate Reiner equipment in our showrooms. Please remember—when you order from Reiner, you are assured of craftsmanship and a wealth of experience, requisites of machines par excellence.



## *Ashworth* CARD CLOTHING

**PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Rayon and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery. Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes. Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire. Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire, Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed

The primary business of this company is the manufacturing of card clothing and allied products and, with 4 widely separated factories, we can assure our customers of an uninterrupted supply.

However customers need prompt and efficient service just as much as they need our products. Hence we have six repair shops in as many different textile centers. These shops reclothe top flats, rewind lickerins, etc.

But Ashworth Service goes even further than this. It's too long a story to tell here, so ask us about Ashworth Free Surveys.

**Visit us at Southern Textile Exposition Sections 122 and 123**

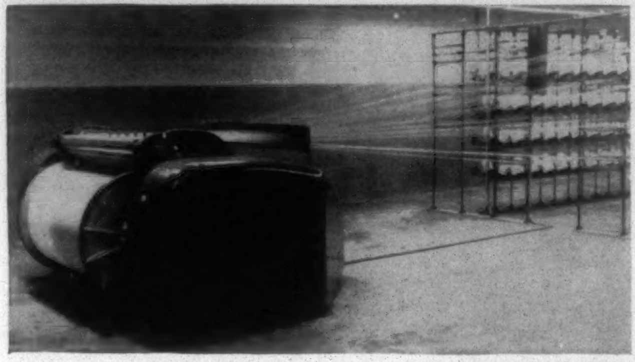
**ASHWORTH BROS., INC.**

*American Card Clothing Co. (Woolen Division)*

FALL RIVER*†‡ WORCESTER*‡ PHILADELPHIA*†‡ ATLANTA†‡
GREENVILLE*†‡ CHARLOTTE†‡ DALLAS†‡ (Textile Supply Co.)
*Factory** *Repair Shop†* *Distributing Point‡*

**4 FACTORIES • • • 6 REPAIR SHOPS • • • 7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS**

# Especially Designed For Large Section Beams



Model SD-49

## The New Cocker Spindle Driven Warper

This is the model which was displayed at the Atlantic City Exhibition. It will handle large section beams with 36″ diameter heads 54½″ between heads or wider, as well as beams with smaller diameter heads. Can be run with either horizontal or vertical creels. Weights approximately 9000 pounds. Heavy construction permits high speeds with minimum of vibration.

**Warner Electric Magnetic Brakes:** provide synchronized control over main drive shaft, presser roll, and cross over roll brakes.

**Large Diameter Press Roll:** adjustable pressure provided by heavy air cylinder.

**Beam Driven and Braked from both Ends:** eliminates undue strain on the beam.

**Driving Heads:** equipped with self-centering chucks, and driving dogs—both controlled by a single operation.

**Beam Loading and Unloading:** easily and quickly done by air cylinder which operates the pressure roll.

**Standard Equipment on all Machines**

**Static Eliminating Bar & Tape-off Bar**

**Electric Pre-determining Counter Clock**

**Electric Speed Indicator**

**Collecting Eyeboard on back of Machine**

**Positive Zig Zag Expansion on Front**

**Push Buttons controlled with Stations on both sides of Machine:** convenient to operator—each station with Stop-Start and Jog buttons.

**Speed up to 1000 yards per minute**

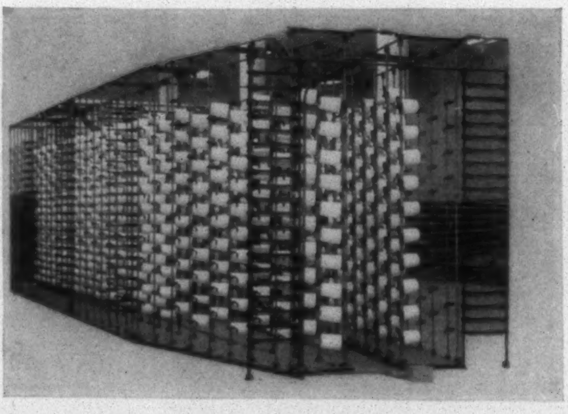
**Over-all dimensions 9′2″ by 7′4″ by 51½″ high.**

## Vertical Type Cone Creel With Electrical Eyeboard Stop Motion

A portion of this patented creel is shown with the Warper above. Can be built three, four, five, or six packages high to suit building. This creel has many exclusive features which improve tying in of reserve cones, improve tension control, and provide positive braking action. Write for Folder SD-49 for full details on the equipment shown here.

## Horizontal Type Cone Creel

With Electrical Eyeboard Stop Motion. Cone holders are arranged so that they swing around inside the "V" for re-creeling without interfering with the operation of the machine. Creel is equipped with either scissor type cone holder or our new spring adaptor for taking different sizes and tapers of cones. A tension for every requirement available.



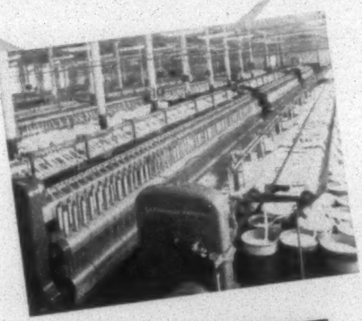
THE LEADER AROUND THE WORLD

**COCKER** Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE WARP PREPARATORY EQUIPMENT

# ailored to fit your needs

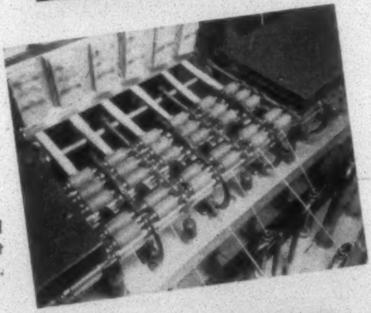
## H & B ROVING MACHINERY



Installation of H & B 8 x 4 and 9 x 4½ High-Draft Slubbers — all suitable for a wide range of hank sizes.

H & B Roving Machinery, whether High-Draft or regular, has been developed to a high degree of efficiency over a period of years and today the many H & B mill installations reflect the industry's widespread acceptance of this modern card room equipment.

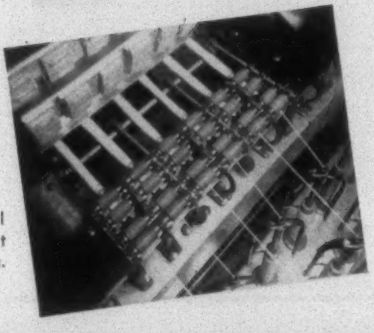
The H & B High Draft Roving System is manufactured with either a four or five-roll drafting arrangement and each is suitable for a wide range of hank sizes. The drafting system contains positive roll weighting by means of a streamlined saddle and weighting assembly. Drafts are easily distributed — intermediate draft adjustments can be made without changing the overall draft. It is now common knowledge that high-draft roving cuts costs by eliminating from one to three operations.



H & B 5-Roll High-Draft Roving System.

With the advent of super high-draft spinning, however, the trend has been to larger and larger roving packages. H & B can readily and easily conform to the trend by offering its three line, 12 x 6 slubber or its four or five-roll, 10 x 5 slubber, depending on the mill organization. For example, with H & B's new Casablancas Super High-Draft Spinning System, certain counts can be spun from .60 or .75 hank single in the creel. This particular hank size can be made on a three-roll conventional slubber.

Whether conventional or high-draft, the same excellent design, materials and quality workmanship are all included in the manufacture. Each machine is specified and built to conform to a mill's organization plan . . . tailored to fit your needs.



H & B 4-Roll High-Draft Roving System.

The H & B High Draft Slubbers feature a patented Bakelite Scroll Condenser. This Condenser prevents the flaring and spreading of the fibers and simultaneously folds all short fibers into the center by condensing them into a compact sliver. This is accomplished without disturbing parallelization and sufficient false twist is inserted to assure better control in the final drafting zone. No other High Draft Slubber on the market today offers better fiber control or flexibility.

**H&B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION • PAWTUCKET, R. I., U. S. A.
Branch Offices: Atlanta, Ga. — 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.
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**Builders of MODERN TEXTILE MACHINERY**

# Rayon Reports

*Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y.* SEPTEMBER, 1950

# Avisco-Sponsored Study Finds Best Way To Launder Viscose Rayon Dress Shirts

Further evidence of the continuing program of American Viscose Corporation to help manufacturers turn out serviceable rayon products—and help the rayon product merchandiser please his customers—has just been furnished. It is contained in a bulletin released by the American Institute of Laundering.

The bulletin reports on a special A.I.L. study, under a Fellowship sponsored by Avisco, on the launderability of washable rayon dress shirts. It affirms conclusively that the standard formula for laundering cotton dress shirts is also the best for those of rayon.

## Suitability of fabric depends on construction

It is emphasized that with rayon shirts (as with practically all garments) the "suitability of a fabric for a given purpose is determined by the cloth construction, the selection of dyestuffs, the method of application and proper handling of goods throughout the finishing operations."

## Variables introduced to check standard formula

For the laundering tests about 250 identical shirts of three different standard rayon shirting constructions were made by a nationally known manufacturer. The three materials were a fuji type 100% spun and filament rayon, white; a lightweight spun rayon twill containing 30% cotton, blue; and a 100% spun rayon oxford type fabric, sandune.

The tests, using the standard washing formula for cotton shirts shown in the accompanying table, included washing, extracting and drying in a drying cabinet. Variables were also introduced in each stage of the formula as a check against the standard procedures.

The final phase of the project was a visual comparison of groups of test shirts after machine pressing and folding. Here again it was clearly shown that the best procedure is that employed in handling the usual run of cotton shirts. For a copy of the A.I.L. Bulletin describing these tests, write to American Viscose Corporation.

### *How To Launder Viscose Rayon Shirts*

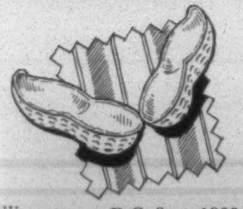
- **For best results on viscose rayon shirts, use washing formula shown here.**
- **For best results in pressing viscose rayon shirts, use no sizing materials.**
- **Dress shirts made from well designed and well constructed viscose rayon fabrics, can be finished just like cotton dress shirts. This does not apply to sport shirts. Extract lightly before finishing and finish on regular shirt unit.**

**Laundering Formula Used For Testing Washability of Viscose Rayon Shirts**

| Operation | Water Level | Time | Temperature | Supplies | pH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suds | 5 inches | 5 min. | 95°-100° F. | Neutral Soap | 10.0 |
| " | 5 " | 5 " | " " | " " | 10.0 |
| " | 5 " | 5 " | " " | " " | 10.0 |
| Rinse | 10 " | 3 " | " " | | |
| " | 10 " | 3 " | " " | | |
| " | 10 " | 3 " | " " | | |
| Sour | 5 " | 5 " | " " | Sour | 5.0 |

**Extraction: Equipment used was a 30 inch extractor operating at 1,085 R.P.M. The extractor was brought to top speed and shut off.**

## RAYON 20 YEARS AGO



WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept., 1930—The Department of Agriculture is experimenting with peanut hulls as a possible future source for rayon.

ROME, Sept., 1930—"Cetolina" and "Cesantina" have been suggested to replace the term "artificial silk" in Italy.

NEW YORK, Sept., 1930—Elaborate floral effects are being designed for next spring and summer's rayons.

**MAKE USE OF *Avisco*® 4-PLY SERVICE**

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1. **FIBER RESEARCH**
2. **FABRIC DESIGN**
3. **FABRIC PRODUCTION**
4. **FABRIC FINISHING**

**AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION**

*America's largest producer of rayon*

*Sales Offices:* 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

# Your Guardian of Quality

**S**HE is one of our many eagle-eyed inspectors. Their job is to see that you get *all* of the care and craftsmanship that goes into TUFFER Card Clothing.

This is the last of many checks, double checks, tests and examinations . . . all designed to assure you of top-notch quality when you specify TUFFER Card Clothing.

Try it the next time you order. We guarantee your entire satisfaction.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.** WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

**Southern Plants:** Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.

**Branches:** Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas *Direct Representation in Canada* A-7

**TUFFER**
**CARD CLOTHING**

**IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE**

# The Best-known Name in Spinning-Frame Speed-up!

**M** . . . Millions of spindles (more than 8,000,000) are today turning out more and better yarn through being equipped with Meadows Ball Bearing Tension Pulleys.

**E** . . . End-down and "Monday Morning Band Trouble" can be materially reduced by the even tension Meadows keep on bands or tape at all times.

**A** . . . And this increased quality and production is achieved at lower cost — because Meadows Ball Bearing Tension Pulleys use less power, and never drag due to lint or dirt.

**D** . . . Don't let old equipment pull down production and profits another minute. Investigate the possibilities of modernizing with Meadows Conversions. This Conversion consists

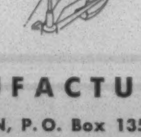
**O** . . . of silent chain drive, ball bearing jack studs, individual driving pulleys, high-strength ground and polished shafting (mounted on heavy duty ball bearings), and ball bearing tape tension pulley assemblies

**W** . . . which will increase output to the point where your old frames can be made competitive, both in quality and quantity of production, with new frames.

**S** . . . Send us your inquiries. We will be glad to have one of our representatives survey and estimate your frames without obligation, within their territories.

*We engineer and service each installation, design and manufacture all parts.*

TENSION PULLEYS



BALL BEARINGS

BRACKETS & SHAFTING

ALUMINUM SEPARATORS

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

**MEADOWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY • ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

**Representatives: JAMES P. COLEMAN, P.O. Box 1351, Greenville, South Carolina • WALTER S. COLEMAN, P.O. Box 722, Salisbury, North Carolina • MATTHEWS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 93-A Broadway, Providence, Rhode Island • SAM HOGG, Atlanta, Georgia**

# One of the most important things you can see at Textile Hall, in Greenville, is under the microscope in Booths 104-105, First Floor!

## Ragan Ring Company

*The only manufacturers of Textile Rings in the South*

866 Murphy Avenue, P. O. Box 174, Station A, Atlanta, Georgia

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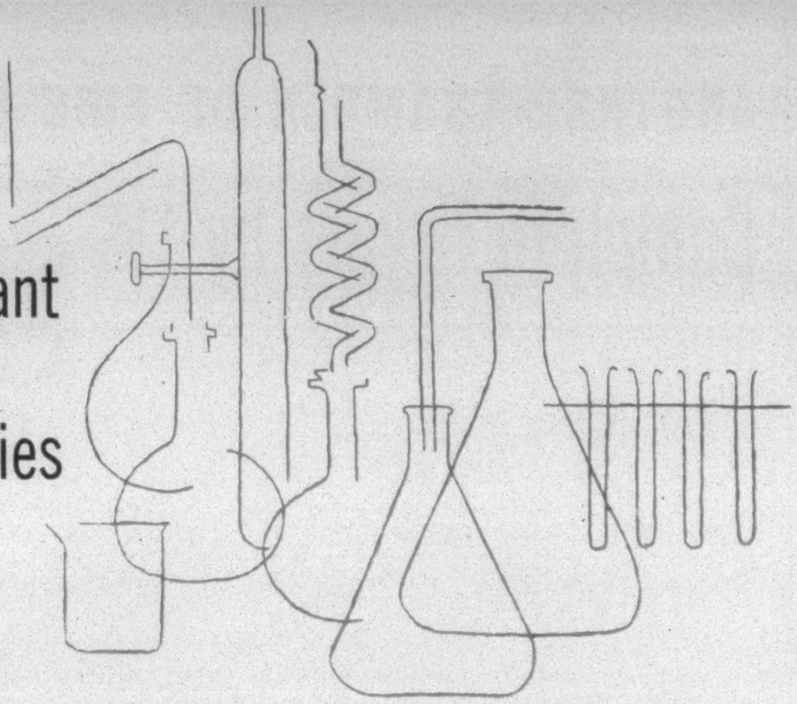
# check your textile chemical needs with Warwick's important series of chemical specialties for the textile industry



| | |
|---|---|
| ANTILUSTROLE* | dullers |
| APPRAMINE* | cationic softeners |
| APPRETOLE* | anionic softeners |
| EUMERCIN* | mercerizing assistants |
| FORMASET* | textile resins |
| IMPREGNOLE* and NORANE* | water repellents |
| LANOLE* | tar and grease removers |
| ORGANOSOL | coatings for textiles and paper |
| PLASTISOL | for coating and molding |
| SETOLE* | textile resins |
| SULFANOLE* | synthetic detergents |
| WARCOFIX* | color fixatives |
| WARCO GFI* | gas fading inhibitor |
| WARCOLENE* | finishing oils |
| WARCONYL* | fire retardants |
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SUNTONE*
pigment printing colors for textiles and plastics

*Warwick technical advisors, with their wide knowledge of textile chemicals and processes, are available for consultation.*

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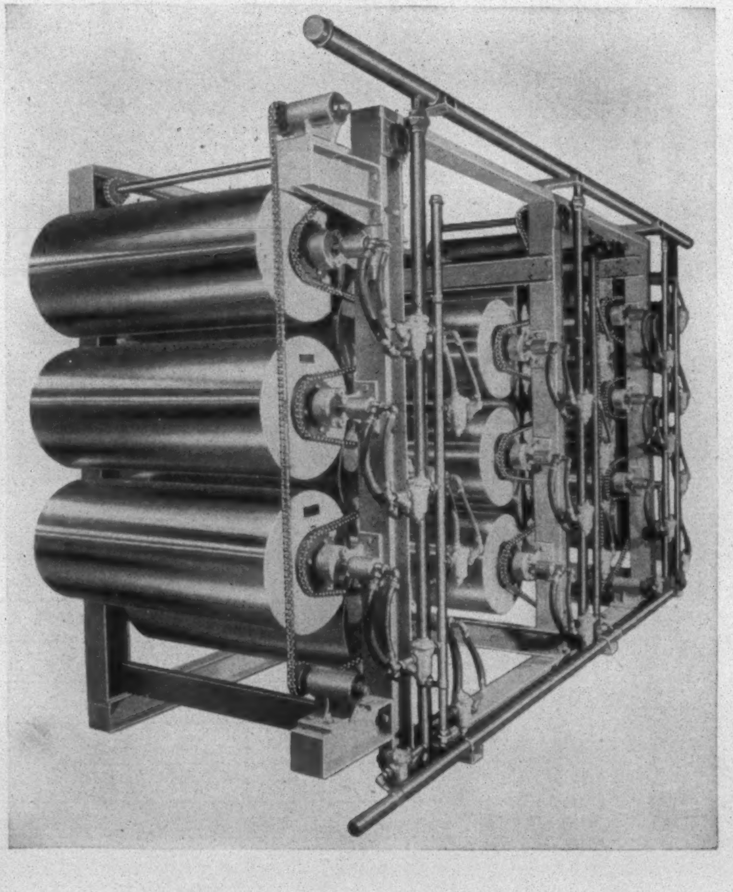
WARWICK CHEMICAL COMPANY, DIVISION Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION 10th STREET and 44th AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

# ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF FINE CRAFTSMANSHIP

# Complete Dryers by The Textile Shops



Complete contact (Dry Can) drying equipment designed for your particular needs.

Illustrated is a small dryer which consists of 23-inch diameter by 60-inch face length polished stainless steel cans to operate at 35 psig., steel plate sprocket and roller chain drive, rotary steam joints, traps and piping, frame, etc.

We are equipped to build new and repair all types and sizes of drying cylinders for pressures to 150 psig.; ASME Code Construction if required.

We can furnish steam, oil, or gas heated convection dryers to your specifications, or will collaborate in their design.

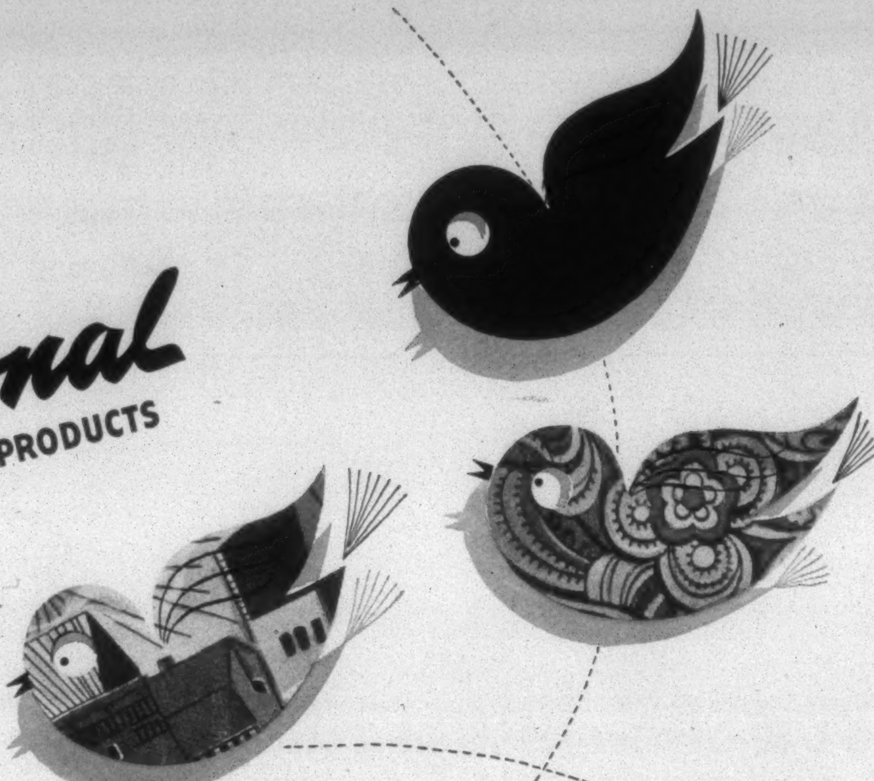
*We welcome your inquiries and will gladly quote without obligation.*

## THE TEXTILE SHOPS

**SPARTANBURG, S. C., U. S. A.**

***Designers and Manufacturers of Textile Metal Products***

**National**
**STARCH PRODUCTS**



# Early Bird Showings

**AATCC**
**CONVENTION**
BOOTH 46

**SOUTHERN**
**TEXTILE EXPOSITION**
BOOTHS 446-447

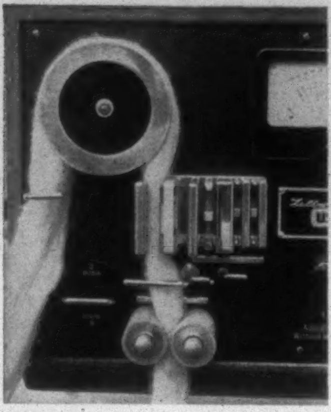
## 3 unusual starches

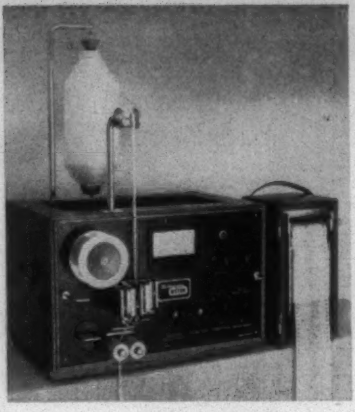
NEW

- **NU-FILM** a soluble warp sizing starch; and a soil suspending agent for synthetic detergents.
- **NAPON** a stabilizer and lubricant for warp sizing, printing, back filling and heavy starch finishing.
- **KOJEL** a cold water swelling printing thickener.

STARCHES — AND SPECIALTIES WITH EASILY DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY

Guards your quality.





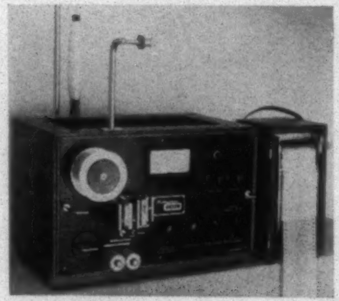
Finds best machine setting . . . locates machine defects.

## Now . . . the Electronic Integrator multiplies the Value and Scope of the USTER Evenness Tester

**for**
**Sliver**
**Tops**
**Roving**
**Yarn**

Proven and field-tested. Measures, directly, the percentage variation at speeds up to 100 yds/min.

Accurate, reliable, trouble-free performance.

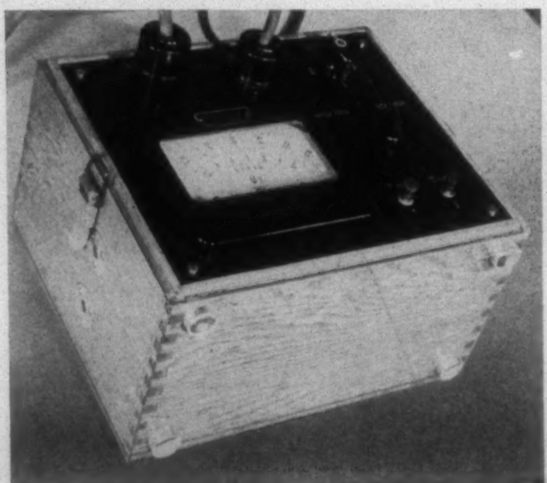


The many "Uster" Evenness Testers in continuous use by both large and small mills are proving invaluable in controlling quality and improving the running of the work. These mills don't guess—they *know* how every card, drawing frame, comber, roving and spinning frame is doing its job. Machinery faults are localized, and indicated corrections made for maintaining performance at predetermined standards.

Now the Integrator opens even greater possibilities. It takes data direct from the "Uster" Tester and automatically calculates the average percentage variation while the tester measures and records. All manual calculations are eliminated. The answer is more accurate and significant than heretofore possible. The Integrator gives the average variation and makes the calculation of standard deviation very simple.

Every yarn mill, yarn buyer, and yarn seller needs a "Uster" Evenness Tester—The Standard by which yarns are made, bought, and sold.

## The Integrator



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47 Colborne Street
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USTER

**USTER CORPORATION, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**
**80 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.**

*For the
dramatic colors
that assure
sales success,
rely on National
Technical Service
and*

*National Aniline Dyes*

**NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION**
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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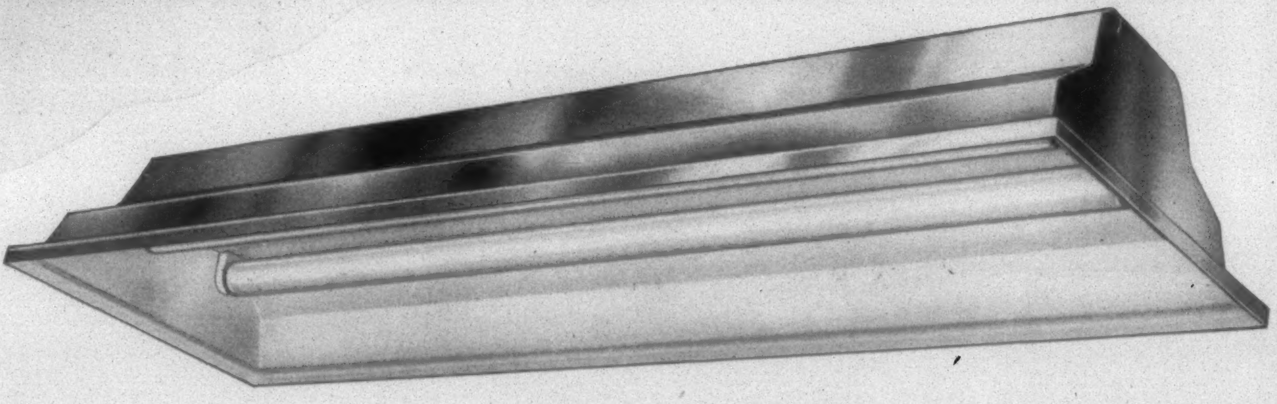
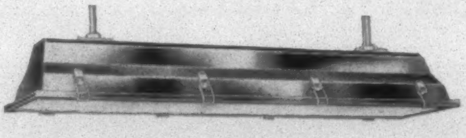
# Wheeler Textilume

**. . . the textile lighting fixture that withstands the most severe moisture and humidity conditions.**



- One-piece, all-welded steel body — completely sealed in seamless vitreous porcelain enamel.
- *Non-corroding* — no cracks or crevices, moisture cannot collect and cause rust.
- Operating equipment easily accessible — mounted on easily removable wiring channel.
- *High reflection factor guarantees maximum illumination* — scientifically designed to assure perfect light control.



- Hinged type glass covers which effectively protect reflecting surfaces against the entrance of dirt and moisture are available for quick and easy attachment to Textilume Fixtures.

For complete information write Wheeler Reflector Co.
275 Congress Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts

**Wheeler REFLECTORS**

Distributed Exclusively
Through Electrical Wholesalers

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN "SKILLED LIGHTING" EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881

# How Much Per Traveler-Pound?

The true test of a traveler is the number of pounds of top quality yarn which can be spun or twisted with it before it wears out. The more yarn produced, the lower your cost per traveler-pound.

Millmen who keep a sharp eye on production costs always judge travelers on this traveler-pound rating. And that's why so many choose Victor Travelers for spinning or twisting.

Victors consistently cost less per traveler-pound for two reasons. First, because there are no better travelers made, by any test of quality and uniformity. Second, because Victor Service Engineers, all mill-trained men, can quickly grasp your special problems, and come up with the right answer.

They can not only recommend the *right* traveler, but can often make other suggestions for improving your quality and production, —whether you are running conventional fibers, synthetics, or blends.

Plan now to talk to a Victor man about your costs per traveler-pound. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office . . . for prompt service.

•

**VISIT THE VICTOR BOOTHS 254-255 AT THE AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 8-12**

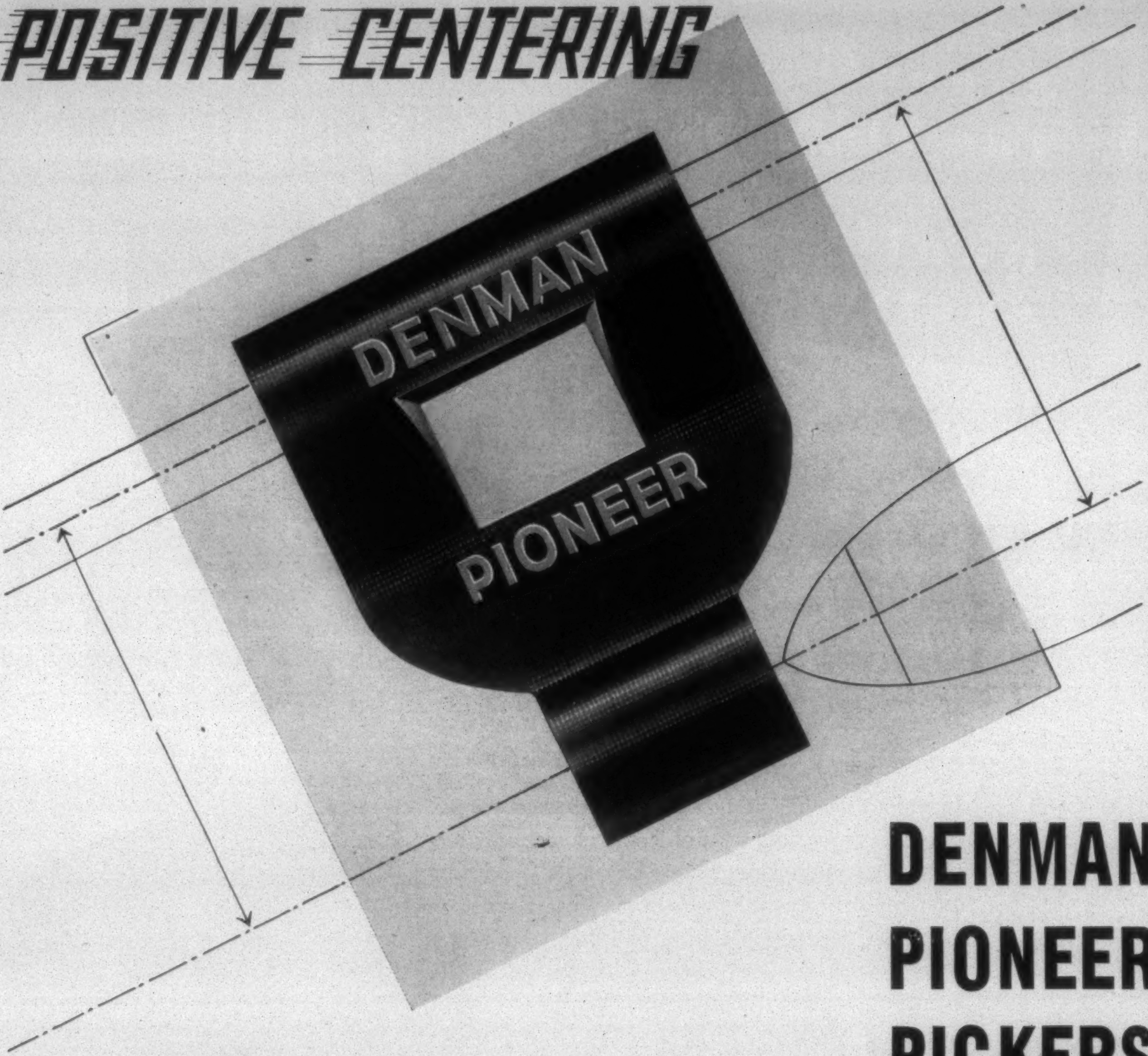
Keep a Step ahead with

**VICTOR Ring Travelers**

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY**

PROVIDENCE, R. I. . . . . 20 Mathewson St. . . . . Tel. Dexter 1-0737
GASTONIA, N. C. . . . . 358-364 West Main Ave. . . . . Tel. 5-0891

# POSITIVE CENTERING



# DENMAN PIONEER PICKERS

## are *INDIVIDUALLY MOLDED*

### to give you positive center - to - center distance

WATCH DENMAN
FOR THE BEST
FIRST

It is this consistent uniformity of every Denman Pioneer Picker that enables it to ride freely and smoothly on your spindle rod, absorbing shuttle impact squarely at point of greatest toughness and resiliency.

Denman's *individually molded* uniformity also assures constant loom settings throughout your weave room with a minimum of adjustments—plus the longer picker and shuttle life that comes from perfect shuttle throw throughout the life of the picker . . . to give you the long, trouble-free service that has made DENMAN PIONEER famous throughout the industry for LOWEST COST PER LOOM PER YEAR.

Made by
DENMAN
Tire and Rubber Co.

*Exclusive Sales Representative*

The Terrell Machine Company, Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Beneath The Sign of Quality Shuttles
WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.
MILLBURY MASS.
The Leading Shuttle IMPROVEMENTS have come from THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE SINCE 1830
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WATSON & DESMOND
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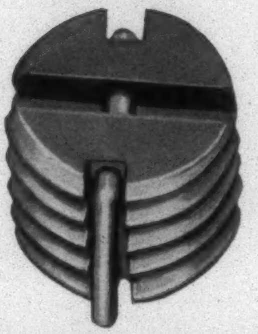
## See the Newest Shuttle Improvement at the Greenville Show

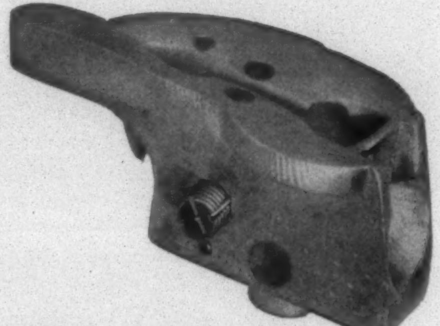
# WATSON - WILLIAMS

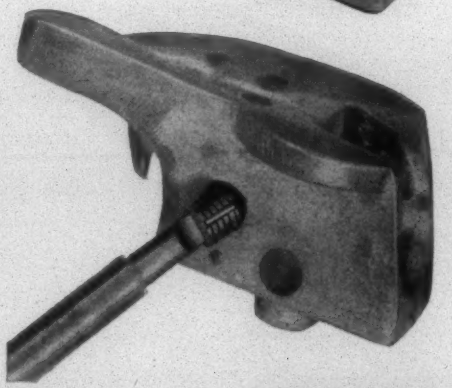
## Blanchard Quarter Turn Locked Adjusting Screw



### Keeps exact filling tension constant on S6 Loom Shuttle Tension Eyes

Ingenious use of spring wire on screw keeps screw in desired position. Vibration of loom does not affect this position. All adjustments made by quarter turns. Patent applied for. Whatever before disturbed the tension setting in either your center or rear tension eyes — loom vibration or shuttle handling — has no effect on this Blanchard Locked Adjusting Screw.





### *See it at the* WATSON - WILLIAMS BOOTH at the 16th Southern Textile Exposition

### October 2 - 7: BOOTH #127

**Southern Representatives:**

Watson and Desmond, Box 1954, Charlotte, N. C.
Arthur J. Bahan, 810 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
Walter F. Daboll, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

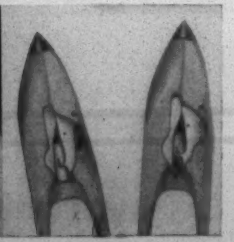
**Northern Representative:**

Guy C. Burbank, 32 Beaconsfield Rd., Worcester 2, Mass.

***Many other Shuttle and Heddle improvements in recent years have helped to lower production costs and have improved production methods throughout the industry.***

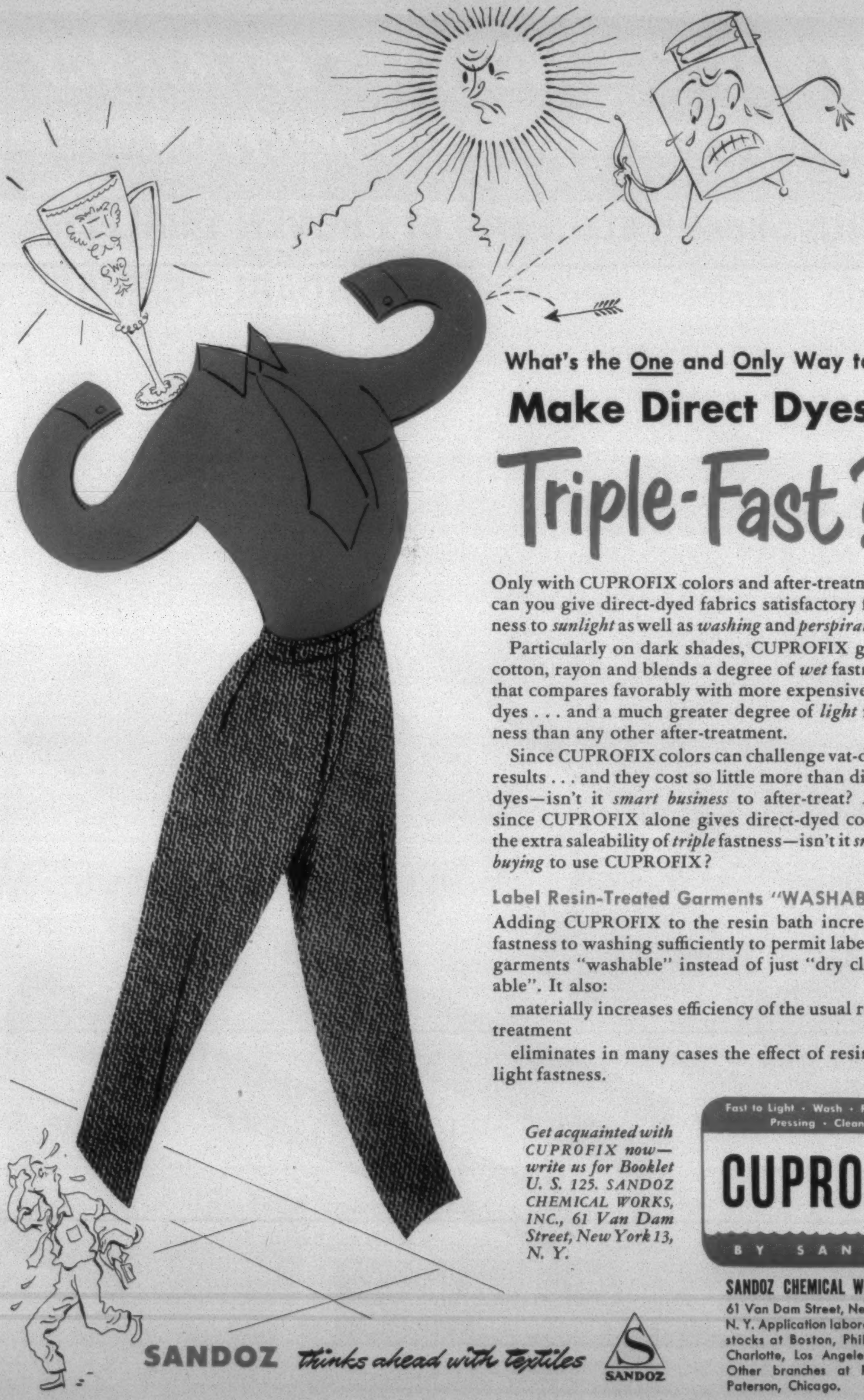
Reverse wind Rayon shuttle (S7X Center Tension Eye) holds thread in perfect alignment and constantly down in place, eliminating reverse wind rayon crepe filling troubles.

Locking Tip Sleeve which anchors tips forever and insures against loss of production time, idle looms, and costly drawing-ins.



Two-in-One Shuttles. In a matter of seconds, you can remove a regular eye and substitute the leader among all tension eyes.

C1-41 Eye with inner hook and outside lock accelerates threading and keeps thread constantly in place.



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# Make Direct Dyes

# Triple-Fast?

Only with CUPROFIX colors and after-treatment can you give direct-dyed fabrics satisfactory fastness to *sunlight* as well as *washing* and *perspiration.*

Particularly on dark shades, CUPROFIX gives cotton, rayon and blends a degree of *wet* fastness that compares favorably with more expensive vat dyes . . . and a much greater degree of *light* fastness than any other after-treatment.

Since CUPROFIX colors can challenge vat-dyed results . . . and they cost so little more than direct dyes—isn't it *smart business* to after-treat? And since CUPROFIX alone gives direct-dyed colors the extra saleability of *triple* fastness—isn't it *smart buying* to use CUPROFIX?

### Label Resin-Treated Garments "WASHABLE"

Adding CUPROFIX to the resin bath increases fastness to washing sufficiently to permit labeling garments "washable" instead of just "dry cleanable". It also:

materially increases efficiency of the usual resin treatment

eliminates in many cases the effect of resin on light fastness.

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Fast to Light • Wash • Perspiration
Pressing • Cleaning

**CUPROFIX**

BY SANDOZ

**SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.**

61 Van Dam Street, New York 13, N. Y. Application laboratories and stocks at Boston, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Los Angeles, Toronto. Other branches at Providence, Paterson, Chicago.

**SANDOZ** *thinks ahead with textiles*

SANDOZ

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## With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

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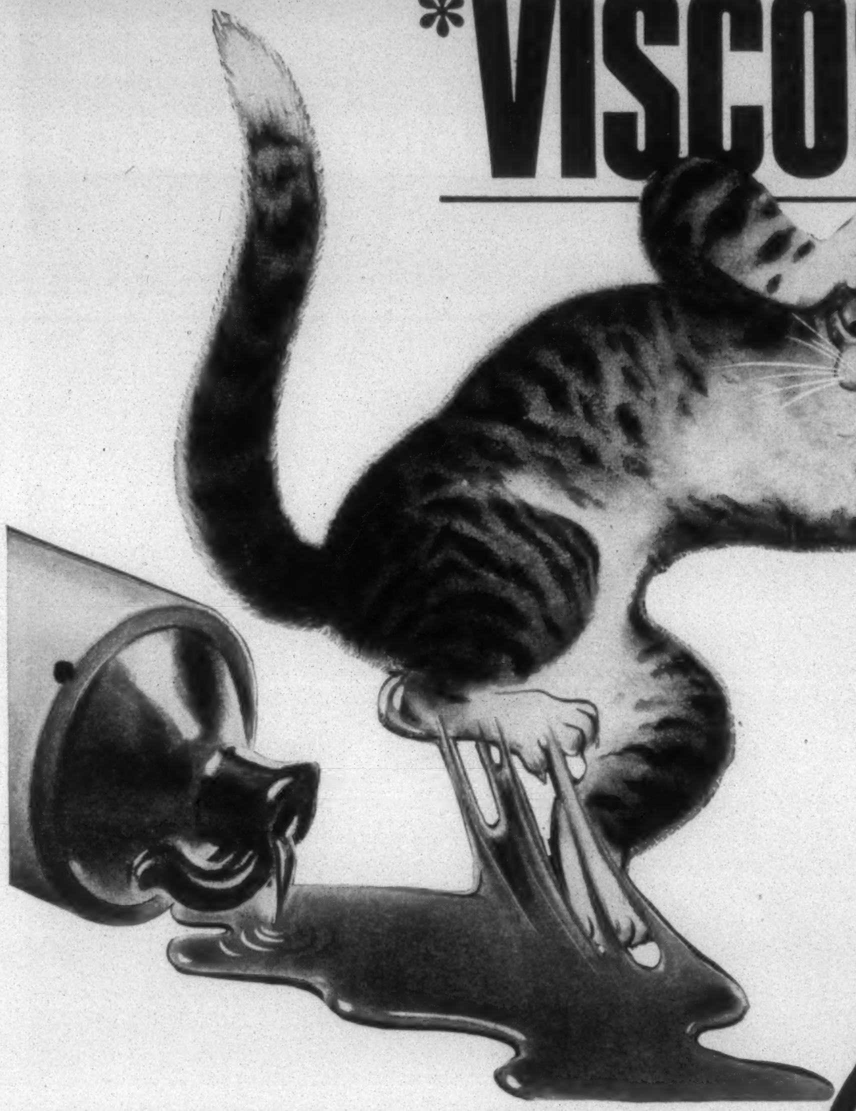
Production profits from beginning to end are yours—*if* your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

**Simply write, wire or phone**

**GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.**
**GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA**

**A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS**

# *VISCOSITY



All equipment will last longer — give better service — if you use the proper lubricant. That's why you'll find it profitable to use Tycol high quality oils and greases.

There's a reason! No matter what your lubrication need — for roll neck bearings or mine cars, Diesels or high speed textile spindles, turbines, paper calenders or steam engines . . . where *VISCOSITY, penetration, extreme pressure is a factor — Tycol has a lubricant suited to your specific requirements.

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We built our new Southern plant at Charlotte, North Carolina for the express purpose of placing at the disposal of Southern mills a central source of supply for genuine Whitin replacement parts and general repairs.

This plant is manned by a staff of skilled workmen trained in Whitin methods. It is equipped with a wide variety of modern machine tools. It was designed to keep the Whitin machines in your mill operating at peak efficiency.

**We cordially invite you to visit BOOTH 110A • SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**
Greenville, S. C. • October 2-7, 1950

You'll see there many of the thousands of Whitin replacement parts now being manufactured in the Charlotte Shop, plus newly perfected equipment designed to increase the efficiency of many of your present machines.

**Whitin MACHINE WORKS**
WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

textile bulletin

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## Origin Of Southern Textile Exposition

The 16th Southern Textile Exposition will soon begin at Greenville, S. C., and we are reminded of a session of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association held at Greenville, S. C., some time in 1914, when David Clark, editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN, suggested the idea of holding a textile machinery exposition in the South, similar to the Textile Machinery Exhibition which was then held annually in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.

After considerable discussion, our editor moved that a committee be appointed to make plans for holding a textile machinery show, at some point in the South, and his motion was seconded by W. M. Sherard, now of Hendersonville, N. C., and Alonzo Iler of Greenville, S. C., now deceased.

At that time there was no place selected for the exposition and the chances seemed to favor Atlanta, Ga., because it was reported that Atlanta had a building which might be suitable. Our editor, desiring to have the textile machinery show in Charlotte, placed the proposition before some of the business men of his city with the view of having a hall built, but they were unwilling to undertake the financing of the project.

Atlanta was found to be too far away from the center of the textile industry of the South, and furthermore did not seem to be interested, and it happened that the P. & N. Railway had some vacant space above its station in Greenville, S. C., which was in the building just across the street from the present Textile Hall, and Greenville men enthusiastically backed the proposition.

In 1915, the first Southern Textile Exposition was held in Greenville, S. C., Nov. 2 to 6, and proved to be a great success. Many of the exhibitors of that first show have space in the coming exposition.

With its usual enterprise, Greenville, S. C., decided to erect a permanent exposition building and construction of Textile Hall was begun in 1916. Considerable financial assistance came from textile machinery manufacturers of New England and there were liberal subscriptions from Greenville, Spartanburg and Charlotte. The first exposition, in the present hall, was held Dec. 10 to 15, 1917.

Other expositions followed at the following times: May, 1919; October, 1920; October, 1922; October, 1924; November, 1926; October, 1928; October, 1930; October, 1932; April, 1935; April, 1937; March, 1939; and March, 1941. World War II caused the suspension of expositions but they were resumed in 1948.

In 1924 it was found necessary to build an annex 60x200, two stories high, and in 1926 a single-story steel annex was erected.

The first three expositions were managed by A. B. Carter, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, assisted by a committee of members and by engineers and textile men of Greenville. In recent years the Southern Textile Expositions have been under the management of W. G. Sirrine, assisted by the textile machinery representatives located in Greenville.

The 1950 exposition will operate upon a new time schedule in that it will not be open evenings and will close at noon on Saturday.

A record attendance is predicted and as usual it will include most of the textile mill superintendents, overseers and second hands within 200 miles of Greenville, and a large number from most distant sections, including Texas.

Men who were second hands in 1932 or earlier years are now overseers or superintendents and many of the second hands who visit the 1950 exposition will in years to come be overseers and superintendents.

Probably the greatest benefit which has come from former expositions has come from the educational value to the young men of the industry.

## Babson Agrees With Us

In our issue of August we stated "it is entirely possible that war in South Korea may prevent other and more disastrous wars."

We based that statement upon the punishment being meted out to North Korea by our B-29 bombers and the realization by other countries that they will be in danger of similar punishment if they allow Russia to force them into a war of aggression.

The *Pathfinder* of Washington, D. C., says in a recent weekly letter:

> *Sage Roger Babson of Babson Park, Mass., recently volunteered advice not only to American businessmen but to Russia's satellites. He warned the satellites—before letting Russia persuade you to try the Korean type of adventure, wait and see the terrible punishment Korea will have to take.* To businessmen, he said: Now is not the time to stop advertising; whatever happens in Korea, the vast machinery of manufacturing and distributing must be kept running.

North Korea, in common with many Oriental countries, does not value human life very highly and is willing to sacrifice many thousands of its young men in an effort to advance in the face of airplane attacks.

However, they can ill afford to lose large steel and iron plants, chemical works and most of their factories of any kind, plus railroad tracks and countless bridges which will be difficult and expensive to replace.

If great damage is done to North Korea, Russia will find it difficult to induce other countries to invade their neighbors.

America has bombers poised at many places in Europe and North Africa and the day that Russia itself makes an attack will be the day that atom bombs will wipe out several of Russia's largest cities.

Russia may shoot down some of our bombers and may eventually succeed in bombing some American cities but that will not restore the Russian cities which will certainly be wiped out as was Hiroshima.

We have no doubt that Russia would like to make a drive for western Germany but fears the punishment which her cities must take when and after the drive begins.

Russia knows that we have the atom bomb and that we know how to use it and has heard reports that our bombs are now far more powerful than those which were dropped in Japan.

American traitors have done their best to give the atom bomb to Russia but we are not convinced that Russia has all the "know-how" to build and also to drop atomic bombs. Russia may have the atom bomb but there is, as yet, no proof.

We must, of course, assume that our traitors gave them the necessary information and be prepared, as much as possible, to prevent the destruction of American cities but no one can state positively that Russia has the atom bomb.

It is undoubtedly true that Russia planned to create a number of small wars such as the one now in South Korea but we are of the opinion that the punishment and destruction meted out to North Korea by our B-29 bombers is going to make it difficult to induce other countries to become aggressors and take similar punishment.

## An 1818 Dam for a Cotton Mill

When the pond at Rocky Mount Cotton Mill, Rocky Mount, N. C., was recently drained the remains of the dam for the second cotton mill built in the South was uncovered, as shown above, and many of the timbers were found in excellent condition.

In 1818 Joel Battle and Henry A. Donaldson built a small cotton mill at the Falls of Tar River (now Rocky Mount, N. C.) They worked Negro slave labor. The mill was burned by the Union Army in 1863 but was promptly rebuilt and has been continuously operated by members of the Battle family. The present manager is Hyman L. Battle.

There have been some who claim that it was the first cotton mill in the South but the first cotton mill was built on Mill Branch, 1½ miles from Lincolnton, N. C., by Michael Schenck and Absolum Warlick and much of the machinery was built on the premises by Michael Beam.

A contract between the owners and Beam for a lot of cotton mill machinery, to duplicate some previously built, was dated in 1815 and is still in existence.

That contract refers to an original lot of machinery which, according to authentic records, was built and installed in 1813.

As records show that Joel Battle and Henry Donaldson built the mill at the Falls of Tar River in 1818 and a document now in existence shows that the *second* lot of machinery for the mill near Lincolnton was built, or at least contracted for in 1815, there can be little doubt that Schenck and Warlick mill preceded by a few years the Battle and Donaldson mill, but the mill at Lincolnton, N. C., soon went out of existence whereas the mill built at Falls of Tar and operated by members of the Battle family is still in existence as a manufacturer of high quality yarns.

## C.I.O. Still Losing

The following was the result of an election at the Peerless Woolen Mill, Rossville, Ga., Aug. 17:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the mill | 929 |
| For the C.I.O. | 529 |

The result of an election held at the Johnston Mills, Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 15 was:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the mill | 229 |
| For the C.I.O. | 46 |

The A. F. of L. fared little better at the new Cranston Print Works at Fletcher, N. C., where the vote was:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the mill | 66 |
| For the A. F. of L. | 36 |

The above would indicate that the textile mill employees of the South are paying less and less attention to the pleadings of the labor union racketeers.

After a month or more of a strike during which the C.I.O. was guilty of much violence, including shooting of non-union employees and damage to automobiles of those who chose to continue at work, the strike at the American Enka Corp., Lowland, Tenn., was called off because 700 employees had continued at work.

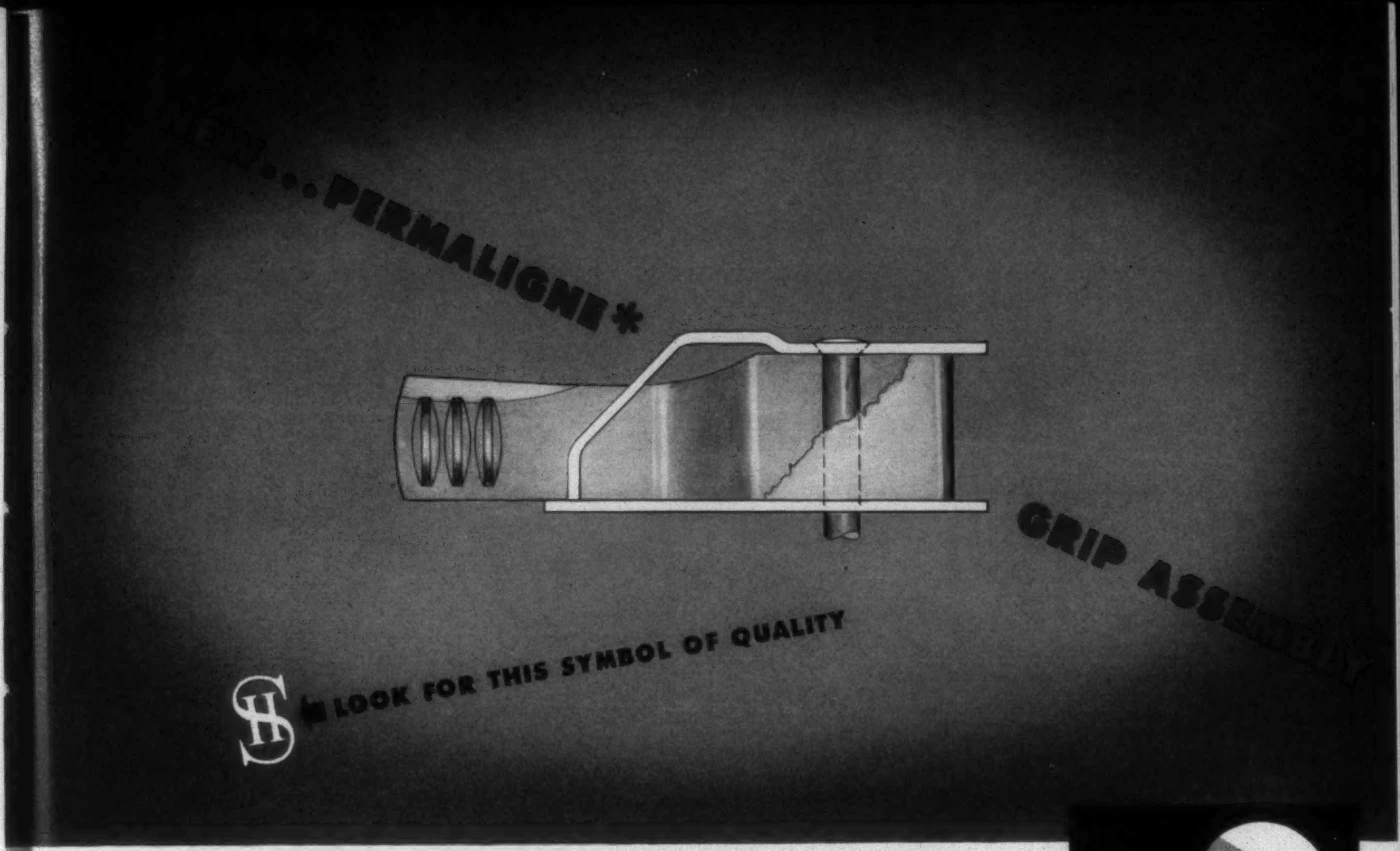
The C.I.O. gained nothing whatever as the result of that ill-advised strike and union members now realize that they lost a substantial amount of wages.

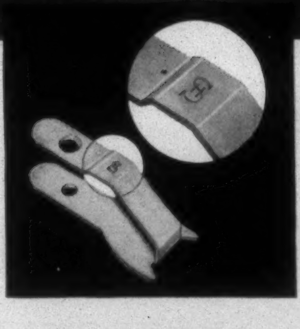
William Smith, who came South when the highly touted million-dollar organization campaign was begun by the C.I.O., made such a miserable failure that he has been transferred to Florida and his associate, George Baldanzi, has been moved somewhere North.

Emil Rieve, the highly paid general president of the Textile Workers Union of the C.I.O., has appeared before a Congressional committee and engaged in an extended and copious crying spell.

Mr. Rieve charged that there was a conspiracy and said among other things:

> The fact that such a great majority of Southern textile workers





## THE LATEST SOUTHERN SHUTTLE FEATURE FOR "TOP QUALITY" PRODUCTION

Southern has specifically designed this Shuttle for XK and XD Model Looms where higher speeds and longer, heavier filling packages necessitates having *complete control* of Bobbin alignment.

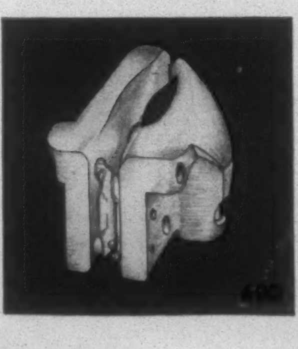
To maintain this control, Southern Engineers have perfected the *New Permaligne* Grip Assembly* which possesses greater hardness of steel as well as the proper balance of jaws to insure positive control of Bobbin.

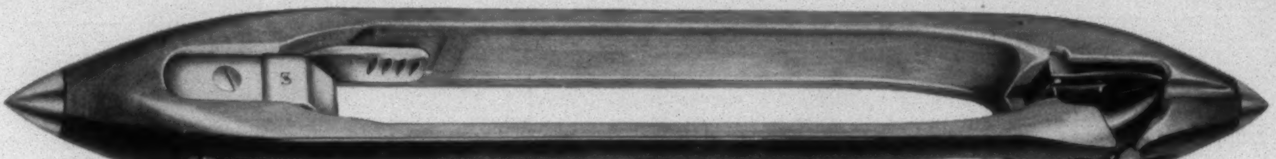
Southern precision fitted grips are *tighter* ... provide spring jaws that are *always free from binding,* thus assuring a positive grip on bobbin rings.

Look for the "S-H" symbol on the novel crimped strap cover—your guarantee of Quality.

All shuttles equipped with either Southern's popular 600 or 800 Series Eye for use in weaving fine counts of filament Rayon, Crepe, Nylon and Synthetic Yarns.

***PERMALIGNE—Permanent alignment of bobbin.**

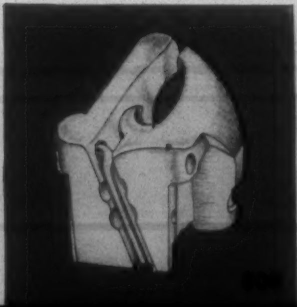




# SOUTHERN SHUTTLES

## PARIS PLANT...GREENVILLE, S. C.

### A DIVISION OF STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.



**SEE US AT BOOTH 136**
**16TH SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION • GREENVILLE, S. C. • OCTOBER 2 TO 7, 1950**

are not organized is evidence of the conspiracy's effectiveness. In the past two years, the textile union membership has suffered a net loss of 30,000. In every election (collective bargaining) held in a textile mill during the last few years, substantially more than half of the workers—sometimes as many as 85 per cent—have signed membership cards before the vote. Yet by the time of the election, the union may get only half as many votes as the cards would indicate. The pressure of the company and the community is too great for the workers to withstand.

The textile mill employees feel that they can handle their own relations with their employers and see no reason to pay union dues in order that Emil Rieve and his associates can live in idleness.

Another and a very important factor is that Emil Rieve and all of the top men in the C.I.O. are definitely in favor of social equality with Negroes and wish to force the daughters of Southern mill employees to work side by side with Negro men and girls and share restaurant tables and mill rest rooms with Negroes.

Such contemptibles as Senators Murray, Humphrey and Morse have been holding hearings in an effort to help the C.I.O. by developing charges against Southern textile mills.

In the meantime the C.I.O.'s Textile Workers Union of America loses election after election and its membership continues to shrink.

### TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1950 —

**Sept. 19-21**—Textile division, **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Worcester, Mass.

**Sept. 23**—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, LaGrange, Ga.

**Sept. 28-30**—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H.

**Oct. 2-7**—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

**Oct. 12-13**—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

**Oct. 14**—**NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Draper (N. C.) High School building.

**Oct. 12-13**—**OCCUPATIONAL VISION CONGRESS**, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

**Oct. 16-20**—**NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION**, Hotels Stevens, Congress and Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

**Oct. 16-21**—**INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS**, New York City.

**Oct. 18-20**—**COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILE MATERIALS, A.S.T.M.**, New York City.

**Oct. 26-27**—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

**Oct. 21**—Slashing and weaving meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA**, A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

**Oct. 28**—**PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**Nov. 4**—**SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Nov. 4**—**SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Clemson (S. C.) College School of Textiles.

**Nov. 11**—**EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Erwin Mills Auditorium, Durham, N. C.

**Nov. 16-17**—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

**Nov. 17-18**—Alumni conclave, **NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF TEXTILE**, Raleigh.

**Nov. 26-Dec. 1**—Textile division, **A.S.M.E.** (one-day session in conjunction with parent society's annual meeting), New York City.

**Nov. 27-Dec. 2**—**NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

**Dec. 2**—**PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**Dec. 9**—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1951 —

**Jan. 15-18**—**PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE**, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.

**Jan. 22-24**—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.

**March 5-9**—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.**, Cincinnati, O.

**March 29-31**—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

**April 29-May 5**—**NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.**

**April 30-May 4**—**MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

**June 18-22**—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J.

**June 21-23**—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

**Sept. 17-19**—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Statler Hotel, New York City.

— 1952 —

**March 3-7**—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.**, Cleveland, O.

**June 23-27**—Annual meeting, **A.S.T.M.**, New York City.

## Deductions For Entertaining Clients

The United States Tax Court has recently made a very interesting decision in the case of Godfrey vs. Commissioner, T. M. Memo. 21032.

A lawyer spent $232 for flowers, $87 for a home telephone, which he claimed was almost exclusively for business, and $1,100 for club dues and expenses.

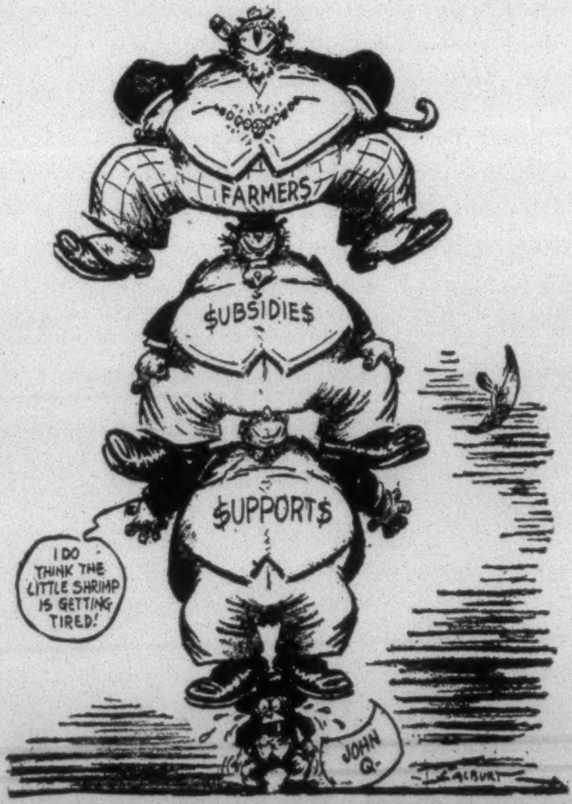
He claimed that he sent the flowers to clients on birthdays, etc., and that he used the club, to a large extent, but not exclusively, for the entertainment of clients at mealtime.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue refused to allow the deduction but the Tax Court overruled the Commissioner and allowed $1,000 as business expenses.

Part of the claim was disallowed because it could not be proven that the expenses were incurred for business purposes.

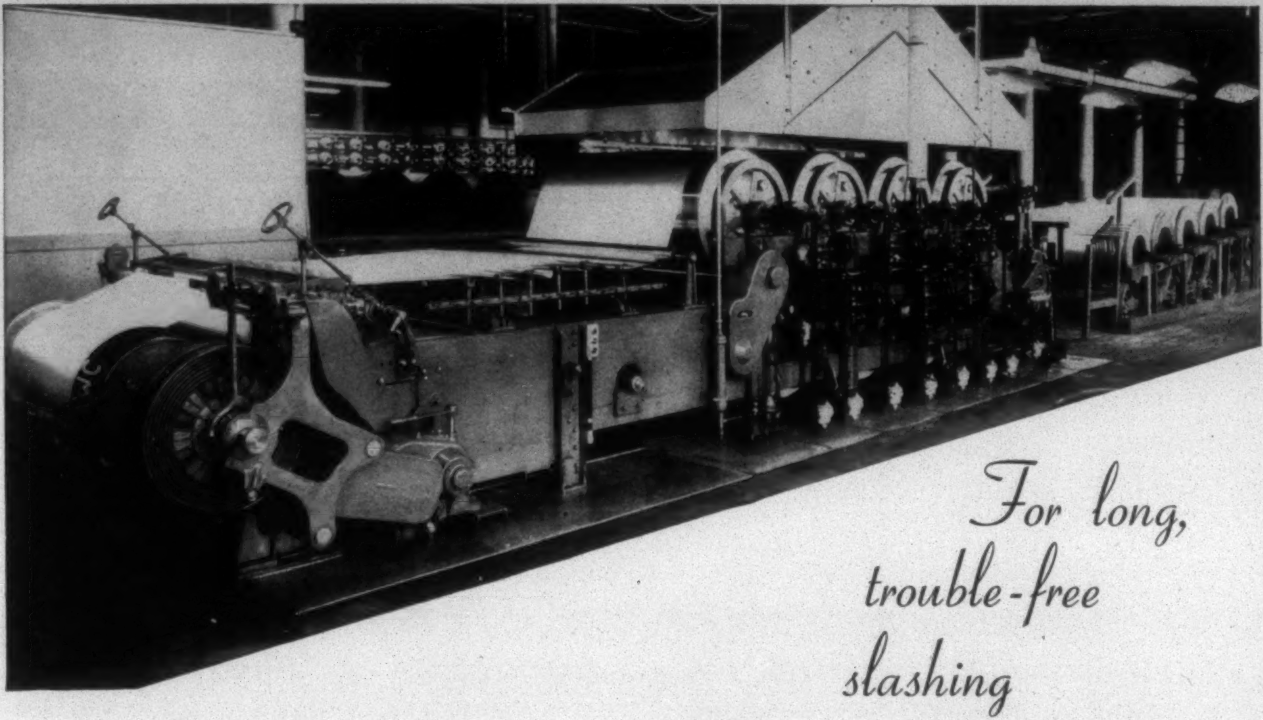
Fortunately for the claimant he had kept a very accurate record of his expenditures.

The Tax Court went further in Godfrey vs. Commissioner than in any previous case.


FARMERS
$UBSIDIE$
$UPPORT$
I DO THINK THE LITTLE SHRIMP IS GETTING TIRED!
JOHN Q.

—N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun

Still Low Man on the Totem Pole



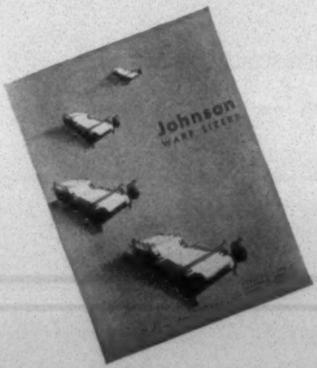
*For long, trouble-free slashing of rayon, acetate, nylon, and cotton.*

# JOHNSON **ALL-FIBER** SLASHER

**It provides these essentials of trouble-free slashing:**

1. **Simplicity of Design—** —no complicated mechanical or electrical gadgets (to go wrong at critical moments, or) to need constant expert attention.
2. **Continuous Indication of Stretch—** —eliminating loss of time and material by taking calibrations at infrequent intervals.
3. **Adjustable Carriages—**for loom beams, eliminating possibility of sagging and vibration.
4. **All Rolls Ground to Tolerances ± .0005.**
5. **Cylinders True and Ground to Satin Finish.**
6. **Complete Assembly and Operation at the Factory** — before shipment, eliminating possibility of delay in erection at the mill due to missing or misfit parts.
7. **Long Service Without Breakdowns.**
8. **Testimonials** from mills who have used other sizers and ours.

***Send for free copy of our 16-page booklet containing particulars of construction of the Johnson sizer.***



**Charles B. Johnson**
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To The

**Southern Textile Exposition**

October 2-7
1950

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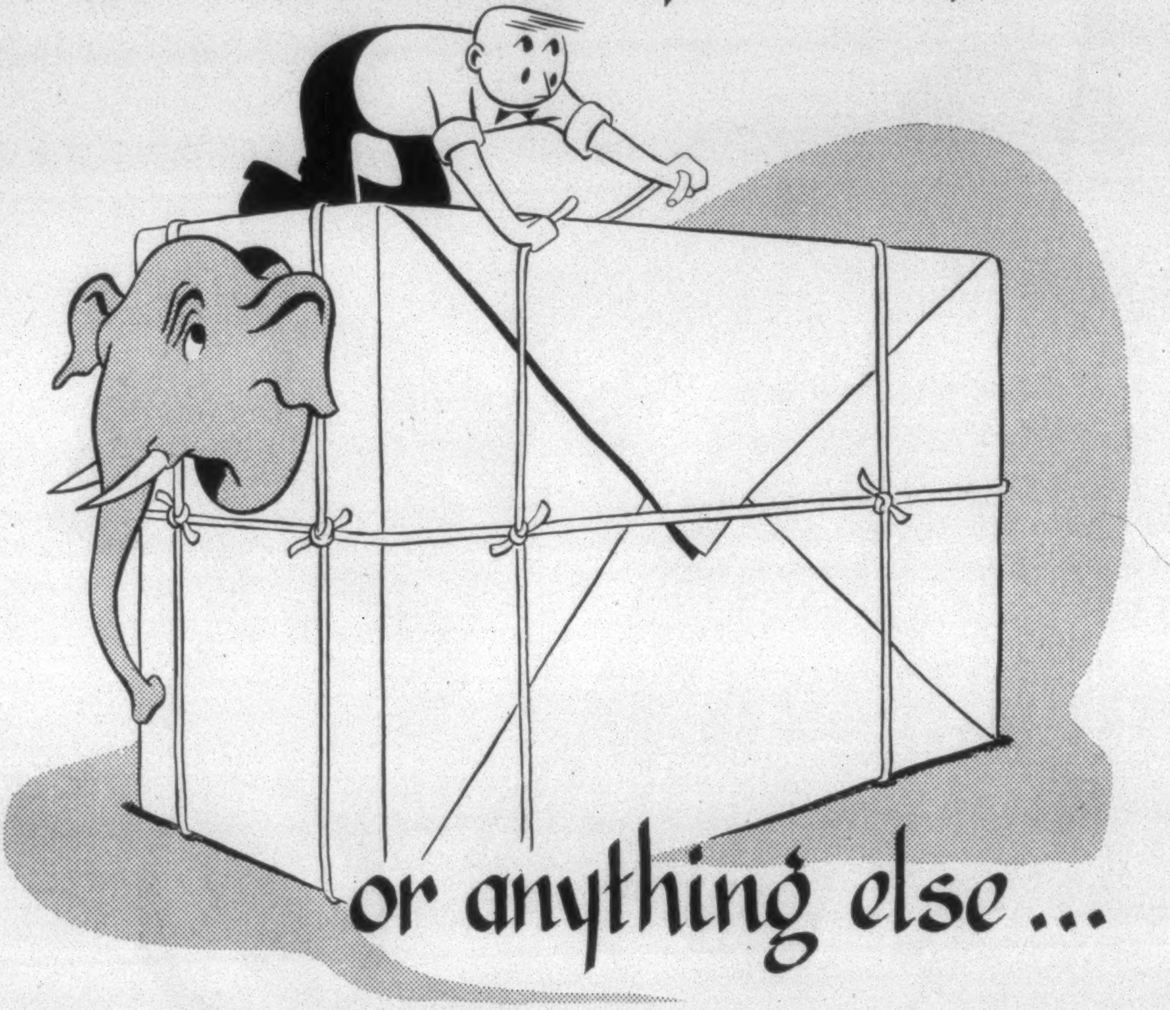

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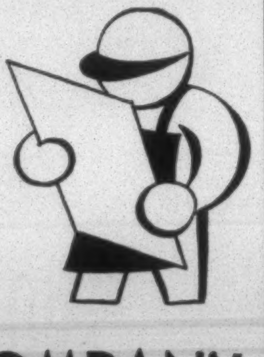

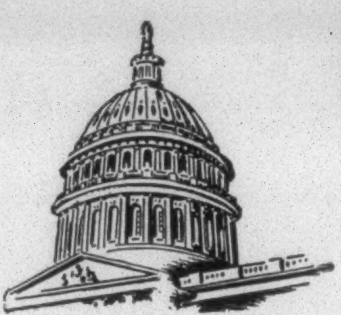

# WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman has economic powers now, under action of Congress, by which he can completely remake the country's industry, and virtually nationalize parts of it. He says he does not intend to "do anything drastic" now, probably until unions finish their fifth round for wage boosts. But New Dealers are not likely to let such powers lie idle for long. Eventually industry wil be in a grim struggle to retain some fragment of its freedom.

Unions are off to a good start on their round of strikes and wage demands. The strike epidemic will spread. They're trying to anticipate both higher income taxes and inflationary effects of war spending. They figure that with the draft and employers competing for new workers, they will win.

Controls and priorities will be limited at the start, as Truman says, but after November voting they will expand fast. Already the military is complaining that the defense dollar's buying power is shrinking, and needed materials are hard to get.

Congress will be asked early in January to grant new defense spending of ten to 15 billion dollars. This sum is in addition to $30 billion already earmarked. The new funds will be used to assemble materials, build up stockpiles and let contracts.

Highest taxes in the nation's history, aimed to raise from seven to ten billion dollars, will be asked early next year. Passage seems likely now. Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee, said the boost of $4.5 billion made now is "only the beginning."

Military draft and universal training is probable for many years to come. Training will be given to all, including so-called 4-Fs. Burden of this peace threat will fall largely on young men.

Political drive of radicals in Congress to impose sharp excess profits taxes now has broken down. A mild tax can be expected next year; a heavy tax to allow continued big spending, largely on state projects or New Deal "objectives," is improbable.

Investigation of competence, fitness and legal qualification of all federal judges is called for in a resolution brought out by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Truman aides seek its defeat, but passage is deemed certain.

The Civil Relief Act of 1940 for soldiers and sailors is still in full force; it was never repealed. Service men cannot be sued for civilian debts, rentals or on contracts. All payments are deferred until six months after military service ends. The soldier and sailor is still assured of getting back his old job or one as good.

Chrysler's voluntary wage increase has loosened a veritable avalanche of new wage demands, with which Truman is not prepared to cope. Truman does not want wage controls until after the election; the unions are moving to get all they can before the voting.

War in Korea caught Truman aides without a labor or a wage policy. Now a makeshift is being cooked up to follow the Chrysler lead in pay boosts, but exerting some pressure to prevent strikes. The unions will not give a no-strike pledge short of major war.

Truman and Johnson would like to curb MacArthur, but as chief commander for the U.N., they do not know where his authority starts and stops. Truman gave a soft answer after the message to war veterans became public, but he really disliked MacArthur's bold stroke in going to see Chiang on Formosa.

Truman evidently wanted to keep Formosa as an ace up his sleeve, to play or not to play. MacArthur in going to Chiang, and in his message to the veterans, pulled it out and slammed it on the table face up.

American forces might have been driven out of Korea by the end of August but for the Fighting Marines. A year ago, under an Air Force drive, the Corps was near extinction. The Senate, under Johnson's prodding, passed a bill to reduce it to a small coast and police force. Truman slapped down censorship on Marine officers' protest. The House refused to pass the Senate bill, and saved the Marines.

Truman aides explored the possibility of having Smathers (D., Fla.) recalled to the Marines, of which he is a reserve officer, early next year, and allowing the governor to appoint Pepper to the vacant Senate seat. Senate leaders say it would be optional with Smathers, as a senator, to respond, and short of formal war, no such recall could be asked.

First of strong curbs on installment credit will be applied within the next 30 days. They will relate to use of scarce materials, but will be expanded to cover nearly all installment buying.

More New Dealers are climbing on the G.O.P. bandwagon than within the memory of the oldest of them. The Americans for Democratic Action group -- rampant advocates of the F.E.P.C. -- are pushing into G.O.P. key spots. They call themselves "liberal Republicans."

If Republicans gain Senate control in November's election, Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.), under seniority, will automatically become chairman of the all-important Committee on Executive Expenditures. This committee, on behalf of the Senate, scrutinizes spending in all executive departments and agencies, including the State Department.

# Welcome to the 16th Southern Textile Exposition And to BTM!

We at Bahan Textile Machinery Co. look forward to seeing all our old friends, and to making new acquaintances among you, at the 16th Southern Textile Exposition in our home city of Greenville, Oct. 2nd-7th, 1950.

Special buses will operate from Textile Hall to the Bahan Plant on 30-minute schedules during the show. You will be our guests on the buses, and in our plant during your stay. Experienced folks will take you through the plant, show you what we make, and answer your questions about machinery and parts that interest you.

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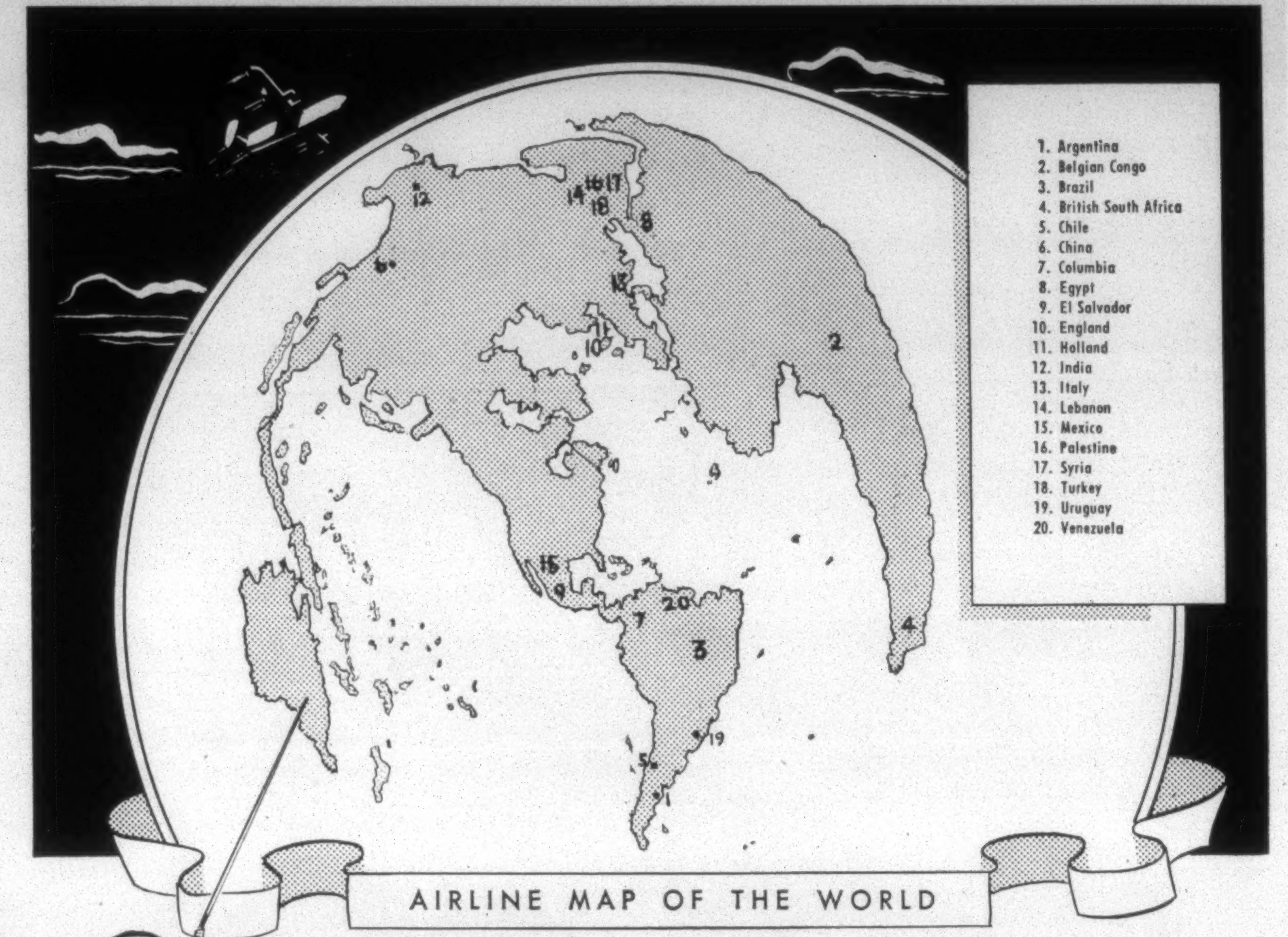

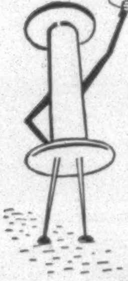

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# WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

## What's The Show Worth?

WHAT is the worth of the Southern Textile Exposition to the city of Greenville? And after you figure that one out, how much does Greenville appreciate the biennial textile show? That thought was advanced by a disinterested citizen the other day.

Merchants, restaurateurs, hotel men figure directly in monetary gains from the week-long influx of visitors and exhibitors. So do service stations, drug stores and other businesses to a lesser extent.

These firms profit directly in dollars and cents from any convention or gathering which makes its headquarters in the city. But there is another type of return which comes from the textile show, one which can't be pinned down to a dollar mark or shown in the statistical sheets.

For the textile exposition brings to Greenville a large group of businessmen from all sections of the nation who bring their wares to display to mill executives and supervisory personnel. These men represent many of the textile field's largest manufacturers and suppliers.

To handle their exhibits, some firms will send as many as half a dozen representatives here. Others will range downward to a couple. Such persons can be messengers of good will for the city and for the Piedmont section when they return to their homes or go into other areas on business. The good word they carry can't be measured in terms of dollars.

In like manner there will be thousands of plant personnel from over the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee who will visit Greenville for a day to learn new ideas in textile production, new machinery and new sideline equipment. These, too, will carry the word on Greenville back to their homes, either a good word or a bad.

Such advertising can't be bought. Enthusiastic treatises on the physical attractions of a city can be purchased in magazines and newspapers. But the appreciation of an individual can't.

Through the 34 years of its existence, the Southern Textile Exposition has made its own way. Whether we consider Textile Hall a definite asset to the city as a public auditorium or not, it has been the home of the huge textile show for most of those years—and that is what it was designed for, an exhibition hall for machinery.

Whether the city has ever given more than lip service to the exposition as a valuable publicity medium, this writer does not know. But the citizen who brought the matter to our mind had a thought worth considering. Just how much does Greenville appreciate the exposition?

The South Carolina Research and Planning Board has an $80,000 budget for its advertising of the entire state as a logical place to put new industries. And the fact that some 800 new businesses have located in South Carolina in the past five years is a measure of the worthwhileness of that expenditure.

The use of advertising and public relations for municipalities and states has proven its worth many times. It would seem wise that the Greenville Chamber of Commerce enlarge its efforts to make the City of Textiles known throughout the country as a good place to settle down and operate a business.

Features like the Southern Textile Exposition and conventions of all types are good for our city. Let's hope that recognition of their worth is not overlooked by the folks who could speak a word of encouragement to the promoters of such gatherings.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

## For Crying Out Loud!

PRESS dispatches from Washington carried some amusing cry-baby quotes from Mr. Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America, C.I.O., who was the last witness to testify before a Senate labor management sub-committee hearings into labor disputes in four Southern mills.

Mr. Rieve first sobbed that only 15 per cent of the 600,000 textile workers in the South are "organized"—despite "Operation Dixie," and all the later "approaches" the C.I.O. has made, trying to use the churches and clubs and schools in an effort to "play good citizen" in the communities the union has attempted to conquer and corrupt.

Next, Rieve wept to the sub-committee "that despite spending millions of dollars in organizing the South in the last few years, the union has suffered a loss of some 30,000 members."

Then the big C.I.O. cry-baby charged that "there is a conspiracy among Southern textile employers from Virgina to Texas to prevent union organization and bargaining, and to smash existing unions." Also, he said "the South has been made poor because its average congressman and state government is deeply conservative."

And listen to this from the same press report of Mr. Rieve's tearful testimony: "He declared that this kind of a political and economic system has made the South the poorest section of the country, except for the mill owners and other big employers. They have done very well in terms of profits; the workers . . . have done very badly on all counts."

This blatant whinning, this audacious alibiing of the C.I.O. head knocker who can't "deliver the goods" is so absurd, so ridiculous, that it should be "stricken from the record, thrown out of the court."

Why didn't Emil Rieve tell the Senate sub-committee the truth! Why didn't he admit that his "organizers" have reported to him over and over again that they have learned the Southern textile workers don't want to be "organized!"

They don't want to be "organized" because they are sensible, well-informed people who know where the C.I.O. operates, or where the A.F.L. operates, there is always strife and dissension, that there is always trouble and bloodshed, that there is always strikes and hard times.

The textile employees of east Alabama and west Georgia know only too well what happens when the C.I.O. tries to rule, control, and manhandle as it did at the Anchor Rome Mills and the Celanese Corp. in Rome, Ga. The textile workers of this section know only too well about the disastrous situation that has existed for years in the Huntsville, Ala., mills, where the C.I.O. wrecked and ruined the textile industry. They know about the closing down and selling-out of more than eight Alabama textile plants within the past two years because of "labor trouble."

These are some of the reasons, Mr. Rieve, why your "organizers" have not had, are not having, and will not have any luck in the Valley, in Opelika, in Tallassee, in Alexander City, in Sylacauga, in LaFayette, in LaGrange, in Hogansville, in Columbus, and in dozens of other places in Alabama and Georgia. These are some of the reasons, Mr. Rieve, why your union suffered such a blistering beating recently at the hands of the sensible employees of the Peerless Woolen Mills at Rossville, Ga.

Don't blame the Southern congressmen, state government, and textile employers, Mr. Rieve; blame your own corrupt, trouble-making organization, and blame particularly its recent decree that there shall be no segregation of white and colored in your labor halls, in your labor meetings, in your labor relations. And put a little blame also on the Communists you've permitted to infiltrate and control so many of the locals in your big C.I.O. union.

And as for your preposterous statement that "this kind of a political and economic system has made the South the poorest section of the country"—we suggest, Mr. Rieve, that you read—that you read and weep—the chapter, entitled, "Decade of Matchless Progress," in the 1950 edition of *The Blue Book of Southern Progress.*

While as for your asinine and insulting statement that the Southern textile employees "have done very badly on all counts,"—we suggest, Mr. Rieve, that you visit the Valley—and then bury your head in lying shame.—*Valley Daily Times-News,* West Point, Ga.

## What Textile Men Fear

COTTON textile manufacturers of the Carolinas, along with those of other parts of the country, are looking ahead with misgivings and even anxiety to the tariff negotiations among 34 nations which are scheduled to open Sept. 28 at Torquay, England.

And they have good reasons. Some of them were impressively stated by President George P. Swift of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute in comments which accompanied the filing of a supplemental statement by his organization with the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

What he said should have weight with the American Government and should be thoughtfully considered by the public in the Carolinas and other cotton textile manufacturing areas. In fact his comments apply with force to other American industries.

What the cotton textile industry fears is that it will be unable to compete in its domestic market with cheap-labor, low-cost imports if tariffs are cut further. It is easy to understand that "lowered tariffs would make it possible for foreign industries to sell huge amounts of civilian goods in America at prices that would gain for them a firm foothold in this country."

And even those business people and others who have no direct interest in the textile industry might well ponder the significance of Mr. Swift's assertion that, "Should the normal peacetime markets of American mills be lost because of tariff meddling, then the jobs, wages, and tax revenues which

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Carload after Carload after Carload is heading South to meet the increased demand

Textile men have discovered for themselves that NON-FLUID OIL offers more "lubricity." NON-FLUID OIL lasts longer and its exclusive drip-less, waste-less properties cut down on "seconds."

More Southern textile mills mean more business for NON-FLUID OIL. To meet these ever-growing requirements, two new Southern warehouses were opened in 1950, and a NON-FLUID OIL Loom Lubrication Division is in full operation. When you buy NON-FLUID OIL, you get the best product backed by enlarged warehouse facilities and skilled engineering service.

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*Greenville, S. C., Oct. 2-7, 1950*

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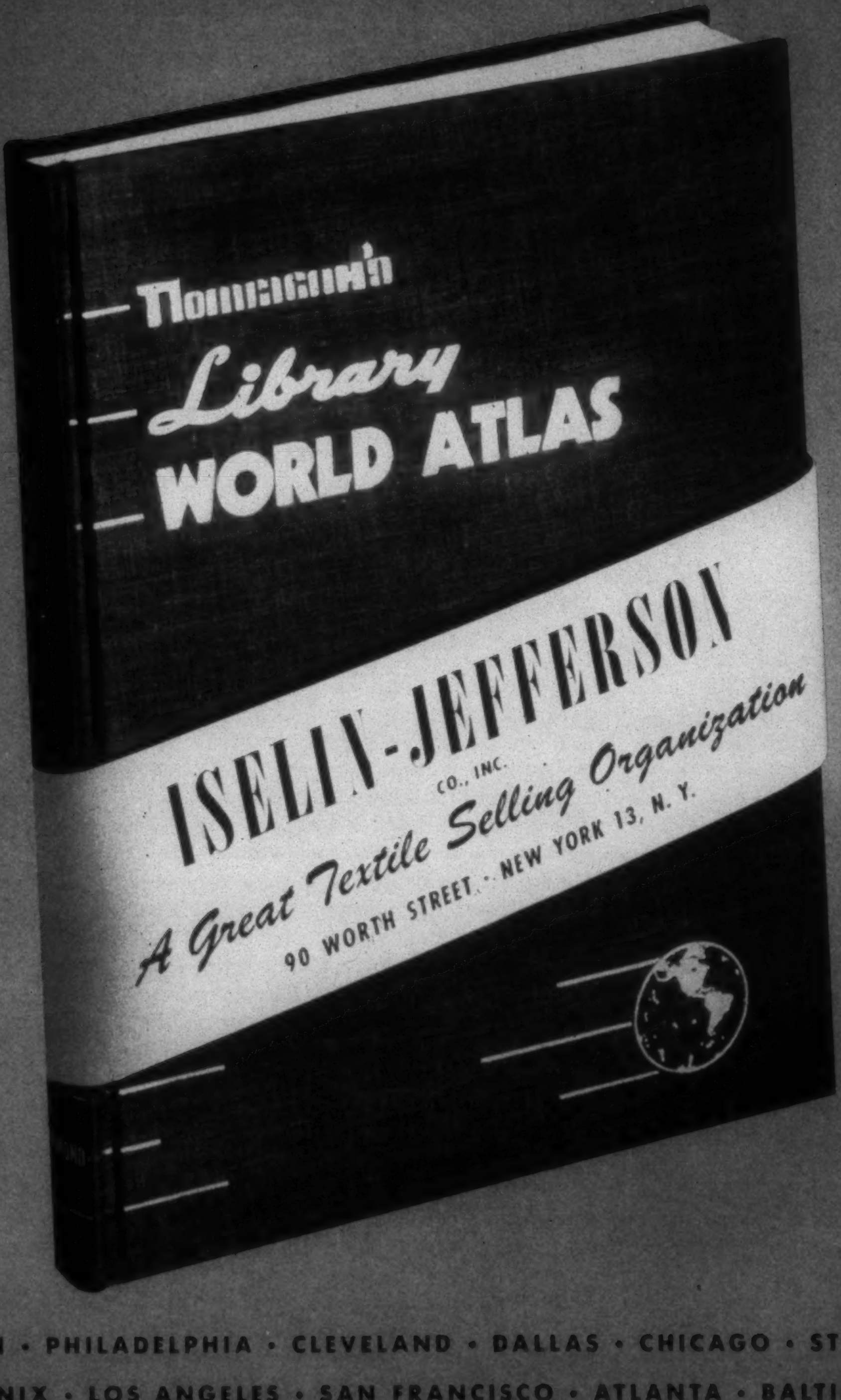
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the American industry provides, and which will be needed to help liquidate the mounting debt of our country, would be lost irretrievably."

As Mr. Swift said, it would be ironical indeed "if any major industry of this country were forced to sacrifice, perhaps forever, its own home markets in the course of wartime service during a defense-emergency period that might go on for years."

Because of their low labor cost, Japanese and European manufacturers can undersell American products in this country and take the domestic market from home industries if the tariffs are too low.—*Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer.*

## Cotton Prices

As this country faces another drain on its resources, our cotton-rich Southland this year will produce 30 per cent less cotton than we are currently using, as the direct result of the Administration's badly managed farm price-support program. This shortage at time of war could be disastrous. Fortunately the reserves stockpiled from surpluses of past years will tide us over. But such a close call should prompt re-evaluation of the policy which permitted—in fact encouraged—the uncomfortable condition in cotton.

The Agriculture Department, after surveying needs, allotted acreage to the farmers, permitting them to plant 21,500,000 acres to cotton this year. According to the admission of Deputy Production and Marketing Administrator Frank K. Woolley at a Senate hearing, the thing was poorly planned. Some areas got bigger allotments than were wanted, at the expense of other areas which received unwanted cuts in acreage. As a result, farmers didn't plant 2,500,000 of the acres allotted to them.

What is of immediate concern to the average citizen in this section of the country is the cost to him as an individual consumer. As soon as news of the 1950 crop estimate reached New York, prices in the futures market of the New York Cotton Exchange bounded up 83 to 102 points, boosting costs to the textile manufacturers. This means that under ordinary progression of economic events, prices of textiles made from cotton will increase. That puts the consumer in the expensive position of providing taxes to support cotton prices at the farm and maintain acreage allotments, while at the same time he bears the brunt of price increases resulting from the program.

There is a difference between maintaining farm prices at a reasonable level and regulating the farm economy to such an extent that it detracts from other segments of the economy—but either this difference is unknown to the present Administration or it is blithely ignored for political reasons. Certainly the existing program is not beneficial to the majority of Americans. — *New York Herald Tribune.*

## War, Leaders, Citizens

We are now at war in Korea and it is the patriotic duty of every citizens of this nation to do whatever is in his power and whatever may be demanded of him to win this war as quickly and as conclusively as possible. About that there can be no question.

But this responsibility to win the war does not mean that we cannot raise a question (as Arthur Godfrey and others have been doing) as to why we got in the war in the first place, as to why we allowed ourselves to get in a position where war would be thrust upon us, as to why we had made no preparations for this attack, as to why we are now sacrificing American boys unnecessarily upon the field of battle.

The Korean war is no Pearl Harbor. The attack on South Korea was no surprise to our intelligence service. But our leadership had shown we were not interested in preserving National China against the Communists. They had said we had no interest in defending Formosa. Hands off the Far East! So nothing had been done to prepare South Korea for attack, though it was unquestionably both our political and moral responsibility to do so.

And our leadership would undoubtedly have sacrificed South Korea, too, except that someone realized at the last minute that we, as a nation, had to "put up or shut up," that we had to fight or retreat like cowards to another Munich. Thus, they reversed all previous policy and are now sacrificing young, ill-trained, poorly equipped American boys upon the altar of their own negligence.

And let's not forget: it was you and I who chose those men for public office. We are responsible for their shortcomings. Yet — come next election day—a great many of us, if we bother to vote at all, will see on the ballot the names of candidates about whom we know little or nothing and we will vote for the individual, not on his qualifications, but because some political organization or machine has chosen him as their candidate. This attitude toward government is largely to blame whenever we have officials who are wasteful, inefficient, dishonest or incapable.

But maybe it doesn't mean anything to you that your son, your husband, or your brother may now be killed because of your indifference—

Thomas Jefferson is dead—and I'm sick. — *The Spindle,* Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Self-Destruction

Since World War II we have given Great Britain over four billion dollars. It has been spent to subsidize the British effort to imitate the government of Russia by nationalizing its industries and socializing its medicine. Without our money, the present British Government would have been bankrupted and a sound government re-established.

Britain has used some of our money to develop the world's best jet aeroplane engine and ship it to Russia. Britain has used some of our money to design and make machine tools and ship them to Russia to manufacture tanks.

In exchange, Britain has taken from the Russians various commodities, among them crabmeat, which they are shipping to this country to destroy the business of American fishermen.

In the textile industry, also, one million workers in the South and New England are in acute danger of losing their jobs and starving because American textiles cannot compete with foreign goods manufactured with low-paid labor.

An average 25 per cent tariff reduction is now in effect; our exports are off 57.3 per cent; importation of cotton goods is up 15 per cent; and currency devaluation throughout the world has negated what tariff protection remained for the U. S. industry.

We are not in favor of socialized medicine, but since members of Congress have long received free medical treatment in Washington anyway, we suggest that it is time the Walter Reed Hospital give them the benefits of the best psychiatric examinations and treatment.—*Lancaster* (S. C.) *News.*

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**THREAD CUTTER**
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is being shipped to hundreds of mills as fast as we can manufacture. When placing your order please specify front box plate number.

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GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

textile bulletin

VOL. 76 SEPTEMBER, 1950 NO. 9

# The 16th Southern Textile Exposition

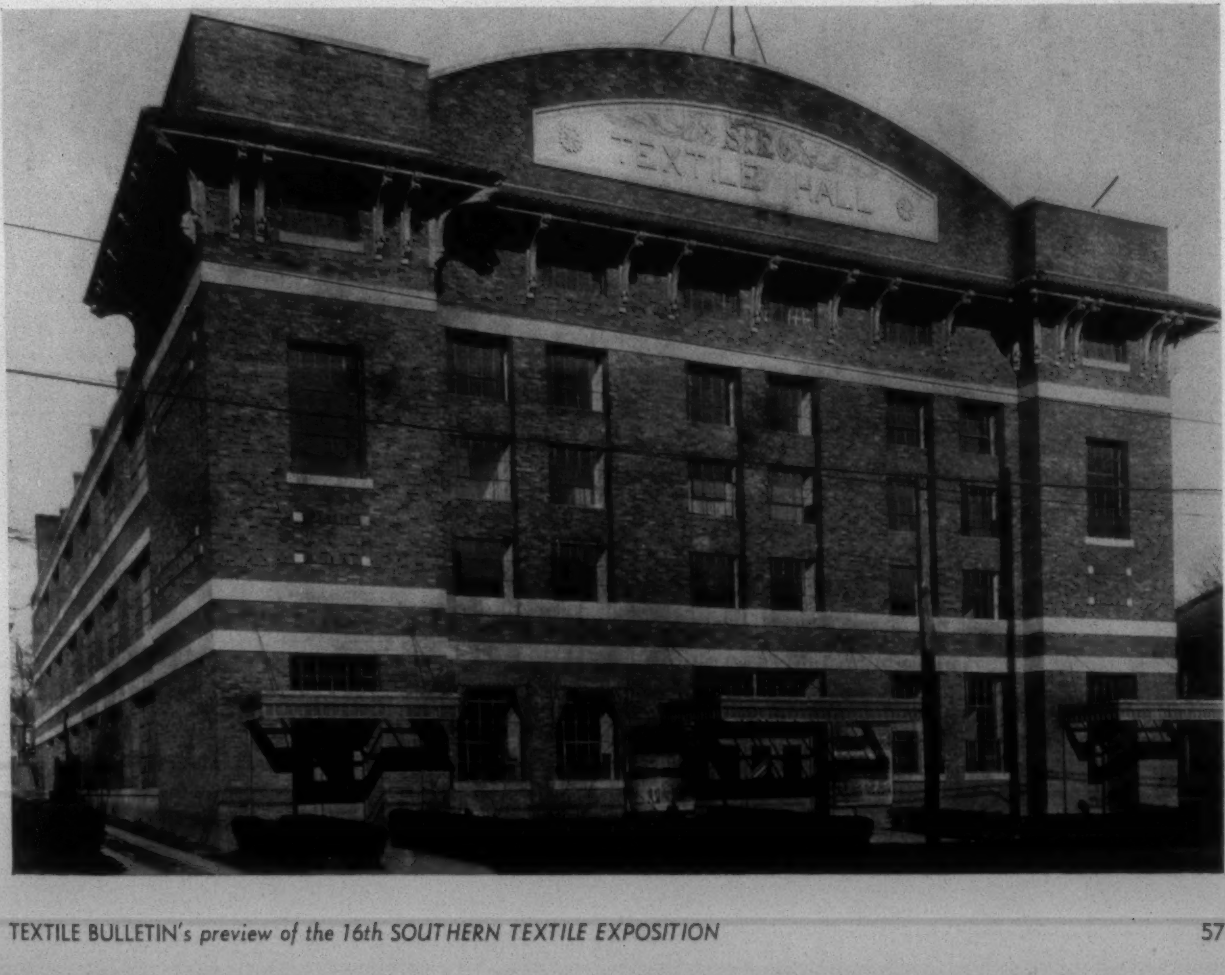
THE only textile exposition actually conducted in the regional heart of the nation's sixth largest industry, the Southern Textile Exposition (called the "Greenville Show" by many), will open for its 16th showing at 9 a. m. Oct 2 in mammoth Textile Hall at Greenville, S. C., with approximately 242 exhibitors scheduled to show their wares. Expected to attract thousands of visitors from over the United States, and many foreign countries, the exposition will continue through Saturday morning, Oct. 7.

By request of many of the exhibitors the hours for the show will be changed. The doors will open daily at 9 o'clock and remain so until 7 p. m., except that on Saturday will close at 1 p. m. These hours will give visitors ample time to see the goods on display.

The housing problem for both exhibitors and visitors will be met as successfully as it was in 1948. The management of Textile Hall will have the co-operation and assistance of the Chamber of Commerce, civic clubs, women's societies and others in Greenville County. Comfortable quarters will be found for all who visit the exposition.

The textile industry enjoys a position of leadership in the world of business. As the years have passed, the Southern Textile Expositions have grown in importance. They have contributed to the efficiency of the mills in the United States, which are now turning out various types of fabrics made from cotton, wool, rayon and silk. The spirit of friendliness and co-operation has grown among the executives and their employees. There has been a constant development of co-operation among superintendents, overseers, foremen and other supervisory employees. The desire to gain information has extended to the skillful and intelligent men and women who operate the many different types of machines and processes in hundreds of plants.

The textile show is a place for manufacturers of machinery, equipment, accessories, suppliers, primary and fabricating materials and parts to exhibit and demonstrate these things, and is a clearing house for the exchange of



views between all who use them. The men and women working in the plants are better qualified than they were several decades ago to grasp the principles and techniques of new machinery and equipment. Thousands visit the shows through a desire to broaden their knowledge and their ability to cooperate with mill management.

The textile industry has played an important part in providing materials for the needs of the armed forces during two world wars. The present trouble in Korea will require greatly increased output within the next few months. Due to inventions and improvements which the mills have widely accepted and purchased in recent years, the ability to meet the needs of the situation is accepted as a fact. The National Association of Manufacturers has telegraphed President Truman: "The productive might of American industry is pledged to supply the full needs of the United States and the nations allied with her in the effort to preserve freedom."

The Southern Textile Exposition was organized in 1915 at a meeting of the Southern Textile Association and the first show was held that same year, Nov. 2-6, in the warehouses of the Piedmont & Northern Railway in Greenville. Succeeding shows took place in 1917, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, and 1948.

The expositions are organized and managed by Textile Hall Corp. of which W. G. Sirrine is president, W. W. Carter is vice-president and Miss Bertha M. Green, secretary, all of Greenville. Directors are Thurmond Chatham of Winston-Salem, N. C.; Donald Comer of Birmingham, Ala.; Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C.; R. I. Dalton of Charlotte, N. C.; B. B. Gossett of Charlotte; L. O. Hammett of Honea Path, S. C.; H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg, S. C.; Walter S. Montgomery of Spartanburg; George M. Wright of Abbeville, S. C.; Ellison S. McKissick of Easley, S. C., and Sydney Bruce, W. W. Carter, C. E. Hatch, Edwin Howard, Ernest Patton, W. G. Sirrine, F. W. Symmes and Harold R. Turner, all of Greenville.

The following release, forwarded by Mr. Sirrine, summarizes clearly the relationship of the exposition to those in the industry:

"The executives in the American textile industry have pursued a wise course since the end of the second World War in modernizing and improving their plants. It is estimated that over a billion dollars have been spent in this direction. The result is that if the government calls upon the textile mills for emergency production they are in a position to meet military demands.

"The process of installing improvements in machinery and equipment has continued steadily. The capacity to produce has also grown greater because of improvements in everything that goes into the plant, including methods of handling materials and output.

"The Southern Textile Expositions, now in their 34th year, have contributed to this encouraging situation and will continue to do so. The exhibitors who have taken all the space for the textile show which runs from Oct. 2 to 7, have been at the right hands of the mill management and their competent staffs of men and women. These exhibitors have devoted time, study and money to the task of creating machinery which produces more and better goods, and in evolving methods for handling everything inside the walls of the mills conveniently, safely, and economically. There has been a closer relationship in recent years between those who exhibit at the shows and those who visit them. The visitors are not inspired by curiosity, but by an earnest desire to learn and co-operate.

"The 16th exposition is expected to be one of the most interesting ever held in the industry. Exhibitors will distribute tickets to their customers, and the management of Textile Hall will send them to the heads and associates of companies who may by chance not receive enough for the members of their working personnel. So many thousands are expected to attend that it is impossible to sell tickets or to issue them to the public as in some past years. Also attendance is restricted to persons over 16 years of age. Every square foot of floor space is needed for those who work in the mills."

As at previous shows, the staff of Textile Bulletin will handle registration of mill executives in attendance, and from the registration cards will compile attendance lists for distribution to exhibitors at regular intervals throughout the week.

The following columns contain an alphabetical listing of exhibitors (name of firm, booth number, description of exhibit and representatives on duty):

**Abbott Machine Co.,** Wilton, N. H.
Booth 233
Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: L. S. Ligon (in charge), S. A. Roane, L. S. Ligon, Jr., W. B. Greyard, Jr.

**Abington Textile Machinery Works,** Wales St., North Abington, Mass.
Booths 450, 451
Exhibit: Abington centrifugal pump, stainless steel dye beams, stainless steel package carriers, stainless steel dye tubes and separators, hand knotters, dyed packages of yarn and photographs of installations of vacuum stripping on cotton and woolen cards, of vacuum cleaning in weave rooms and of beam and package dyeing.
In attendance: Frank E. Rowe, Jr. (in charge), W. W. Watt, G. H. Boyd, J. W. Burbine, Sumner Smith, Sumner Smith, Jr.

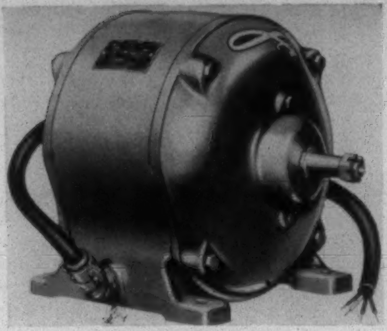
**Acme Steel Co.,** 603 Stewart Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Booths 470, 471
Exhibit: The Acme Friction Seal method of baling; introduction of new magazine feed band cutter along with new and improved strapping equipment and accessories; and demonstration of an Acme Silverstitcher, for stitching fibre shipping containers.
In attendance: G. R. Easley (in charge), J. E. Ott, J. G. Bucuss, W. S. Huss, Judd Farr, M. M. Brown, R. D. Vilas.

**Air Products Co.,** 304 East Bay St., Savannah, Ga.
Booths 315, 316
Exhibit: Hansen industrial air line equipment; CCA filters and regulators and lubricators; a new air-type vacuum cleaner which works on an entirely new principle for use in cleaning machinery, floors and other hard-to-get-at places.
In attendance: E. V. Estill (in charge), R. H. Estill, C. W. Hansen, V. S. Kenerson.

**Aldrich Machine Works,** Greenwood, S. C.
Booth 250
Exhibit: Aldrich single-process picker and cotton cleaning equipment.
In attendance: A. P. Aldrich, Jr., W. D. Wornall, J. E. Brown, Ben R. Morris.

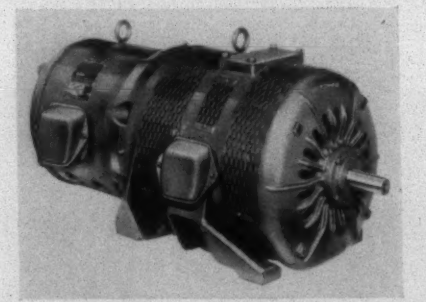
**Allentown Bobbin Works, Inc.,** 417-431 N. 14th St., Allentown, Pa.
Booth 316-A
Exhibit: Bobbins and spools for the processing of fine-denier yarns such as silk, rayon and combination.
In attendance: Henry W. Mack.

**Louis Allis Co.,** 427 E. Stewart St., Milwaukee 7, Wis.
Booths 212, 213
Exhibit: Complete line of ball bear-



LOUIS ALLIS CO. loom motor.

LOUIS ALLIS CO. gear motor.



LOUIS ALLIS CO. Adjusto-Spede.

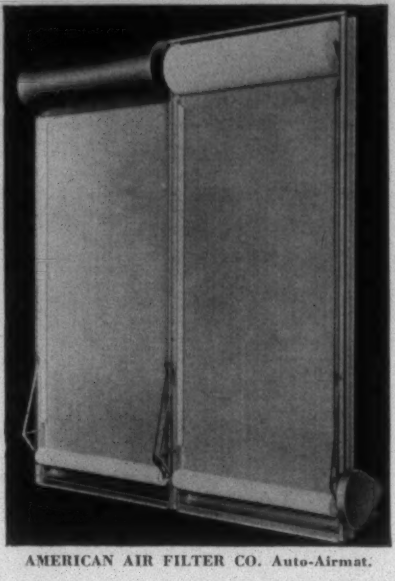
ing loom motors in ratings from one-half to two h.p. in three basic-type frames all totally enclosed and non-ventilated, including a three-point flange mounting, and also a new line of single, double and triple reduction; Foote Bros.—Louis Allis gear motors, one to 75 h.p., and a two-motor range drive display involving a Louis Allis, adjustable-speed, alternating current motor called the Ajusto-Spede; automatic or dancer roll tension control schemes will be displayed on the latter unit.

In attendance: M. E. Weitdkamp (in charge), Louis Allis, Jr., C. G. Skidmore, Robert Overstreet, George Gardner.

**American Air Filter Co., Inc.,** Louisville, Ky.

Booths 472, 473

Exhibit: The Auto-Airmat, a new development which is being shown for the first time, is an automatic dry-type filter developed especially for cleaning the return air in textile mill ventilating systems; the Electro-Matic, an automatic self-cleaning electronic precipitator; the Airmat lint arrester, which cleans the air exhausted from picking, opening and similar machines.



AMERICAN AIR FILTER CO. Auto-Airmat.

In attendance: H. J. Noles, James W. May, John M. Kane, H. E. Soderberg.

**American Crayon Co.,** 1706 Hayes Ave., Sandusky, Ohio.

Booths 322, 323

AMERICAN CRAYON Empire textile mill box.

Exhibit: Highly specialized mill crayons particularly developed for the textile field; "The Industrial Crayon Guide," a booklet on uses for regular and special markers and giving information concerning the right kind of marker for every type of surface, will be given away; an exhibit featuring the hand decoration of fabrics with Prang textile colors, and hand painting of glass, china and pottery with Prang Dek-All.

In attendance: John Hester (in charge), Lon Watters.

**American Lava Corp.,** Chattanooga, Tenn.

Booth 121

Exhibit: Six large panels of custom-made AlSiMag guides, arranged by type for every type of machinery; guides in AlSiMag 192, 193 and 491, with several innovations in design; free samples of all types of AlSiMag guides on request; discussion of special thread guide designs with any mill executives who bring sketches or models to the show.

In attendance: John Kruesi (in charge), G. E. Richter, J. B. Shacklett, W. M. Brown.

**American Lumber & Treating Co.,** 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

Booth 436

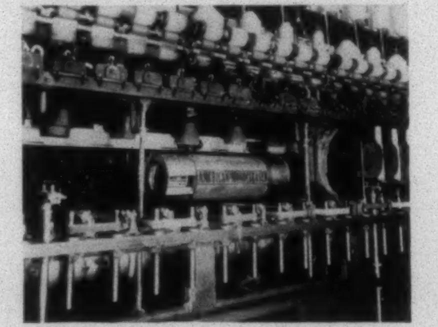
Exhibit: How Wolmanized pressure-treated lumber is processed to give protection against decay and termites; and where Wolmanized pressure-treated lumber should be used in textile mill construction to prevent decay failure (i.e. roof decking, flooring, outside frame work, etc.)

In attendance: J. E. L. McCall (in charge), O. W. Boehm, T. J. Flynn.

**American MonoRail Co.,** 13107 Athens Ave., Cleveland 7, Ohio.

Booths 111, 112

Exhibit: Automatic cleaning systems and overhead handling equipment; new underframe cleaner, shown for the first time, which eliminates accumulation of lint on under parts of spinning frame beneath the green board and assures production of cleaner yarn with less ends down and reduced cleaning labor; also, automatic dispatch beam handling and automatic lap delivery.



AMERICAN MONORAIL underframe cleaner.

In attendance: Edward H. Doerger, J. P. Lawrence, C. de V. Miller, L. R. McEachern, H. A. Rehfeld, E. Forrest Kulp, C. L. Black, J. W. Lamprecht, C. P. Newell, C. O. Setzer, Henry McKinney.

**American Paper Tube Co.,** Woonsocket, R. I.

Booth 108

Exhibit: A representative group of the company's wide variety of yarn carriers, featuring the new, patented Plasti-Weld carriers, among which is the A.P.T. warp bobbin with metal nose plastic welded to paper barrel in such a fashion as to be adaptable to all types of spindles; also the new Plasti-Weld automatic loom bobbin, with a new and precise method of incorporating the rings, ferrule, plastic base and paper tube into a single molded unit; and a variety of other yarn carriers for cotton, wool, nylon, rayon, silk and glass fiber.

In attendance: Members of sales and service staff.

**American Pulley Co.,** 4200 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Booths 212, 213

Exhibit: The first public demonstration of the new aluminum double-taper, adjustable-diameter wedge-belt sheaves; and the individual card drive and shaft mounted reducers.

In attendance: G. P. Weishaan (in charge), Cliff Hazen, J. E. Williams, J. T. Barron, C. F. Fox, III.

**American Safety Table Co.**, Reading, Pa.

Booth 227

Exhibit: Individual butt seaming stand complete with motor, totally enclosed individual motor drive and individual stand and bar mounting.

In attendance: Julian C. Frankel, Max Voigt, Robert Moreland.

**American Textile Engineering, Inc.**, Arlington, N. J.

Booths 480, 494

Exhibit: See Kearny Mfg. Co.

**American Wool & Cotton Reporter**, 286 Congress St., Boston, Mass., and 602 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Booths 207B, 208

Exhibit: A free information service for exhibitors and visitors.

In attendance: J. Randolph Taylor (in charge), Frank P. Bennett, III, L. J. Miron, O. Z. White, Jr., Carl F. Gould, C. B. Simmons.

**Anheuser-Busch, Inc.**, St. Louis 18, Mo.

Booth 357

Exhibit: Display of starches and gums used by the textile industry.

In attendance: Charles H. Conner, Jr.

**Armstrong Cork Co.**, Lancaster, Pa.

Booth 140

Exhibit: Cork, Accotex (synthetic rubber), spinning and card room roll cots and aprons and various loom supply and general mill items produced from cork and/or synthetic rubber materials; special features include the use of Armstrong's cots and aprons on the new long draft equipment being developed.

In attendance: J. V. Ashley (in charge), T. L. Hill, H. H. Jordan, W. T. Coker, A. M. Ankrom, A. C. Littlejohn, W. A. Simmons, P. S. Bowden, F. D. Hamre.

**Armstrong Machine Works**, 316 Maple St., Three Rivers, Mich.

Booth 458

Exhibit: A glass model of the No. 812 Armstrong inverted bucket trap showing how the trap handles air and dirt, as well as condensate; sectional models of other traps as well as a sectional model of the Armstrong steam humidifier.

In attendance: O. E. Ulrich, Jr., (in charge), Allan T. Shepherd, Sr., Allan T. Shepherd, Jr., Roger C. Fletcher, Dolph Shepherd.

**Ashworth Bros., Inc.**, Fall River, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

Booths 122, 123

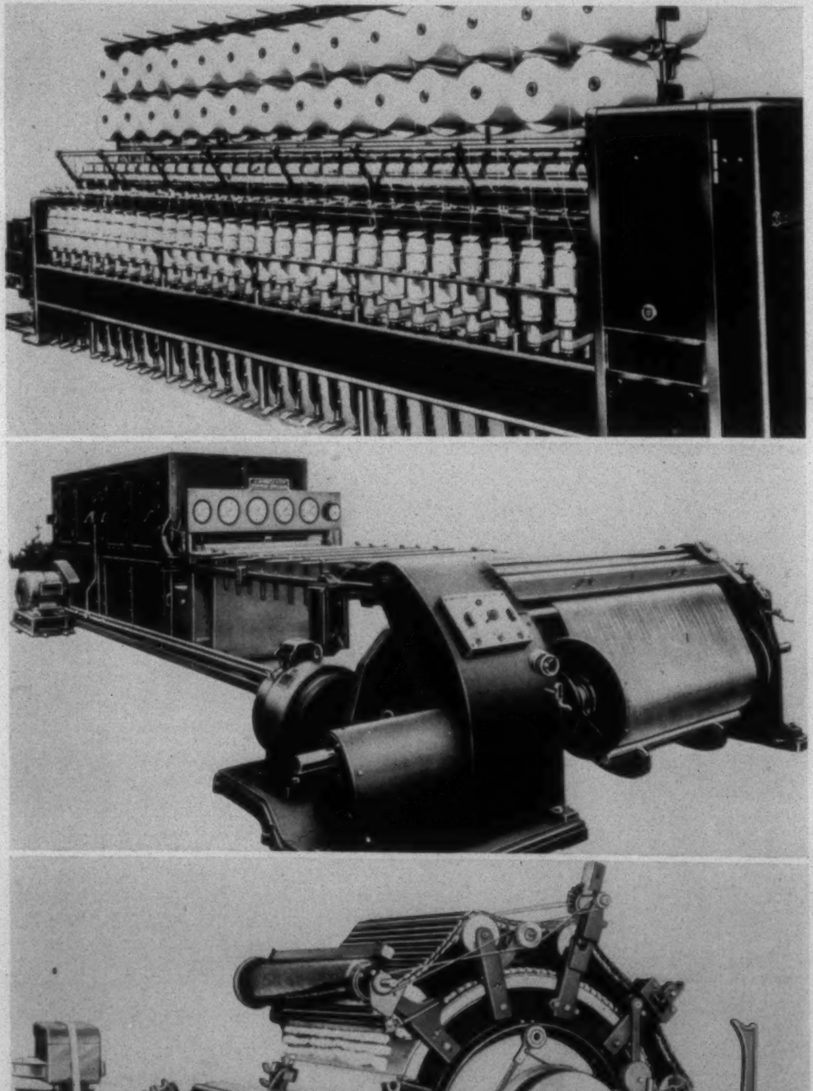
Exhibit: Card clothing samples for the carding of cotton, wool, asbestos and synthetic fibers; samples of napper clothing, metallic wire clothing, metallic breast and feed roll coverings; and a sample board of woven wire conveyor belts.

In attendance: Robert C. Ashworth, Jr., William Flynn, Frank Armitage, John Reed, Thurman Hart, Henry Ashworth, A. E. Johnson, A. E. Johnson, Jr., James Seacord.

**Atkinson, Haserick and Co.**, 211 Congress St., Boston 6, Mass., and 1639 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Booths 505 and 502

Exhibit: Representing Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd., Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Inc., Tweedales & Smalley (1920) Ltd., Joseph Hibbert & Co., Ltd., Societe Alsacienne De Construction Mecaniques, and Plutte, Koecke & Co., the exhibit features Platt Bros.' MS-2 speeder roving frame, Tweedales & Smalley's ring doubler, Platt Bros.' cotton card, Hibbert hot air slasher, Holdsworth gill reducer, Holdsworth



**ATKINSON, HASERICK & CO.** will exhibit the Tweedales and Smalley ring doubling frame *(top)*, the Hibbert Moist-air drying and sizing machine *(center)*, and the Platt Bros. revolving flats card *(bottom)*.

cone gill, Hacoba winder, Societe Alsacienne De Construction Mecaniques' P.L.B. worsted comb, Societe Alsacienne De Construction Mecaniques' S.A.G. worsted comb, Platt Bros.' MU-1 light package uptwister, and Platt Bros.' M-1 ring spinning frame in Booth 505. In Booth 502, the cotton comber-P.S.A. No. 6266 of Societe Alsacienne De Construction Mecaniques will be shown.

In attendance: J. L. Coon, H. V. Farnsworth, W. P. Rutley, George Bliss, F. E. Bozeman, Philip Sugg, George Hardman, Wilbur Hayden and Karl Muhlinghaus at Booth 505. At Booth 502 will be Charles Goetz.

**Atlanta Brush Co.,** 320 Tanner St., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Booths 452, 453

Exhibit: Featuring textile brushes, with demonstrations of the use of the most effective brushes for each cleaning operation; brushes developed to prevent laps on spooler drums, warper tolls and winders; and the company's general industrial line.

In attendance: William C. Perkins (in charge), T. C. Perkins, Howard R. Cook, George B. Snow, Alfred W. Dillard.

**Atlanta Paper Co.,** 225 Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 239

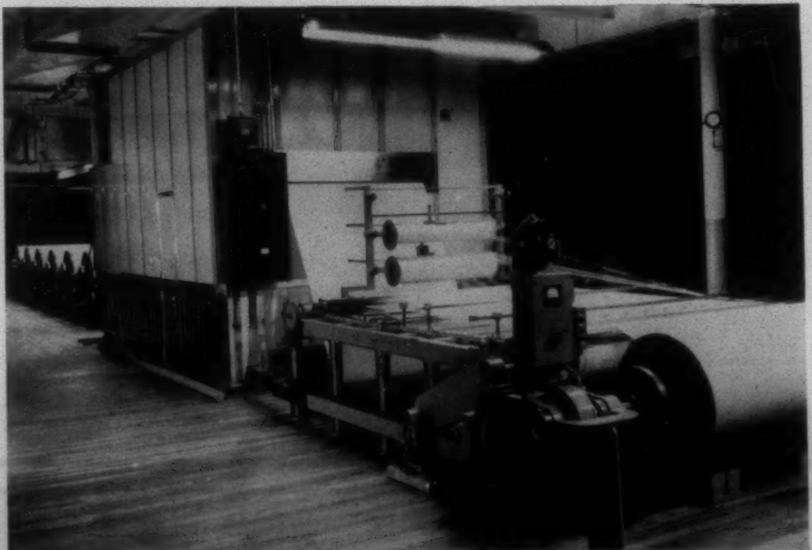
**Atlantic Gelatin,** Woburn, Mass., (Division of General Foods)
Booths 503, 504

Exhibit: See Ira L. Griffin & Son.

**Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.,** Mendon St., Uxbridge, Mass.
Booths 503, 504

Exhibit: Gentle Air slasher drying unit, Easy Rid textile chalk and control spray apparatus.

In attendance: John R. Andrews (in charge), Paul Wenzel, Wally Fauteux, Ira L. Griffin, Ira L. Griffin, Jr., William Eastman.



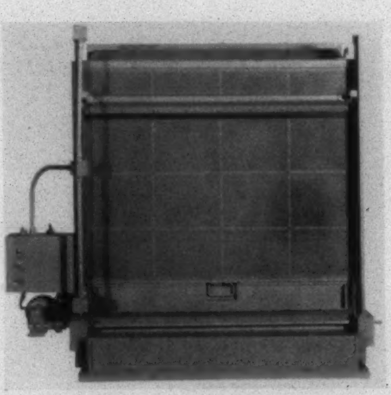
BACHMANN UXBRIDGE WORSTED CORP. Gentle Air slasher drying unit.

**B. B. Sales Co.,** 21 Mascoma St., Lebanon, N. H.
Booth 103-A

Exhibit: The "Life Time" top roll, a ball bearing center loaded top roll built to operate under heavy loads, with the bearing ground to very close tolerances and effectively shielded against fly and the escape of lubricant.

In attendance: F. H. Stearns, John C. Turner, Clyde Kelly, L. C. Atkinson, O. T. Daniel.

**The Bahnson Co.,** 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Booths 245, 246



BAHNSON CO. Type S-1 cleaner.

Exhibit: Various types of textile humidification and air conditioning equipment including an operating model of the Bahnson Air Washer which features the Flexidur spray nozzle with stainless steel orifice and another new development, the Type DC spray nozzle which offers lower operating costs through reduced pumping requirements; also, the Bahnson Type ESC self-cleaning pneumatic atomizer will be demonstrated, and the atomizers will be located over the new Bahnson Type D Air discharge grille which has been specially designed for industrial application. Operation of the atomizers will be automatically controlled from a complete panel assembly showing all operating details of the Bahnson MBA modulating humidity control. Also in operation will be the Bahnson Humiduct unit system of air conditioning that offers year-round temperature and humidity control through the inclusion of refrigeration; likewise, the Bahnson centrifugal humidifier, a high-capacity unit evaporating up to 12 gallons of water per hour, will be shown, as well as the Bahnson Type S-1 cleaner for mounting over the recirculated air opening of either unit or central station air conditioning systems.

In attendance: S. C. Stimson, J. A. Woodruff.

**Barber-Colman Co.,** 14 Dunbar St., Greenville, S. C.
Booth 244

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: John H. Spencer and members of the company's textile and control divisions will come in from time to time.

**Barco Mfg. Co.,** 1801-1805 Winnemac Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Booths 301, 302

Exhibit: A complete line of flexible ball, swivel, swing and revolving joints which provide flexible and pipe lines. These are manufactured in a wide variety of materials and design in order to accommodate special problems involving high and low temperatures, pressures, r.p.m., turning torque and acid corrosive alkalis to be found in industry. Also the newly-developed IB revolving joint will be featured.

In attendance: Three factory representatives.

**Bassick Co.,** 437 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Booths 409, 410

Exhibit: Complete line of specialized casters for textile industry.

In attendance: A. J. Israel (in charge), Edward P. Ripley, Robert A. Huber, Charles L. Newman.

**Batson Mfg. Co., Inc.,** Fair St.—Park Place, Greenville, S. C.
Booth 325

Exhibit: Textile supplies featuring such textile wood products as picker sticks, binders, jack sticks, lays, reed caps, bobbins, wood cones, cone adapters, beam barrels, temple rolls, shuttle fur, felt-anchoring pads and loom strapping.

In attendance: John P. Batson (in charge), Louis P. Batson, Jr., Richard A. Owings, Miss Louise Kellett, Roy Noble, David Murphy, Roy Norris.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,** 635 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

Booths 326, 327

Exhibit: Demonstration of the company's vision testing instrument, the Ortho-Rater, which has been found effective in the textile industry in quickly and accurately rating the visual performance of employees to determine whether or not they can do their jobs effectively.

In attendance: C. P. Brownell (in charge), Joseph Hickey.

**J. T. Beaty Machine Co.,** 809 N. Graham St., Charlotte, N. C.

Booths 460-B and 461

Exhibit: A new and revolutionary hydraulic bailing press which does not require a pit, or rams that project through the floor and which makes it possible to keep the bale on the cloth truck from the folding machine to the storage room.

In attendance: J. T. Beaty (in charge), Mrs. J. T. Beaty, W. F. Wilson, H. T. Clark, H. E. Clark.

**Bijur Lubricating Corp.,** 43-01 22nd St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

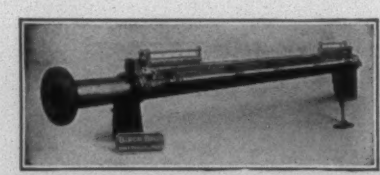
Booth 145-A

Exhibit: Bijur system of central lubrication for textile machines—automatic and one-shot lubrication of pickers, combers, roving frames, twisters, spinning frames, spoolers, winders, dryers, looms, gill boxes and sewing machines.

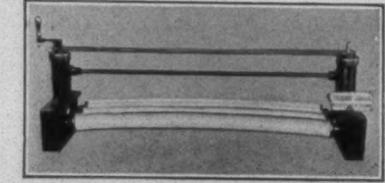
In attendance: Jackson L. Parker (in charge), Warren O. Wright, Clyde M. Lassiter, Harrell J. Auten.

**Birch Brothers, Inc.,** 32 Kent St., Somerville 43, Mass.

Booth 218



BIRCH BROS. adjustable vacuum box.



BIRCH BROS. three-bar rubber expander.

Exhibit: Various types of mill sewing machines, both chain-stitch and butt-seam, as well as stainless steel spiral roll unit for removing wrinkles in double edges, an angular guide, a bristle brush expander, a patented adjustable slot vacuum extractor, rubber expanders and other accessories; large photographs will illustrate Birch's extensive line of scutchers, vacuum extractors, stainless steel open width machines with DC motor drives, mangles, inspecting machines, singers, etc.

In attendance: Harold W. Birch (in charge), John C. Cosby, Richard Briggs.

**Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.,** East Corinth, Vt.

Booths 212, 213

Exhibit: See listing for Greenville Textile Supply Co.

**Brown Dynalube Co., Inc.,** Coddington Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Booth 316-B

Exhibit: Brown Dynalube battery powered lubricators; operation of the "Spindle Oiler," for dispensing spindle oil and other types of oil; and operation of the Model F-50-AT Dynalubricator.

In attendance: Raymond H. Canaday (in charge), C. W. Gray, W. Y. Brown, James Meena.

**Brush Development Co.,** 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Booth 320

Exhibit: The new model uniformity analyzer for indicating the average non-uniformity and recording the instantaneous changes in weight per unit length of cotton and wool; it can also be calibrated for measurement of nylon, rayon and other plastics. Also the Model BL-320 universal strain analyzer which is designed to record the output of 1 to 4 resistance sensitive strain gauges through a carrier current amplifier and a direct inking oscillograph; it will be demonstrated with a stainless steel bar with four Baldwin SR-4 gauges applied to indicate torsion.

In attendance: John S. Burnett (in charge), E. M. Hensley, Robert Allen.

**Bullard Clark Co.,** (E. H. Jacobs Northern Division, Danielson, Conn., E. H. Jacobs Southern Division, Charlotte, N. C.)

Booth 479

Exhibit: Introduction of the Jacobs Verybest rubber lug strap and Verybest rubber sweepstick; the new Smooth Surface rubber lap roll and take-up roll covering; and products of the entire Jacobs line.

BULLARD-CLARK CO. will introduce its new Jacobs Verybest rubber lug straps and sweep sticks.

In attendance: W. R. Muller (in charge), Edward J. Bullard, C. W. Cain, Jr., S. B. Henderson, L. L. Froneberger, Jr., F. Worth Beaver, Ralph M. Briggs, Jr., L. J. McCall, Bill Heacock.

**Burroughs Adding Machine Co.,** 200 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Booths 331, 332, 333

Exhibit: Display of business machines.

In attendance: H. A. Mullen (in charge), E. C. Dawson, M. H. Austin, Mrs. Elizabeth Brittain, R. H. Maurer, B. C. Smith, H. C. Byce, C. G. Welborn, T. J. Harrison.

**Bussmann Mfg. Co.,** University at Jefferson, St. Louis 7, Mo.

Booth 349

Exhibit: All types of Fusetron and Buss fuses for the protection of electrical circuits, motors and equipment; featured will be the new Fustat box-cover units, which turn an ordinary wiring box into a motor protective device.

In attendance: H. A. Mason (in charge), W. P. Byrd.

**Carolina Bearings,** 231 Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.

Booth 126-A

Exhibit: The application of bearings to textile equipment, particularly the application of modern bearings to machinery that was designed years ago; special textile units developed by the Fafnir Bearing Co., SKF Industries, Inc., and some with the Carolina Bearings design; the use of bronze bushings and oilless bronze bushings to prevent iron to iron contact where space will not permit the application of ball bearings; primary purpose will be to show textile men how to reduce maintenance and increase production and quality through the application of specialized ball and roller bearing units which have been designed for their particular machines.

In attendance: E. F. Brown (in charge), G. M. Boullion, D. R. Mason.

**Carolina Detergents, Inc.,** 313 N. Main St., Anderson, S. C.

Booth 321

Exhibit: Floor polishing machines, electric wet mopping units, floor sealers, floor waxes, liquid soaps, disinfectants, germicides, floor cleaners, soap dispensers, towel dispensers, and other sanitary chemicals and supplies.

In attendance: W. C. Arbery (in charge), Charles Seigler, Otto Comp, George W. Speer, Catherine Duncan.

**Carolina Supply Co.**, 35 W. Court St., Greenville, S. C.
Booth 225-D
Exhibit: General mill and textile supplies.
In attendance: Members of the sales and service departments.

**A. B. Carter, Inc.**, Gastonia, N. C.
Booths 119, 120-A
Exhibit: The latest type of Boyce weavers knotters made by Mill Devices Co., and the latest developments in travelers made by Carter Traveler Co.
In attendance: A. D. Carter, E. H. Gregg, E. L. Ramsey, J. M. McLeod, P. L. Piercy, R. A. Haynes, W. L. Rankin, J. R. Richie, J. W. Brown, C. E. Herrick, J. B. Carter, Hugh Williams, R. D. Hughes.

**Charlotte Mfg. Co.**, 1300 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 489
Exhibit: A card clothing machine in operation making card clothing, a display of card clothing, etc.
In attendance: R. G. Bullard (in charge), A. K. Glover, R. G. Spratt, Jr., F. A. Hipp, T. C. Bass.

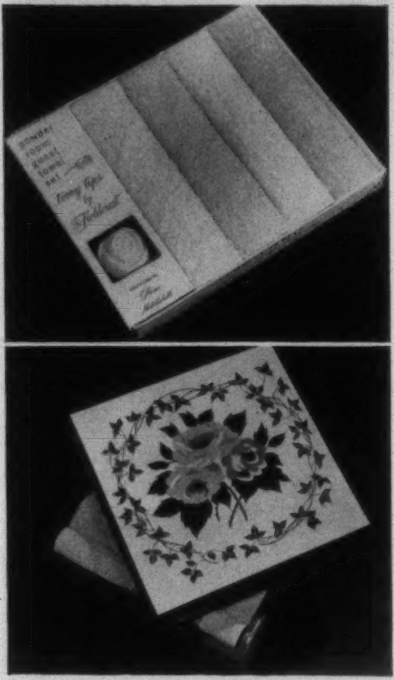
**Clark Equipment Co.**, (Industrial Truck Division) Battle Creek, Mich.
Booths 138, 139
Exhibit: First public exhibition and demonstration of the Carloader model fork-lift truck, of 4,000-pounds capacity, with Dynatork drive; the Clarkette-5, a light industrial towing tractor; introduction to the industry of Clark's new model electric battery-powered Trucloader fork-lift truck, with a capacity of 1,000 pounds, and embodying such features as automatic acceleration, dead-man safety brake, independent hydraulic system, high lift and travel speed, simplified driving, and ease of service; and the Elec-Clipper fork-lift truck, of 2,000-pounds capacity, equipped with Hi-Lo-Stack uprights, a battery compartment tapered to reduce the machine's turning radius, and a special cotton clamp.
In attendance: Russ Oakes (in charge), Walter E. Schirmer, John Shand, Everett M. Sharp, Peter Paul Lukas, George E. Boyce, J. R. McLean, B. E. Phillips, Elmer Dunham.

**Clinton Foods, Inc.**, Clinton, Ia.
Booths 205-B, 206
Exhibit: Decorative.
In attendance: Al Junge (in charge), R. E. Mikkelsen, Bob Rau, Boyce Estes, Grady Gileber, Frank Rogers, Walter Wentworth, Ed Patterson.

**Colby Co-operative Starch Co.**, Caribou, Me.
Booth 503, 504
Exhibit: See Ira L. Griffin & Son.

**Colson Corp.**, Cedar St., Elyria, Ohio.
Booths 475, 476
Exhibit: Wheels and casters for textile use, also hand-operated materials handling equipment.
In attendance: W. C. Shea (in charge), J. C. Struthers.

**Container Corp. of America**, Manayunk St., Philadelphia 27, Pa.
Booths 347, 348



CONTAINER CORP. OF AMERICA will exhibit textile product packages.

Exhibit: All phases of promotional and automatic paperboard packaging for the textile industry; the corporation's textile packaging laboratory will have representatives on hand to explain company services and facilities to visitors.
In attendance: Thomas J. Benson, Jr., Mrs. Rita G. Macintosh.

**Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.**, Newark, Del.
Booth 106
Exhibit: Diamond vulcanized fibre trucks, boxes, and cans for the textile industry; textile parts of fibre, Celoron, and Dilecto; Celeron gears.
In attendance: C. L. Simmons. Jr., (in charge), F. L. Cooper, A. D. Gray, G. W. von Seth.

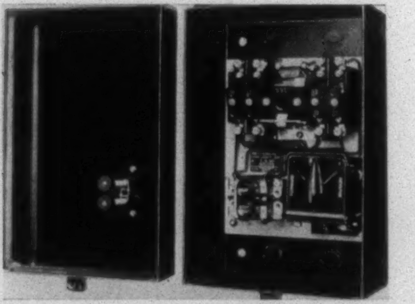
**Corn Products Sales Co.**, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
Booth 475
Exhibit: Lighted back-drop showing some of the company's bulk and package products; and lounge facilities.
In attendance: J. Alden Simpson (in charge), A. A. Harden, J. T. Holmes, W. R. Joyner, L. H. Kelley, H. L. Bailey, Herman Baker, J. R. Hill.

**Dana S. Courtney Co.**, Chicopee, Mass.
Booths 212, 213
Exhibit: In conjunction with the Greenville Textile Supply Co.
In attendance: See Greenville Textile Supply Co.

**William Crabb & Co.**, P. O. Box 95, Black Mountain, N. C.
Booth 226-B
Exhibit: All types of pins, lags, cylinders, aprons and slats—standard or specification; featuring all-steel-construction, non-breakable cylinders, made in any diameter, three to 63 inches, and any length ten to 63 inches.
In attendance: John Chase Bennett, Arthur P. Sommer, John Daly.

**Curtis & Marble Machine Co.**, 72 Cambridge St., Worcester 3, Mass.
Booth 202
Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: Ralph L. Marble (in charge), Walter F. Woodward, Frank H. MacKay.

**Cutler-Hammer, Inc.**, Atlanta, Ga.
Booths 212, 213



CUTLER-HAMMER, INC., magnetic across-the-line starter for individual card drives with inside operated reverse switch; cover may be padlocked to prevent unauthorized reversing.

**Daily News Record**, New York, N. Y.
Booth 210
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: Members of editorial and advertising staffs.

**C. R. Daniels, Inc.**, 121 E. 3rd St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 337
Exhibit: Glosstex covered doff baskets, doffing trucks and other canvas products used in textile mills.
In attendance: Bennett Carpenter, William E. Carson.

**Darnell Corp., Ltd.**, 60 Walker St., New York, N. Y.
Booths 212, 213
Exhibit: Darnell industrial casters and wheels suitable to textile use; introducing a recently developed line of special floor protective-type wheels especially suited to cotton, rayon, nylon and other textile weaving, throwing and spinning plants.
In attendance: A. H. Seymour.

**Dayton Rubber Co.,** 401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
Booth 130

Exhibit: Spinning and card room roll coverings, worsted and woolen roll coverings, long draft aprons, rub aprons, Dayton "Thorobred" loom supplies (loop pickers, box loom pickers, lugstraps, sweepsticks, take up roll covering, bumpers, etc.), cot grinder, cot applying machine, roll gauge.

In attendance: J. O. Cole (in charge), John M. Hubbard, E. L. Howell, Wm. L. Morgan, T. W. Meighan, T. A. Sizemore, K. K. Karns, H. P. Goller, L. C. Strobeck, Ray Wetzel, J. L. Davis, C. J. James, J. T. Edwardo, W. M. Manchester.

**Delta Air Lines, Inc.,** P. O. Box 696, Greenville, S. C.
Booth 102-A

Exhibit: Ticket sales and information.

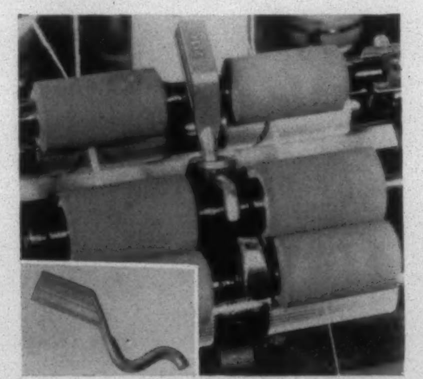
In attendance: Walt Jureski (in charge), Hank Ross.

**Deublin Co.,** 2315 Crabtree Lane, Northbrook, Ill.
Booth 226-D

Exhibit: Operation of Deublin unions, with take-apart models for demonstrations; and literature, blueprints and operating and installation instruction.

In attendance: Richard Linn (in charge), Luke H. Deubler, Richard Lynn.

**Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.,** Bristol, R. I.
Booth 401



DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO. Slixonice *(inset)* shown in place on Shaw frame.

Exhibit: The Slixonice saddle for Saco-Lowell's Shaw long draft spinning system will be featured; also, typical saddles on drafting units from each of the three spinning frame manufacturers.

In attendance: R. R. Miller, W. R. Potter, R. E. L. Holt, Jr., J. W. Davis.

**Draper Corp.,** Spartanburg, S. C.
Booths 134, 135

Exhibit: E Model loom with 32-inch overhead beam, latest improved parts and the mechanisms applicable to the E model loom; No. 1 spinning frame builder motion; a complete improved repair parts exhibit; shuttles and bobbins with complete display of shuttle eyes, shuttle springs and shuttle accessories; spinning and twister rings and spindles; various new loom mechanisms, including the company's latest No. 11 motor drive and its latest No. 10 clutch friction drive, etc.; and the miniature loom as shown at Atlantic City and the last Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C.

In attendance: W. K. Childs, W. M. Mitchell, W. M. Brice, Jr., C. H. Draper, Jr., C. L. Yeomans, Donald Marshall, Tom Henderson, L. C. Lockman, W. M. Baldwin, B. Z. Ruff, John A. Amory, W. L. Ferguson, Fred Ridenour, Sam Stone, C. H. Turner, John Smart, M. E. Hurst, J. B. Jackson, George Fiske, Ed Cranshaw.

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.,** 10th and Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Booth 445

Exhibit: Paints for industry and a general group of products allied to the textile trade in production, operation and maintenance.

In attendance: C. S. Gunby (in charge), J. E. Teagarden, E. J. Peechin, R. C. Weigel, H. G. Bethards, S. W. Quinsenberry, W. B. Tatum, M. J. Hanger, C. S. Bunby.

**Eastern Air Lines, Inc.,** Municipal Airport, Greenville, S. C.
Booth 110-B

Exhibit: Set up as an airline ticket office with posters and airplane model, equipped to make reservations and ticket for air travel anywhere in the world.

In attendance: Fred E. Rumler.

**Easton and Burnham Machine Co.,** 79 Chestnut St., Central Falls, R. I.
Booth 314

Exhibit: Roller bearing spindles for all textiles, new units and conversions of present equipment.

In attendance: Stanley L. Moulson (in charge), Alvin C. Jenks, Wm. J. Moore, Wm. H. Monty.

**Edda International Corp.,** 468 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Booth 124

Exhibit: Titan automatic warp tying machine which ties full width of any warp in one continuous operation and ties leased or unleased warps, as well as a leased warp to one unleased; Titan automatic heddle indicator which saves 30 per cent in the drawing-in operation, and assures correct drawing-in, even by unskilled labor.

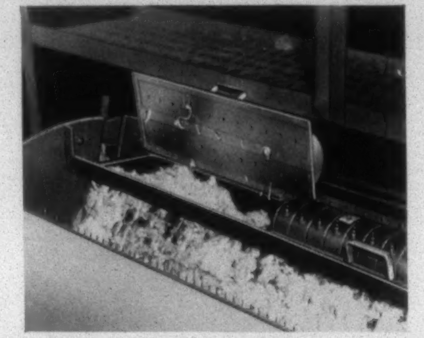
In attendance: B. Gudjonsson, H. A. Nagel, Axel Evelsson and H. Lindquist.

**Edgcomb Steel Co..,** 527 Atando Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
Booths 466, 467

Exhibit: Stainless steel in all forms stressing its use in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of textiles.

In attendance: Frank F. Rose (in charge), C. S. Vogel, J. B. Owen, T. A. Wilder, W. P. Holt, Leslie Edgcomb, Jr., William McCraw.

**Eriez Mfg. Co.,** Erie, Pa.
Booth 495



Close-up of ERIEZ MFG. CO. spiked apron magnet swung back for cleaning.

Exhibit: Two Factory Mutual-approved magnetic separators. First, a new ATOMagnet spiked apron magnet for installation above the apron feeders, with such features as riveted construction throughout for rigidity; continuous non-magnetic hinge for easy installation and cleaning; cover to prevent short circuiting of magnetic circuit by stray iron accumulation on backs of castings; insulated working surface to prevent dissipation of magnetism; flush air gap to prevent gathering of iron on working surface; and Hyflux Alnico V castings which give 22 per cent more strength. Second, a magnetic hump element which can be installed in textile pneumatic lines for tramp iron protection.

In attendance: R. A. Roosevelt, H. H. Hersey, Dean Thomas, A. W. Harris, B. A. Pietri, L. P. Zumstein, R. C. Hoff.

**Esso Standard Oil Co,** 300 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C.
Booth 120-B

Exhibit: A display of various petroleum products used by the textile industry.

In attendance: U. G. Crook, W. H. FitzSimons, G. P. Lambright, J. B. Mayer, D. K. Montgomery, R. J. McCarley.

**Excel Textile Supply Co.,** Lee Ave., Lincolnton, N. C.
Booth 226-A

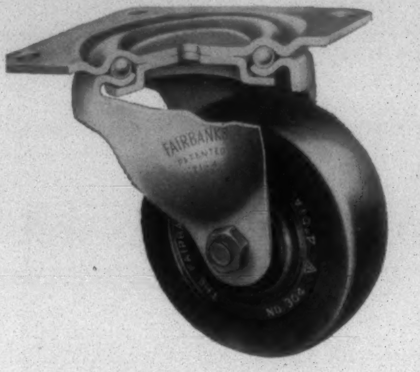
Exhibit: Materials handling, displaying the company's various models of trucks and boxes for the industry.

In attendance: N. W. Eurey (in charge), Paul Eurey.

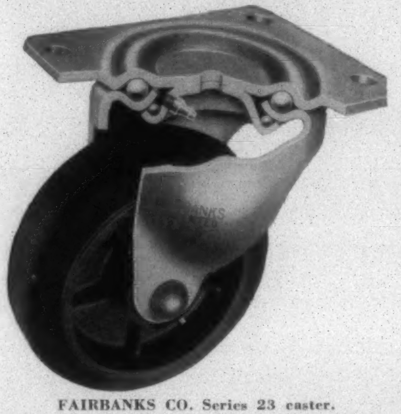
**Fabriche Elettrotechiche Riunite,** Milano, Italy.
Booth 480, 496

Exhibit: See Kearny Mfg. Co.

**Fairbanks Co.,** 393 Lafayette St., New York 3, N. Y.
Booths 125, 126



FAIRBANKS CO. Series 21 caster.



FAIRBANKS CO. Series 23 caster.

Exhibit: Featuring the company's Series 21 and 23 single and double ball race pressed steel casters with wheels; and a demonstration of the swiveling action of the Series 21 caster.

In attendance: M. A. Chalverus, H. M. Sims, H. M. Summerell, J. Ragland.

**Faultless Caster Corp.,** 1521 N. Garvin, Evansville, Ind.
Booth 481

Exhibit: Full Faultless caster line with emphasis on those casters produced and sold to the textile industry; featuring the company's new drawn steel wheel.

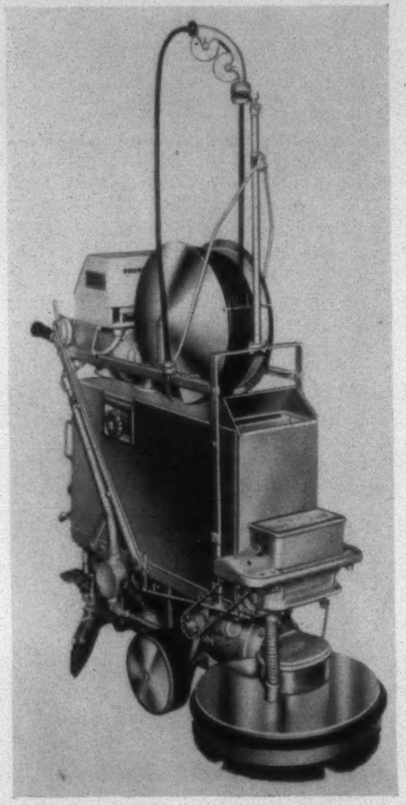
In attendance: J. H. Davis (in charge), R. A. Madson, Leonard Nyman.

**Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.,** Kennett Square, Pa.
Booth 478

Exhibit: Hard vulcanized fibre textile mill equipment, including seamless roving cans in standard sizes, with either single or double-turned fibre top or metal top ring; a complete line of hard vulcanized fibre trucks and mill boxes, including the new streamlined round-cornered veneered fibre Hercules truck; and the new 15-inch by 36-inch seamless hard vulcanized fibre coiler can, built for the first time, Made to fit the new Warner & Swasey pin drafter and all other new machines with 15-inch turntable.

In attendance: R. G. Henderson, G. B. Scarlett, R. A. Craig, Maurice Seldomridge, Courtland C. Hannum, Harold Ingram, W. B. Plowden.

**Finnell System, Inc.,** 500 East St., Elkhart, Ind.
Booth 110



FINNELL SYSTEM combination scrubber and drier.

Exhibit: Modern mill floor maintenance equipment including the Model 418P combination floor scrubber-drier which does wet and dry scrubbing, rug and carpet shampooing, and cleans 3,000 to 4,000 square feet per hour. Mounted on an 18-inch brush, it is designed for floor areas from 2,000 to 15,000 square feet.

In attendance: J. E. Bates (in charge), W. S. Finnell, R. M. Harter, L. E. Arnold, A. P. Sears, J. T. Core.

**Fiske Brothers Refining Co.** (Lubriplate Division), 129 Lockwood St., Newark, N. J.
Booth 251-A

Exhibit: Textile machinery and other mechanical equipment in operation to show correct lubrication methods using Lubriplate lubricants.

In attendance: James J. White (in charge), J. Fred Welch, L. A. De Jean, Wm. F. Bloom.

**Fuller Brush Co.,** Fuller Park, Hartford 2, Conn.
Booths 341, 342

Exhibit: Brushes, brooms, mops and heavy-duty maintenance products, as well as Fullergript power-driven brushes; special brushes designed and developed for textile uses; maintenance and cleaning items; and Fullergript carding, shearing, transfer, dressing and special application brushes.

In attendance: F. E. Bieber, S. F. Henry, J. C. Henry.

**Garratt-Callahan Co. of Illinois,** 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Booth 328-A

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: B. L. McCaskill (in charge), H. M. Gray.

**Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.,** Stanley, N. C.
Booth 131

Exhibit: Beam and package dyeing machinery.

In attendance: G. H. Hacker, Gordon Hacker, Ralph Craig, A. M. Rhyne, H. Y. Craig.

**Gates Rubber Co.,** 999 So. Broadway, Denver 17, Colo.
Booths 424, 425, 426

Exhibit: Centering on resiliency as applied to such Gates products as Gates V-belt loom drive and Gates Tex-Hide Multi-Check strap; other Gates products represented are Tex-Hide loop picker, reversible picker, harness strap, roll covering, textile air hose, water, steam and suction hose, cone evener belts, card band.

In attendance: J. L. Wescott (in charge), Bob Denslow, George Heikes, Harold Johnson, Charles Fiearheller, Jim Messick, Harry Haynes, Don Blanton, Dave Broadhurst, John Luzader, Bob Wilson, Ralph Waldrop, Bob Zoellner.

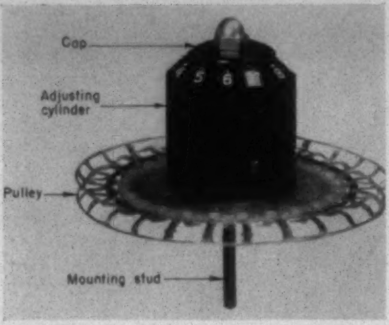
**Gaylord Container Corp.,** Greenville, S. C.
Booth 209

Exhibit: Corrugated and solid fibre containers, display stands, folding cartons, Kraft bags, sacks and wrapping paper, and liner board.

In attendance: C. L. Bennett, D. L. Brinkman, L. B. Culbertson, J. W. Thomas, D. Stewart, J. Sturtevant.

**General Electric Co.,** 1 River Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.
Booths 115-118 inclusive

Exhibit: A new electronic shuttle detector, which is an electrical means of detecting faulty shuttle flight and shutting down the loom quickly; the newly developed yarn tension brake, utilizing the hysteresia torque principle, which will enable textile mill operators to control yarn tension to accuracies previously impossible; type ACA adjustable speed a-c motor which visitors will be allowed to operate; other motors, including ball bearing, sleeve bearing and flywheel loom motors; the screenless open textile motor recommended for lint atmospheres; and new types of combination across-the-line



GENERAL ELECTRIC'S new yarn tension brake.

magnetic starters and loom motor switches.

In attendance: J. W. Holt (in charge), R. H. Jackson, R. B. Horning, G. W. Knapp, other GE sales engineers.

**Gilman Paint & Varnish Co.**, Chattanooga 1, Tenn., and Olney Paint Co., Spartanburg, S. C. (Distributors in the Carolinas and Virginia)

Booth 435

Exhibit: Display panels showing Gilman's Color Streaming; the proper use of color in textile mill painting; and the effect of recent developments in fluorescent lighting on various colored and white paints.

In attendance: R. B. Olney (in charge), E. L. Gott, L. C. Teeters, J. M. Isom, W. P. Dobson, C. H. Didson.

**L. H. Gilmer Co.**, (Division of United States Rubber Co.), Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

Booths 212, 213 (included in Greenville Textile Supply Co. exhibit)

Exhibit: Gilmer V-belts and special endless flat belts for textile use; Gilmer "Timing" belts, the endless belt with the tooth-grip that assures positive engagement with the pulleys; Gilmer vibration mounts that check vibration and vibration noise; and Gilmer roll covering, loom strapping and check straps.

In attendance: W. W. Conard (in charge), H. B. Allison, E. F. Wood, R. Y. Case, M. S. Esslinger, Jr.

**Girdler Corp.**, 224 E. Broadway, Louisville 1, Ky.

Booth 240

Exhibit: Votator warp size apparatus, which offers such advantages as improved weavability, reduced breakage and shedding, starch savings, time saving, labor saving and lowered utility costs.

In attendance: Lamar Roy, J. P. Thurman, Harold E. Huber, George W. Reigel, Gene Wedereit.

**Glenn and Larson**, Atlanta, Ga.

Booths 212, 213

**Ralph Gossett & Co.**, Crawford Bldg., 8 S. Church St., Greenville, S. C. (main office), and P. O. Box 6052, Charlotte, N. C.

Booth 108-A

Exhibit: All the supplies and machinery manufactured by the companies represented by Ralph Gossett & Co. These are David Brown Co., Lawrence, Mass.—bobbins and spools; Alexander Bros. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—leather belting, check straps, etc.; Wakefield Bearing Corp., Wakefield, Mass.—oil impregnated bearings; Westport Fibre Corp., Westport, Mass.—roving cans, trucks and bobbin boxes; Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Boston, Mass.—flat card chains, emery fillets, etc.; Redman Card Clothing Co., Andover, Mass.—card clothing of all types; Wicaco Machinery Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.—electric spindle oiling machines; Odom Machine Mfg. Corp., Roswell, Ga.—ball bearing comb boxes; Fibre Research Associates, Boston, Mass.—fiber-stat machine; Gill Leather Co., Salem, Mass.—calf and sheep skins for covering rolls; Westport Fibre Corp.—a revolutionary Fiberglas roving truck and bobbin box.

In attendance: Ralph Gossett, Jr., (in charge), Ralph Gossett, Sr., George G. Brown, G. L. Bryson, Hugh Neville, Jr., N. D. Clapp, J. H. Johnson, Jr., Roland T. Hamner.

**Graton & Knight Co.**, 356 Franklin St., Worcester 4, Mass.

Booth 488, to be shared by Dixie Leather Corp., Albany, Ga.

Exhibit: The newly improved Pickmaster picker, Spintex spindle bumper strap, Spartex check strap, Boxmaster binder leather and Grakorub rub apron.

In attendance: John G. Henrikson, Elliott C. Paddock, W. F. McAnulty, D. N. Patterson, Ed Pickett.

**Greenville Textile Supply Co.**, Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.

Booths 212, 213

Exhibit: Complete line of textile spools and bobbins, power transmission equipment, materials handling equipment, textile motors, textile switches and starter controls, lighting equipment, textile belting and a general line of textile specialty items.

In attendance: D. R. Dickson, W. T. McLeod, Karl A. Fisher, Charles G. Price, Charles G. Hinkle, C. Q. Mason, Tom McLeod, D. C. Neese, G. H. Batchelor, C. L. Jones, T. M. Bailey, W. L. Brigham, H. Z. Graham, R. B. Dorman, E. W. Ware.

**Ira L. Griffin & Son**, Box 1576, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Booths 503, 504

Exhibit: The following companies will have products in the Griffin & Son booth: Bachman Uxbridge Worsted Corp., Uxbridge, Mass.—an Uxbridge Gentle-Air Slasher Dryer, with engineers to explain its functions; The Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Ia.—samples and technical information on starch products manufactured from corn and sorghum; Atlantic Gelatin, Woburn, Mass. (Division of General Foods)—samples of gelatin and photographs of factory operation; Colby Cooperative Starch Co., Caribou, Me., samples and technical data on potato starch; and A. De Swaan, Inc., New York, N. Y.—Holland potato starch and dextrines.

In attendance: Ira L. Griffin, Sr., Ira L. Griffin, Jr., L. C. Watson and W. B. Strickland. (Hubinger Co.)

**Gulf Oil Corp.**, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Booth 211

Exhibit: Gulfspin, Gulf's new spindle oil, and Gulf's other textile mill lubricants.

**Hart Products Corp.**, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Booth 345

Exhibit: The Hart Caro-Gant, the original 100 per cent active cotton warp sizing, with a blown-up photograph of a typical slashing room in the background.

In attendance: C. C. Clark (in charge), Ralph Hart, S. H. Hart, G. R. Williams, Geo. A. Howell, Jr., Bruce Campbell.

**Herbert Products**, Woodhaven, N. J.

Booths 480, 494

Exhibit: See Kearny Mfg. Co.

**Herr Mfg. Co., Inc.**, 318 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Booth 251D

Exhibit: Herr conical rings and holders of all sizes, with a special Herr conical ring constructed to spin the lightest sizes of nylon, spun rayons and blended yarns at high spindle speeds; latest type flyers designed to meet any mill conditions, spinning or twisting of all types of yarns; and a special line of extra light weight flyers to accommodate nylon and light denier yarns at high spindle speeds.

In attendance: Hyatt B. Atwood (in charge), Charles M. Kitzmiller.

**Joseph Hibbert & Co., Ltd.**, Darwen, England.

Booth 505

Exhibit: See Atkinson, Haserick and Co.

**Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Inc.**, Providence, R. I.

Booth 505

Exhibit: See Atkinson, Haserick and Co.

**Hollister-Moreland Co.**, Inc., 6-9, 10, 11 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

Booth 227

Exhibit: Merrow machines, American Safety Tables, Beaver cutting machines, Trim Master equipment.

In attendance: R. B. Moreland (in

charge), O. S. Bachelor, J. B. Moreland, Lane C. Burris, E. E. Champlin, Julian C. Frankel, Si Margolis.

**Hope Webbing Co.**, Providence, R. I.
Booths 212, 213
Exhibit: With the Greenville Textile Supply Co. exhibit.

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**, 44 and 46 Vine St., Worcester 8, Mass.
Booths 242, 243
Exhibit: A machine for producing card clothing with a background similar to the one used by the company at the Atlantic City show; also, a complete line of samples of Howard Bros. products, such as card clothing, hand cards and heddles.
In attendance: E. Jack Lawrence, K. McCoy Crytz, Carl M. Moore, Jack Dempsey, Harry C. Coley, Neal A. Mitchell, Bertil I. Becker.

**Hubinger Co.**, Keokuk, Ia.
Booths 503, 504
Exhibit: See Ira L. Griffin and Son.
In attendance: W. B. Strickland.

**Huntington and Guerry Electric Co.**, Greenville, S. C.
Booth 217
Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: J. H. Howard, J. R. Rutledge, Glen Rice, J. A. Griffeth, Dupont Guerry, Jr.

**Hunt Machine Works, Inc.**, 200 Academy St., Greenville, S. C.
Booths 128, 129
Exhibit: Three models of late Hunt-made looms for cotton and rayon; Hunt-Warner Electric Drive with push button control.
In attendance: John Richardson (in charge), John O. Hunt, Alfred N. Willett, W. E. Henderson, Paul E. Bruchon, R. R. Hood.

**Hyster Co.**, 1800 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.
Booth 486
Exhibit: Three powered fork lift trucks, handling cotton bales and finished cloth; a towing unit, pulling self-tracking trailers.
In attendance: Fred Schultz (in charge), J. Preston Wrenn, Paul Wren, George Wrenn, Dan Zimmerman, Richard Turner.

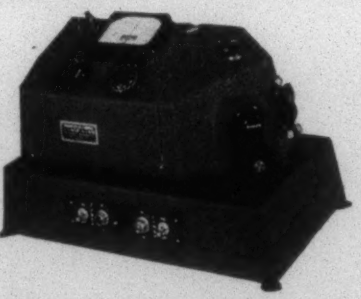
**Ideal Industries, Inc.**, Bessemer City, N. C.
Booth 251-C
Exhibit: With Ideal Machine Shops, Inc.

**Ideal Machine Shops, Inc.**, Bessemer City, N. C., in conjunction with Ideal Industries, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C.
Booth 251-C
Exhibit: A drawing frame equipped with Ideal high speed ball bearing drawing changeover, running in full normal operation on cotton, rayon, and nylon with conventional six or eight ends up and also with 16 to 20 ends up on laps; features of this patented equipment include permanently-sealed ball bearings on all bottom and top fluted rolls, calender rolls and gear studs. Rolls are hardened and ground. Other exhibits include new roving spindles, flyer pressers, top rolls, etc., together with repairs to flyers, roving spindles, and spinning, twister and throwing spindles; flow steel treatment of top rolls, RCK and rayon finishes on flyers, etc., will also be shown.
In attendance: A. W. Kincaid, E. B. Robinson, C. Jack Costner, Joe R. Whitehurst, A. S. Roebuck, E. F. Robinson.

**Industrial Instruments, Inc.**, Jersey City, N. J.
Booth 340
Exhibit: Solu-Bridge and conductivity recorders for measurement and control of various textile processing solutions.
In attendance: P. M. Gotthold, R. Rosenthal.

**Industrial Tape Corp. of New Brunswick, N. J.**, 22 Marietta St. Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 317-A
Exhibit: Various types of pressure sensitive tapes with cloth, paper, cellophane and acetate backings for use by the textile industry, and dispensers for same.
In attendance: George P. Whitman, Jr., (in charge), J. H. Awtry, R. S. Locklair.

**Instrument Development Laboratories**, Needham Heights, Mass.
Booth 316-E



INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES Color-Eye machine.

Exhibit: Color-Eye instrument for measurement of color in all textile processing.
In attendance: A. R. MacDonald.

**International Business Machines Corp.**, 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
Booths 454, 455, 456
Exhibit: Electronic and electric punched card accounting machines, electric typewriters, electric clock time recording, and time signaling systems.
In attendance: J. G. Darracott (in charge), M. J. Gorrie, F. J. Mischo.

**Jenkins Bros.**, 100 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Booths 439, 440
Exhibit: Bronze, iron and steel valves, featuring bronze globe with composition disc; lever-operated bronze gate; and a bronze globe with 500 Brinnel seat and plug for the toughest valve services.
In attendance: E. C. Barrett (in charge), E. L. Dean, W. A. Snellgrove, L. M. Leapbott, A. M. Street.

**Johns-Manville Sales Corp.**, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 465
Exhibit: Insulating materials, packings and specialties, asbestos shingles, asbestos built-up roofing and roof insulation; featuring fuel saving, economy and durability.
In attendance: R. T. McManeus, J. B. Cheshire, T. B. Stovall, J. E. Chapman, R. T. Harrison.

**Johnson Corp.**, 805 Wood St., Three Rivers, Mich.
Booth 459
Exhibit: An operating demonstrator showing the operation of the Johnson rotary pressure joint, the Type "S" Johnson joint and the Johnson Speed Heet.
In attendance: R. W. Gotschall (in charge), W. R. Monroe, Wm. T. Harding, John Q. Marshall.

**Johnson Service Co.**, 507 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Booth 484
Exhibit: Operation of automatic temperature and humidity control apparatus, including room type, duct type and remote bulb thermostats and Humidostats, together with valves for various services; also Johnson's Record-O-Stats (recorder-controllers), and aspirating cabinets for thermostats and Humidostats.
In attendance: M. M. Herrick (in charge), Harry Hoffman, E. D. Streng, S. T. Oliver, C. G. Conaway, Jr.

**Kearny Mfg. Co., Inc.**, Kearny, N. J., and American Textile Engineering, Inc., Arlington, N. J.
Booths 480, 494
Exhibit: Exhibited by Kearny will be Hygrolit conditioning machine 14-AY; Hygrolit machine 5AY-N Extra, built for high twist yarns; Surco-5, patented conditioning device for conventional winders; Midget Psychrometer, for immediate determination of moisture content; and Hygrolit machine folder 901B. Exhibited by Arlington will be: a modern cotton ring spinning frame, by Reiter & Co., Ltd., Winterthur, Switzerland; an electric

singeing machine, by Mettler's Sons, Arth, Switzerland; Autodinamografo automatic testing and recording of elongation and breaking strength of yarn, by Fabriche Elettrotechiche Riunite, Milano, Italy; Oxy Neutralizer for elimination of static electricity, Herbert Products, Inc., Woodhaven, L. I.

In attendance: C. F. Dulken, Geo. Westwater, John F. Dulken, Jr., W. O. Schlimbach, C. C. Withington, Harold Mahon, J. C. Bone, W. B. Plowden, A. R. Robbins, W. P. Russell.

**Keever Starch Co.**, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Booth 407

Exhibit: Samples of Victor Mill starch, displaying all fluidities; and lounge chairs.

In attendance: Charles C. Switzer, (in charge), James F. Kurtz, L. J. Castile, F. M. Wallace, E. Hays Renolds, James C. Jacobs, Robert E. De Lapp, Jr.

**Keystone Lubricating Co.**, 21st Clearfield and Lippincott Sts., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Booth 402

Exhibit: Keystone specialized lubricants for textile machinery; application of lubricant to loom gears featured; items developed in the last year including silicones and other lubricants for extreme temperature service and those having high resistance to moisture and chemicals.

In attendance: Albert Hobbie, Vic Berguson, R. J. McGee, R. M. Goss.

**Walter Kidde & Co., Inc.**, 675 Main St., Belleville 9, N. J.

Booth 251-B

**WALTER KIDDE & CO., INC.**, twin disc high-speed, high-twist tension compensator.

Exhibit: Warp compensator and twin disc compensator for high speed warping.

In attendance: C. L. Griffin, Jay S. Gosnell, D. M. Kroll, John Warwick.

**Kirkman and Dixon, Machine Shop and Foundry**, Greenwood, S. C.

Booth 234

Exhibit: The K & D single-cylinder waste machine which eliminates the need for dust room and fans, and has proved equally successful in opening cotton, rayon and wool stock; it contains two sets of feed rolls, one in the conventional position, the other at the bottom of the cylinder, so that a single cylinder can do the amount of opening usually done by two cylinders.

In attendance: Ira W. Dixon (in charge), W. J. Langley, C. M. Dixon.

**Kold-Hold Mfg. Co.** (Platecoil Division), 735 E. Hazel St., Lansing, Mich.

Booths 305, 306, 307

Exhibit: A comparative display showing both Platecoil and pipe coil, of the same surface area, installed in the same tank; and additional display of representative styles of Platecoil.

In attendance: Miss Lee S. Worthington, C. P. Yoder, C. E. Johnson, J. R. Tepfer.

**Lambeth Rope Corp.**, 627 Tarkiln Hill Rd., New Bedford, Mass.

Booth 222-A

Exhibit: General line of spinning tapes, bandings and loom supplies, emphasizing new rubber lug strap and overdrive spinning tape.

In attendance: Julian P. O'Leary, Stuart E. Campbell, Frank Burke.

**G. F. League Mfg. Co.**, New Buncombe Rd. at P. & N. Rwy., Greenville, S. C.

Booth 303

Exhibit: Wood parts for every phase of textile manufacturing from opening room through picking, slashing, carding, spinning, rayon throwing and weaving; featuring a new type loom flag, cake holders, and dobby sheaves, all of which have been developed this year, and a hardwood loom beam barrel in conjunction with the other parts manufactured by League.

In attendance: G. Frank League.

**Lestershire Spool and Mfg. Co.**, 140 Baldwin St., Johnson City, N. Y.

Booths 212, 213

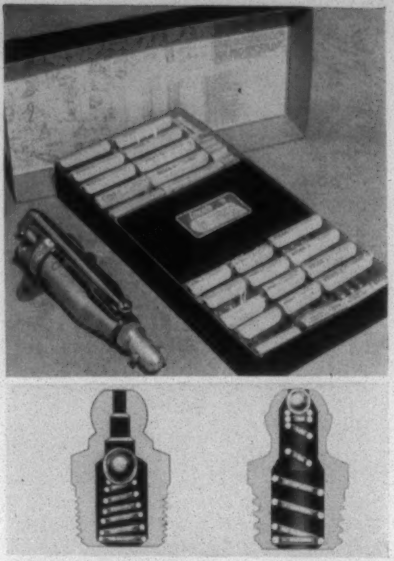
Exhibit: Specialized bobbins, particularly aluminum bobbins and bakelite combinations.

In attendance: D. R. Dickson (in charge), J. H. Windle, W. Brigham, T. M. Bailey, Hugh Graham.

**Lincoln Engineering Co.**, 5701 Natural Bridge Ave., St. Louis 20, Mo.

Booth 492

Exhibit: The Lincoln company's new, improved heavy-duty air-motor operated drum pumps for original 100 pound and 400 pound lubricant containers; the pumps are equipped with time-clock control panel, and automatically supply lubricant to the centralized lubrication system. A working model of the Lincoln centralized lubrication system as installed on twister rings. The Lincoln CentrOiler system which replaces the haphazard oil can. In addition, Lincoln's full line of power-operated, heavy duty drum pumps, high pressure and heavy duty drum pumps, various types of manually operated grease guns, a complete line of bullneck and button head grease fittings, air and lubricant hose, control valves, air couplers and other accessories will be exhibited.



**LINCOLN ENGINEERING CO.** packaged centralized lubrication system for all machinery now lubricated by oil cans *(top)*; and *(below)* conventional ball-in-shoulder, open-throat hydraulic fitting, *left*, as compared to ball-in-top Kleenseal bullneck fitting, *right*.

In attendance: Alex P. Fox, T. V. Picraux, Al Woodland (in charge), Russell Gabrielson, Joe Benskin.

**Link-Belt Co.**, N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Booths 219, 220, 221

Exhibit: A variable-speed wind-up drive with hydraulic control; a motorized P.I.V. variable-speed operating unit with hydraulic control; a slasher P.I.V. variable-speed drive; Electrofluid drive; silent and roller chain drives; and a display of the company's modern ball and roller bearing blocks, chains and other products used by the industry.

In attendance: William J. Nighbert (in charge), assisted by district sales engineers and textile mill specialists in their respective lines.

**H. F. Livermore Corp.**, P. O. Box 1296, Greenville, S. C.

Booth 109-A

Exhibit: The new HFL stabilizer and motorized loom drive, complete with brake and clutch, in operation; a complete dobby head of improved construction; a complete magazine for use on Crompton & Knowles Woolen & Worsted looms; a new thread cutter of the Stafford type, for use on all Draper looms and easily adaptable to looms now using the Roper type.

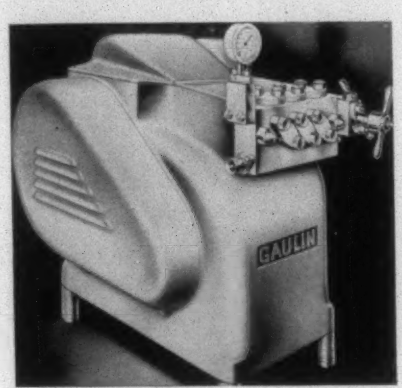
In attendance: L. M. McBee, Chester Hammond, S. O. Dodge, E. W. Fanning, Charlie E. Moore, William T. Jordan.

**Macbeth Corp.,** P. O. Box 950, Newburgh, N. Y.
Booth 113-B

Exhibit: The Macbeth Ansco Color Densitometer, the company's latest development in instruments for color matching of material or dyes; Macbeth's standard line of color matching equipment and skylight; and laboratory and industrial pH meters.

In attendance: Norman Macbeth (in charge), Warren Reese, E. F. Slaughter, J. F. Slaughter.

**Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co.,** 44 Garden St., Everett 49, Mass.
Booth 133

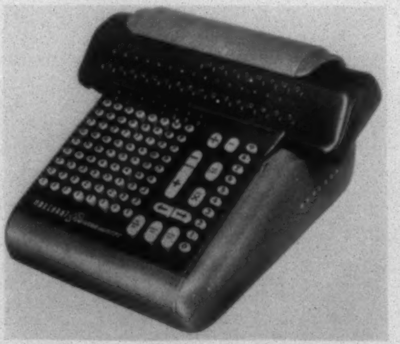


MANTON-GAULIN MFG. CO., INC., homogenizer for sizing.

Exhibit: Gaulin Model TE textile homogenizers.

In attendance: Donald G. Colony, (in charge), Henry C. Perry, Joseph J. Dwyer, William A. Hewitt.

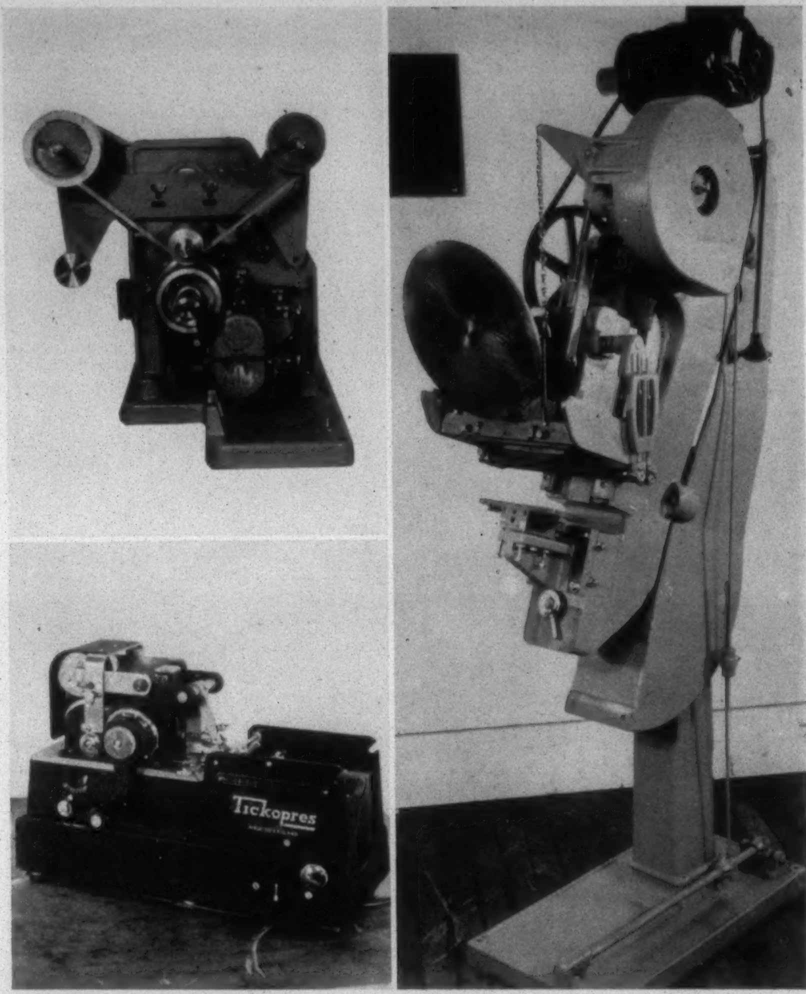
**Marchant Calculating Machine Co.,** 1475 Powell St., Oakland 8, Calif.
Booths 338, 339



MARCHANT CALCULATING MACHINE CO. Figurematic.

Exhibit: Full line of Marchant calculators, including the Figuremaster and Figurematic models, both in eight and ten-bank capacities featuring automatic, simultaneous multiplication. The Figuremaster line is for heavy-volume work; the Figurematic line, only recently introduced to business, is for the low-priced field.

In attendance: John S. Bradbury (in charge), Arnold Sims, J. O. Grubbs, R. C. Windsor.



MARKEM MACHINE CO. Model 17A pressure sensitive tape marker *(top left)*, Tickopres *(lower left)*, and Model BP box marker.

**Markem Machine Co.,** 50 Emerald St., Keene, N. H.
Booth 232

Exhibit: Markem's Model 126 two-color label producer; three models of box marking equipment, the model BP, KD and 105; the 10A fabric marker and the 12A and 17A pressure sensitive tape markers; and the Tickopres machine which is new equipment for producing small labels, tickets or tags.

In attendance: Harold D. Milton (in charge), Charles H. Cheeseman, Earle C. Quimby, Jr.

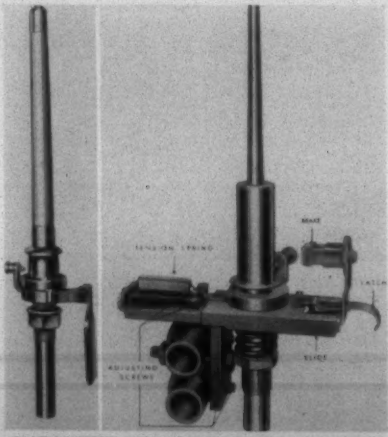
**Marquette Metal Products Co.,** 1145 Galewood Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.
Booth 247-A

Exhibit: Marquette cotton spindle, for large package spinning and twisting, equipped with an internal, self-equalizing brake that is fully enclosed in the whorl; Marquette spindle bracket equipped with a smooth-acting, positive brake which makes it possible to install Marquette roller bearing spindles for throwing nylon, rayon and silk on various types and models of frames; and the company's complete line of roller bearing spindles.

In attendance: C. E. Miller (in charge), Byrd Miller, C. H. White, William P. Russell, John J. Hallissy.

**Marshall and Williams Corp.,** Providence, R. I., and Greenville, S. C.
Booth 249

Exhibit: The M & W Tenterette, which is a short tenter frame with rails approximately seven feet by six inches long, using a special small No. 12 tenter clip; the M & W positive overfeed with selvage guider which positively and uniformly controls the amount of slack or overfeed on a tenter dryer from five to 35 per cent, and maintains the pinning of each selvage



MARQUETTE METAL PRODUCTS CO. cotton spindle *(left)* and spindle bracket *(right)*.

on the tenter chain within $\frac{1}{16}$th inch tolerance; the M & W selvage guider which involves a new principle, that of bringing the cloth to meet the rails, not the rails to meet the cloth; the M & W No. 11 roller clip-type tenter chain and the M & W No. 15 roller pin-type tenter chain, which have machined roller links in place of the usual fixed rivets, providing a machined driving surface for the sprocket instead of the conventional rough cored hole in the body of the clip, and cutting the pitch of the chain in half; and various types of tenter clips and parts.

In attendance: Richmond Viall, John C. Nash, Fred H. Land, Albert J. Cole, John F. Smart.

**Masury-Young Co.**, 76 Roland St., Boston 29, Mass.
Booth 351

Exhibit: Floor treatment and maintenance materials, and floor machines.

In attendance: Ernest V. Hatch (in charge), James A. Watson, L. L. Gallemore, W. W. McClain, C. E. Corbett.

**Edward J. McBride Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth 353

Exhibit: Creels for all types warp beams, rolls, narrow fabric loom beam installations; featuring the new magazine creel for rapid pattern changes, the new Electro-Matic stop-motion for high-speed magazine creel, and the new hex head tension control unit.

In attendance: E. J. McBride, W. Kraemer, E. A. Yerger.

**McLeod Companies, Inc.**, Greensboro, N. C.
Booths 212, 213

(See listing for Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

**Meadows Mfg. Co.**, Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 247-B

Exhibit: Various products for spinning and twisting frames including band drive frame converted to tape drive incorporating the firm's new anti-friction spindle with easy-doff bobbins. Also, various products of Whitehead Engineering Co.

In attendance: E. D. Meadows, R. B. Rowe, J. R. Caldwell, W. R. Hogg, J. P. Coleman, W. S. Coleman, E. F. Brown.

**Merrow Machine Co.**, Hartford, Conn.
Booth 227

(See listing for Hollister-Moreland Co.)

**Metal-Glass Products Co.**, Belding, Mich., and Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 228

Exhibit: Stainless steel size cooking and holding kettles.

In attendance: W. M. Curry, W. H. Chapman, J. B. Curry, J. W. Cox.

**Miller Co.**, Meriden, Conn.
Booth 423

Exhibit: Fluorescent lighting systems.

In attendance: G. W. Beals, H. Phillips, J. Fowler, L. M. Grawemeyer, L. A. Kline, F. Ogden.

**Miller Textile Comb Co., Inc.**, Providence, R. I.
Booth 505

**Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.** (Brown Instruments Division), Wayne and Roberts Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa.
Booths 412, 413, 414

Exhibit: The Brown Moist-O-Graph controller for indicating, recording and controlling the regain of sized warps; Brown dye kettle controller for recording and controlling dye kettle temperatures, which features an adjustable rate of rise and holding period, and can be adapted to package systems as well as piece dyeing; size cooking and storage system—a time pattern transmitter will be operating in conjunction with a temperature receiver, simulating actual mill operation; operation of the Brown electro-pneumatic size level control system, in conjunction with which there will be a liquid level recorder drawing a time level curve of the level systems operation; an operating display featuring the Brown ElectroniK Potentiometer and Brookfield Viscomat, providing a continuous record of viscosity measurement; other displays will exhibit roll loading relative humidity control and accessory equipment.

In attendance: C. W. Bowden, Jr., D. B. Daubert, R. J. Holt, J. W. Hughes. L. E. Kennedy, L. F. Lawrence, J. E. MacConville, G. W. Massey, W. G. Schmick, S. S. Simpson, R. T. Waits.

**Mobilift Corp.**, 1113 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 493

Exhibit: Mobilift's 1951 model lift trucks, including Models E, ER, and K, along with various attachments used in the textile field.

In attendance: T. H. Skeel (in charge), L. F. Richardson, W. M. Anderson, Perry Griffin, W. H. Coats, A. W. Hooper.

**Moffatt Bearings Co.**, 1640 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia 30, Pa.
Booth 237

Exhibit: A complete line of anti-friction bearings and mounted units in both ball and roller bearing types, which will include a number of special textile units used in replacements as well as in production of new equipment.

In attendance: D. G. Hornbaker (in charge), O. S. Livingston, R. W. Vogelsberg, J. R. Milford, R. L. White, P. Matthews, S. D. Zeanah, A. Q. Davis.

**Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Inc.**, 555 Mitchell St., Orange, N. J.
Booths 334, 335, 336

Exhibit: The complete line of figuring and accounting equipment, including Monroe adding-calculators, Monroe adding machines, and Monroe accounting and bookkeeping machines.

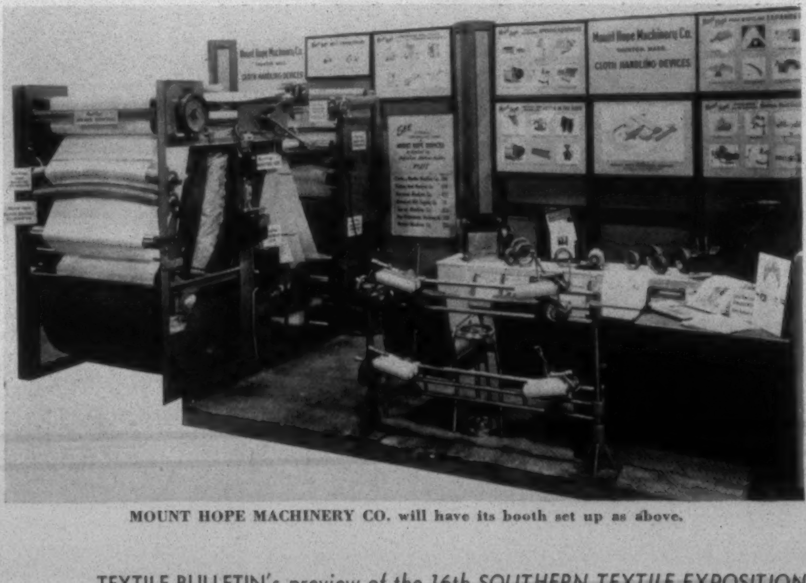
In attendance: B. T. Burry (in charge), assisted by the managers of Monroe Co. branch offices in Columbia, Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh.

**Morrison Machine Co.**, Paterson, N. J.
Booths 101, 102

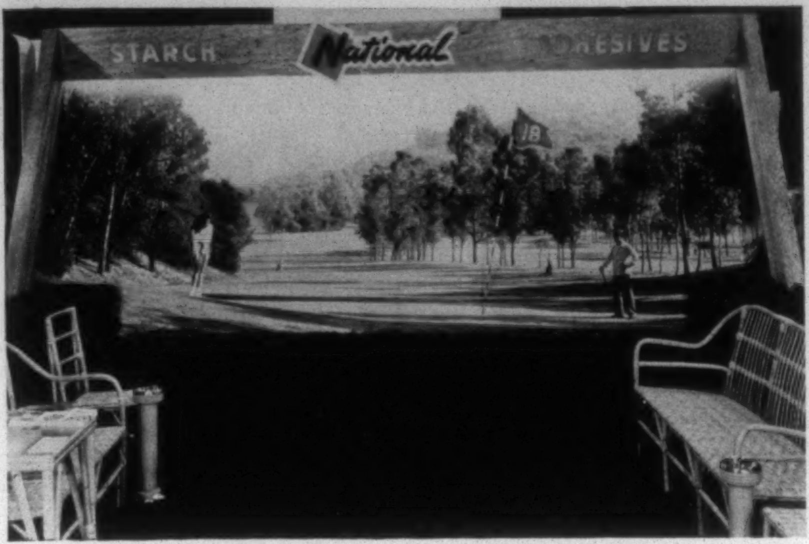
**Morton Salt Co.**, (Formerly Myles Salt Co.), 1112 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 496

Exhibit: Latest improved brinemaker and accessories.

In attendance: John Calvin Drake (in charge), John M. Culp, L. F. Fiely, Ashley Cameron, C. J. Nadherny.



**MOUNT HOPE MACHINERY CO. will have its booth set up as above.**



NATIONAL STARCH CO. will operate a reception booth.

**Mount Hope Machinery Co.**, 15 Fifth St., Taunton, Mass.
Booth 113-A

Exhibit: A running demonstration unit consisting of the following Mount Hope equipment: an automatic continuously full scray type roll feed with cloth level control, and end of roll warning control; the new electric roll lift let-off with push-button control, which allows a single operator to handle a roll of cloth on to the let-off; two types of slack selvage eliminators; the three steel roll open-width tension device; precision guiders; push-button operated bowed weft straightener and combination single and multi-roll skewed weft straightener; a new one and one-half inch O. D. Mount Hope Free Wheeling expander for handling narrow widths of cloth, plastic film, foil or paper.

In attendance: J. B. Hammett (in charge), J. D. Robertson, Walter P. Murray, William Bowland, E. F. Slaughter, J. Fred Slaughter.

**National Cash Register Co.**, Dayton, Ohio.
Booths 354, 355, 356

Exhibit: The new Class 31 accounting machine; also payroll and analysis machines and several models of Allen-Wales adding machines.

In attendance: G. S. Copenhaver D. G. Nelson, J. E. McDade.

**National Electric Products Corp.**, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 411 Seventh Ave., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
Booths 343, 344

Exhibit: Plug-In Strip with grounded receptacles; new line of wide range pressure connectors; several new wires for use where heat resistance or moisture resistance is of vital imporatnce; and standard display type products including electric wires and cables, rigid and flexible steel conduits, armored and non-metallic sheathed cables, nonmetallic tubing, surface and underfloor race-ways, busway systems, outlet and device boxes, and connectors and fittings.

In attendance: G. W. Hartner (in charge), W. J. Barnes, H. E. Cole, Jr., J. W. MacDonald, L. A. Sharp.

**National Ring Traveler Co.**, 354 Pine St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Booth 214

Exhibit: Ring travelers.

In attendance: L. E. Taylor (in charge), H. B. Askew, Donald C. Creech, Frank S. Beacham, J. K. Sumner, W. Harry King.

**National Starch Products, Inc.**, 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Booths 446, 447

Exhibit: An early showing of three unusual textile starches.

In attendance: Ira Dowdee, Fred Eastwood, Jack Fitzgerald, Frank Greenwall, Herb Olsen, Howard Smith, Don Pascal, Ben Gordon.

**New England Machine Works**, 574 E. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
Booth 485

Exhibit: High vacuum cleaning and stripping equipment featuring labor savings, quality improvement and low cost.

In attendance: H. Phil Worth, M. Fain, H. Hobdell, Jr., S. Fain.

**New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co.**, 229 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Booth 109

Exhibit: Non-Fluid Oil for every textile mill lubrication requirement.

In attendance: Falls L. Thomason (in charge), Jos. H. Bennis, Carroll A. Campbell, Julian T. Pool, F. W. Winecoff, J. A. Sorrells, Jr.

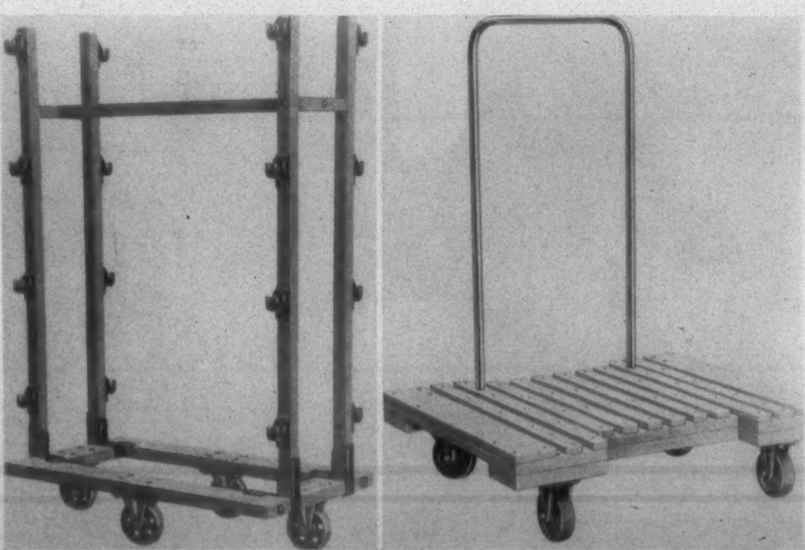
**Norcross Corp.**, 247 Newtonville Ave., Newton 58, Mass., and 123 N. Poplar St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 352

Exhibit: Recording viscometer for improving the uniformity of warp sizing, showing the importance of viscosity control and illustrating how viscometers can be easily applied to existing equipment to increase manufacturing efficiency and improve the quality of the final product; mechanical pressure regulators for squeeze rolls, illustrating how these latest model regulators provide adjustable pressures which can be easily set to provide the correct pressures necessary for maintaining the best size content and penetration for the particular set being processed.

In attendance: Ralph E. Howell (in charge), Austin S. Norcross, Frederick J. Eimert, Leonard DiIoia, Stanley VanPelt.

**Nutting Truck and Caster Co.**, 1125 W. Division St., Faribault, Minn.
Booths 443-B, 444

Exhibit: Cloth trucks, box trucks,



NUTTING TRUCK AND CASTER CO. will show its lap truck *(left)*, and baling press truck *(right.)*

lap truck, bailing press truck, wheels, and casters.
In attendance: K. F. Heath.

**Oakite Products, Inc.,** 22 Thames St., New York 6, N. Y.
Booths 329, 330
Exhibit: Materials for cleaning looms, frames, winding and twisting machines; for slime removal and water treatment in mill humidifying systems; and for safe removal of rust from steel heddles, reeds and other equipment. New developments in paint-stripping materials; materials for descaling and preventing scale deposition in water-cooled processing equipment; the Oakite Solution-Lifting steam gun for cutting costs and saving time in the cleaning of large equipment and machinery before overhaul or repair.
In attendance: W. A. Baltzell (in charge), G. E. Farrar, H. W. Hatley, H. W. Kole, L. T. Prince, R. L. Jones, O. D. Riddle, Jr.

**Odell Mill Supply Co.,** Greensboro, N. C.
(See listing for Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

**Odom Machine Mfg. Corp.,** Roswell, Ga.
Booth 114-A
Exhibit: The Colonel, an oilless ball-bearing comb box.
In attendance: M. W. Odom (in charge), Willie J. Coleman, Joel Carey.

**Orr Felt and Blanket Co.,** Piqua, Ohio.
Booth 316-D
Exhibit: Orr special-treated slasher cloth and Orr clearer cloth.
In attendance: P. W. Coleman (in charge), M. B. Orr, Oliver D. Landis.

**J. C. Paddock Co.,** S. Church Extn., Spartanburg, S. C.
Booth 491
Exhibit: Textile hand trucks, boxes and containers.
In attendance: Sam E. Mabry, (in charge), L. C. Atkisson, J. C. Kelly, H. E. Fisher, Wm. R. Fox, R. W. Salisbury, John C. Turner, J. C. Paddock, J. H. Crawford.

**Parks and Woolson Machine Co.,** Park St., Springfield, Vt.
Booth 324
Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: S. W. Hall (in charge), R. F. Hadley.

**Penick and Ford, Ltd., Inc.,** 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Booths 437, 438
Exhibit: Textile starches, dextrines, gums, syrups and sugars made from corn, emphasizing the new Penford gums.
In attendance: P. G. Wear (in charge), D. P. O'Connor, H. A. Horan, O. H. Steffins, Dave Lowry, J. H. Almand, G. M. Anderson, M. C. Borden, W. R. Brown, L. C. Harmon, Jr., W. J. Kirby, C. T. Lassiter, Guy L. Morrison, T. H. Nelson, J. S. Brice.

**Perfecting Service Co.,** 332 Atando Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 317
Exhibit: Rotary Union, a revolving connection for supplying steam to rotating machine dryers and rolls; and new items including special RU for handling high temperatures and high pressures, and special applications of hot oil and Dowtherm.
In attendance: Arthur J. DeMeyer (in charge), W. G. Renner, factory engineers.

**Pittsburgh Corning Corp.,** 307 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
Booth 201
Exhibit: PC glass blocks and PC Foamglas insulation, emphasizing how these building materials can help reduce the costs of maintenance, heating and air-conditioning in textile mills; featuring the new "55" line of PC functional glass blocks; and samples and models of Foamglas, showing some of the applications of the cellular glass insulation on roofs, walls, ceilings and equipment.
In attendance: Robert F. Quinn (in charge), Arnold I. Holmes, George E. Miller.

**Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd.,** Oldham, England.
(See Atkinson, Haserick and Co.)

**Plibrico Jointless Firebrick Co.,** 1800 Kingsbury St., Chicago, Ill.
Booth 448
Exhibit: Plibrico jointless firebrick and other Plibrico refractory products, Plibrico incinerators, Plibrico system for smoke abatement and other products.
In attendance: F. S. Rieder (in charge), Oliver L. Ballard, M. C. Ballard.

**Plutte, Koeck and Co.**
(See Atkinson, Haserick and Co.)

**Pontonier Chemicals, Inc.,** 1800 W. Roscoe St., Chicago 13, Ill.
Booth 328
Exhibit: Recoferm, the natural yarn food for better warp dressing.
In attendance: Dr. J. J. Sussmuth (in charge), Robert Worofsky.

**Precision Gear and Machine Co.,** 2001 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 248-C
Exhibit: An operating model of the waste handling carousel developed by Precision which saves floor space, eliminates the traffic of waste trucks through the mill, facilitates the segregation of waste and reduces dust and dirt in the air; operation of the new ball bearings for bobbin and spindle shafts on roving frames and cut tooth bobbin and spindle shaft gears for these roving frames; operating models of the compound and chain drives, the spindle chain drives, twist chain drives, and ball bearing applications for roving frames; other equipment includes spinning frame ball bearings and cylinder jack chain drives, cylinder type tape pulleys and tape tension idler pulleys, ball bearing lap pins for pickers, motor pinions for looms having improved tooth form, coiler gears for card can tables and other gears and machine applications developed by Precision.
In attendance: Members of sales and service departments.

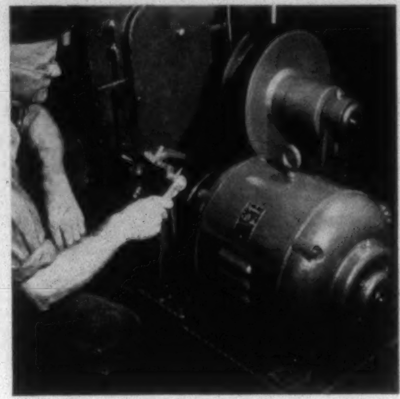
**Pure Oil Co.,** S. Tryon and Morehead Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 490
Exhibit: Display of new industrial oils and greases for use in textile plants.
In attendance: R. G. Whitted (in charge), J. G. Baldwin, F. G. Sholes, B. C. Parrish, H. H. Halstead.

**Puritan Chemical Co.,** 916-32 Ashby St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Booths 427, 428
Exhibit: Floor sealing compounds, floor conditioners, maintenance products, a full line of insecticides and deodorants, and a new antiseptic washroom soap which acts as a skin bacteriacide with a residual effect, gives excellent protection from dermatitis and helps prevent the spread of skin infection.
In attendance: Ted V. Fisher (in charge), A. L. Feldman, Ed P. Collins, L. G. Martin, H. Boniske, F. E. Baldwin, Charlie E. Braun, J. Richard Strasser, Phil S. Hirsh.

**Ragan Ring Co.,** Box 174, Station A, Atlanta, Ga.
Booths 104, 105
Exhibit: Spinning rings, twisting rings and ring holders; bobbin gears manufactured by Kluttz Machine & Foundry Co.; the new Wright ball-bearing, oil-sealed top roll for roving and spinning frames, manufactured by Granite Machine Co.
In attendance: Ralph Ragan (in charge), John Foard, Henry Hershey, Dean Thomas, Arthur W. Harris, Mark Chamberlain, Erwin Wall.

**Rayon and Synthetic Textiles,** 303 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Booth 215
Exhibit: Trade magazine.
In attendance: A. H. McCullough (in charge), Francis A. Adams, William W. Walters.

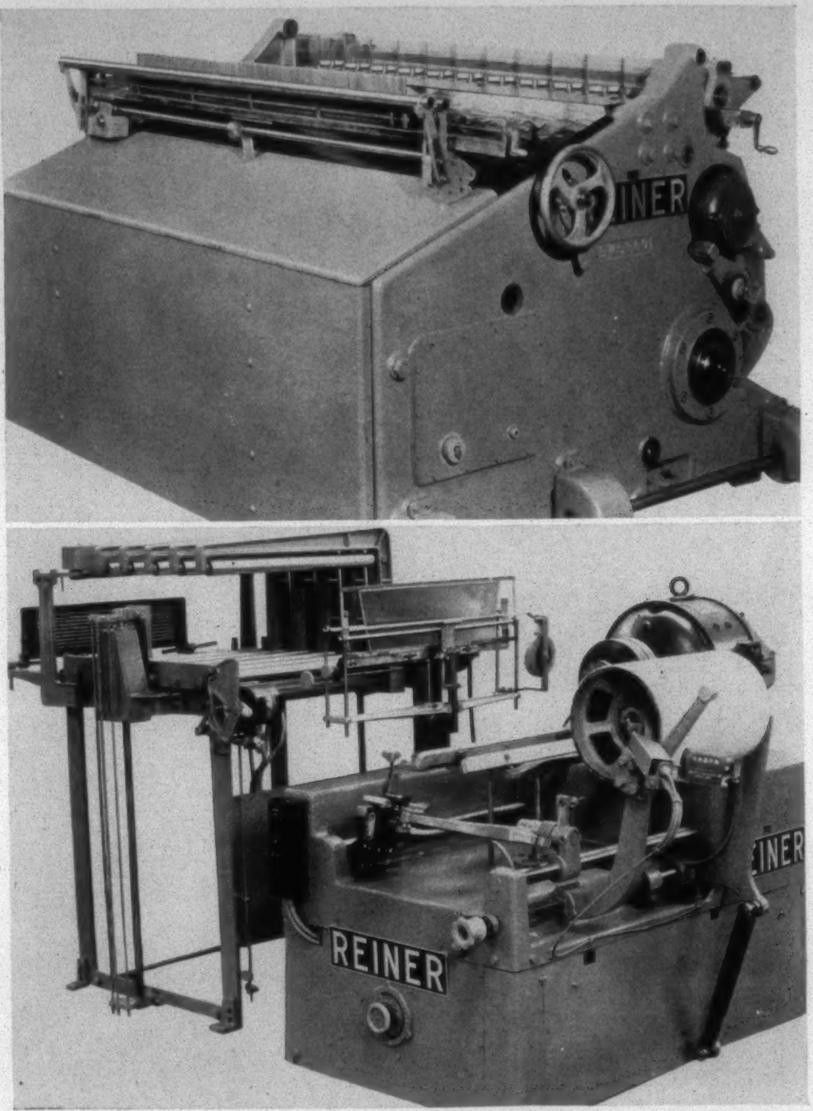
**Reeves Pulley Co.**, 1225 Seventh St.,
Columbus, Ind.
Booth 247-C



REEVES PULLEY CO. will feature its Vari-Spin drive for spinning frames.

Exhibit: The complete Reeves line of variable-speed control equipment, including the Reeves variable-speed transmission; Reeves Vari-Speed Motodrive; Reeves Vari-Speed motor pulley; the newly designed Reeves fractional h.p. Motodrive for ¼th, 1/3rd, one-half and ¾ths h.p.; Reeves Vari-Speed Junior, a motor pulley unit for light h.p. requirements; electric remote and completely automatic controls for the Reeves drives; Reeves Vari-Spin drive, a variable speed drive for spinning frames using any standard motor, which provides the correct cylinder speed for any yarn set without stopping the frame; and the Reeves Servo-Control slasher drive which provides tension control at all critical points in the slashing operation.

In attendance: J. P. Reeves (in charge), W. J. Reeves, F. M. Higgins, M. O. Bradshaw, M. R. Snyder, W. R. Glasson, D. W. Clem.



ROBERT REINER, INC., full-width beaming machine with up to 36-inch flange diameter and up to 84 inches between heads *(top)*, and sectional warper model SW-24 with yarn storage device.

**Robert Reiner, Inc.**, 550-64 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J.
Booth 137

Exhibit: The new Reiner heavy-duty beaming machine having a flange diameter of 36 inches, the sectional warper Model S.W.-24; a creel section demonstrating the latest Reiner features, such as pirn applications, the different stop motions and tension arrangements.

In attendance: Dr. Robert Reiner, August Schoenenberg, George Moebius, Walter Horn, John Klinck.

**Reliance Electric and Engineering Co.**, 1088 Ivanhone Rd., Cleveland 10, Ohio.
Booth 143

Exhibit: The first public demonstration at a Southern trade show of the new, low-cost Reliance V*S drive, available in power ratings from ¾ths to two h.p. inclusive; a multi-motor V*S drive with VSC control similar to those which have been installed on slasher, slitters, winders and other

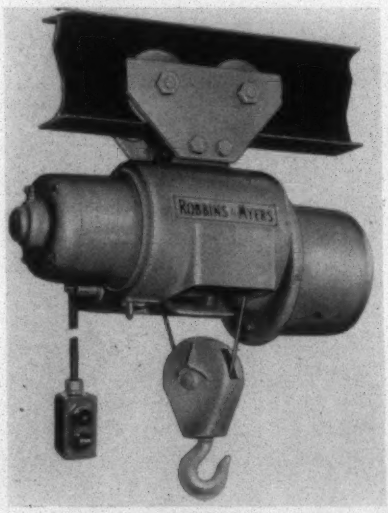
RELIANCE ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO. multi-motor V*S drive with VSC control.

textile applications; and typical Reliance integral horsepower motors.
In attendance: E. E. Helm, K. S. Lord, E. C. Ornhood, F. W. Leitner, W. H. Behnke.

**Ridge Tool Co.,** 400 Clark St., Elyria, Ohio.
Booths 462, 463, 464
Exhibit: Pipe tools.
In attendance: W. L. Parcell (in charge), R. D. Fye, R. C. Chamberlin.

**Jho. Jacob Rieter and Co., Ltd.,** Winterthur, Switzerland.
(See Kearny Mfg. Co.)

**Robbins and Myers, Inc.,** 1345 Lagonda Ave., Springfield, Ohio.
Booth 248-B



ROBBINS & MYERS Model J hoist.

Exhibit: Moyno progressing-cavity industrial pumps, Propellair fans and industrial ventilating equipment, R & M materials handling equipment, new Type J electric wire rope hoists and Type JC electric chain hoists developed during the past year, and Propellair axial flow fans for general ventilation of lint laden atmospheres.
In attendance: F. H. Grim (in charge), R. D. Scoville, B. K. Everetts, F. F. Seaman, Jr., C. E. Johnson, Ira Palaski.

**Rockwood Mfg. Co., Inc.,** 1801-2001 English Ave., Indianapolis 6, Ind.
Booths 225-C-D-E
Exhibit: Rockwood's new line of pulleys equipped with split taper bushings, and its line of textile pivoted motor bases.
In attendance: Members of sales and service staffs.

**B. S. Roy and Son Co.,** 801 Southbridge St., Worcester, Mass., 1623 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 207-A
Exhibit: Extra heavy-duty bare cylinder grinder, dead roll or drum grinder, and cotton card wire traverse grinder with internal head ball bearings.
In attendance: C. E. Hendrick (in charge), B. L. Quick, L. P. Bell.

**Sarco Co., Inc.,** 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Booths 403, 404
Exhibit: Sarco line of steam traps, temperature regulators, strainers and special heating specialties with special emphasis on draining and air vent systems for dry cans and similar textile euqipment; and temperature regulators designed especially for the dyeing and finishing departments of the textile industry.
In attendance: Albert Milnes (in charge), Royster H. Johnson, Jr., and others.

**Selig Co.,** 342 Marietta St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Booths 225-A, 225-B
Exhibit: Dry-maintenance system for floor maintenance with Holt steel wooling equipment and Selig's Floroseal-Flortone method; the wet-scrubbing method featuring Lawlor scrubbing equipment and Selig's heavy-duty floor scrubbing compounds; information and equipment for air sterilization as a means of killing airborne bacteria; new disinfectants; a special mechanic's liquid hand soap; and information on the control of algae in humidifying systems.
In attendance: William F. Bode (in charge), Charles Pearl, Lee Strasburger, John P. Butler, Charles Vickery, Samson Weiss, Alvin Hamburger, Alvin Schwab.

**Seydel-Woolley and Co.,** 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Booths 230, 231
Exhibit: A half-size miniature model Niagara Twist-Setter yarn conditioning machine with plastic sides so that observers may watch the actual operation of the bobbins going through the machine, in conjunction with one of the standard-sized Niagara machines; samples of the company's line of finishing chemicals, and samples of cloth from various mills using Seydel-Woolley products in their finishing operations.
In attendance: Vasser Woolley (in charge), Paul Seydel, John Seydel, W. L. Whisnant, E. A. Scott, A. W. LaGrone, W. H. Cutts, Dave Meriwether.

**Sinclair Refining Co.,** 573 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 103
Exhibit: Display of oil and grease products recommended for textile machinery, featuring new multi-purpose grease, and demonstration apparatus indicating properties of new multi-purpose grease.
In attendance: F. W. Schwettmann (in charge), W. H. Lipscomb, J. O. Holt, R. O. Miller, L. M. Kay, J. M. Mathers, G. R. Dyer.

**J. E. Sirrine Co., Engineers,** Greenville, S. C.
Booth 216-A
Exhibit: Reception room.
In attendance: A. D. Asbury, A. S. Bedell, W. S. Lindsay, R. R. Adams, George Wrigley, H. C. Swannell, G. R. Morgan, F. B. Bozeman, J. H. Bringhurst, E. W. Bryan, L. W. Burdette, W. A. Cox, G. W. Cumbus, F. F. Dean, H. W. Frederick, O. F. Going, C. E. Hatch, Jr., J. W. Howard, H. L. McDonald, H. W. Meakin, M. M. Stokely, W. T. St. Clair, George Wrigley, Jr.

**SKF Industries, Inc.,** Front St. and Erie Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Booth 501
Exhibit: Roller bearing spindle bolsters and ball bearing tape tension pulleys for spinning and twisting frames, standard bearings of different types and sizes, and ball and roller bearing pillow blocks for general use on textile equipment.
In attendance: B. K. Lathbury (in charge), R. H. DeMott, M. H. Courtenay, R. W. Franklin, F. J. Matte, C. N. Benson, B. F. Davis, John Paradise, V. W. Cook.

**Smith, Drum and Co.,** 432 W. Allegheney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., and 610 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
Booth 141
Exhibit: Sample dyeing machines for handling yarn dyed in package form and in skein; photographs of recent installations of package and beam dyeing equipment and nylon and rayon skein dyeing equipment; products dyed in this type of equipment; and information on operation of this equipment and application to various synthetics.
In attendance: Joe M. Ballentine, Perry M. Parrott.

**Societe Alsacienne de Construction Mecaniques** (See Atkinson, Haserick and Co.)

**Sonoco Products Co.,** Hartsville, S. C.
Booth 238
Exhibit: A complete line of paper carriers for the textile industry including cones, cores, cots, tubes, spools and bobbins; the new spinning cones, dyeing cones, loom repair tubes and a new bobbin enamel will be featured.
In attendance: John A. Reagan, Jr. (in charge), C. H. Campbell, W. B. Broadbent, E. S. Reid, W. A. Biggs, John B. Coxe, John L. Long, Mertis Carpenter, Paul F. Williams, Hugh Campbell, James Forte.

**Southeastern Fire Extinguisher Sales, Inc.,** 1010 Crescent Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 304
Exhibit: Ansul dry chemical fire extinguishers, the Scott Air-Pak (breath-

ing equipment for cotton warehouse fires), and Emerson resuscitators (oxygen breathing equipment for plant first aid rooms).

In attendance: George D. Johnson (in charge), Sam C. Stimson, Jr., W. E. Beddingfield.

**Southeastern Sound and Electronics Corp.**, 2 Aberdeen Drive at Augusta, Greenville, S. C.
Booth 346

Exhibit: Kellogg Select-O-Phone, a private automatic dial telephone and signaling system for industrial plants.

In attendance: P. C. Gault (in charge), John B. Garrison, James E. Marshall, Frances Simpson.

**Southern Specialties Corp.**, 202 Coddington Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 317-B

Exhibit: Plastomatic spindle tubes and Amercoat, a protective coating for corrosion.

In attendance: Frank Chamberlain (in charge), Olaf Noreen, E. H. Newcombe, Arthur B. Smith, Homer Coltrane, H. J. Caldwell.

**Southern States Equipment Corp.**, Hampton, Ga.
Booth 241

Exhibit: Ball bearing comb box, aluminum comb stock, Model E and X loom drives, C. & K. loom drive, ball bearing cylinder units for spinning, miscellaneous ball bearing applications for textile machinery, card grinding stands and repair parts.

In attendance: C. W. Walter (in charge), Fred J. Allen, John Hanson, Robert Carmichael, W. A. Knapp, C. H. Kennington, John C. Walters, Roy Schrimshire.

**A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.**, Decatur, Ill.
Booth 415

Exhibit: Reception booth with a large aerial photograph of the Staley plant mounted against the back-drop.

In attendance: H. A. Mitchell (in charge), P. D. Doolen, I. F. Wieland, W. H. Randolph, Jr., W. N. Dulaney, W. P. Hope, W. T. Osteen, L. A. Dillon, A. R. Fuller.

**Standard Mill Supply Co.**, Charlotte, N. C.
Booth 248-A

Exhibit: Standard hand-operated yarn evenness controller; Standard 36-54 inch yarn reel; Standard 36-inch roving reel, with yardage counter; hand-operated card winder and also umbrella reel; portable hydraulic beam lift trucks, 4,000-pound capacity; portable rotary piece end sewing machine, motor-driven; portable tape sewing machines, hand-operated; portable butted seam sewing machine, mounted on motor-driven table; standard cloth inspecting, measuring, and winding machine, with fluorescent lighting fixture, magazine-type supply stands and new rolling-up head attachment; stainless steel size kettles, steam jacketed, 50 and 100-gallon capacity, with complete adustable agitator attachment, motor and propeller; portable double clamp type agitator attachment; portable electric mixer, single clamp type; No. 66 micro lever dollie, rubber-tire wheels; and B & S grain scale.

In attendance: Leroy F. Ott (in charge), A. Benson Davis, M. E. Carnes.

**Standard Pressed Steel Co.**, Jenkintown, Pa.
Booths 420, 421, 422

Exhibit: Unbrako screw products; Flexlock self-locking nuts, Hallowell steel platform trucks and steel collars; operation of vibration test equipment to prove the extreme shock resistance and holding power claimed for the company's "Knurled Point Unbrako" hollow set screws; and the initial showing of the Hallowell Uni-Truk, two-wheel hand truck.

In attendance: John J. Wiest (in charge), J. W. Hattersley, Jack Mahon, Harry Smith.

**The Stanley Works** (Steel Strapping Division), 195 Lake St., New Britain, Conn.
Booth 482

Exhibit: Bale tie press which cuts ⅝ths-inch bale ties to length, automatically threading seals from magazine; improved Stanley Ace strapping tool with automatic seal feed; and a complete line of strapping tools for every bailing, bundling or carton application.

In attendance: Howard C. Jones (in charge), J. A. Dickson, T. P. West, Jr., C. J. Turpie, Jr.

**Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. and Southern Shuttles Division**, Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Booth 136

Exhibit: Flat steel heddles, loom harness frames of all types, Drawtex harness equipment, the latest development in modern drawing-in harness equipment, pitch band and all metal reeds in regular and stainless steel wire, warp yarn equipment and a long line of shuttles; also, a new S6 Crompton & Knowles loom, equipped with products made in all five of the company's plants.

In attendnace: Top officials and full representation of the sales force.

**Stein, Hall and Co., Inc.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Booths 468, 469

Exhibit: Sizing, both straight starch and modified starch products; for finishing starch and resinous finishes for all types of goods, eg., voiles through broadcloth up to denims; and printing water soluble binders for pigment printing and modified starch carriers for soluble type dyestuffs such as vats and rapidogens.

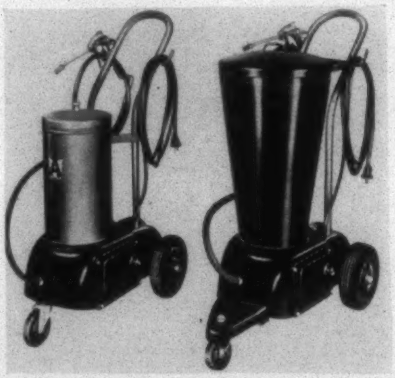
In attendance: L. F. Costello (in charge), F. W. Perry, D. E. Truax, N. H. Nuttall, W. S. Gilbert, S. S. Hockridge, E. D. Estes.

**Sterling Engineering and Mfg. Co.**, 173 Gilligan St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Booth 216-B

Exhibit: Self-stacking bobbin, cone shell, tube boards, and quill boards for automatic loading attachment on Barber-Colman and Abbott winders; featuring all stainless steel, self-stacking boards and yarn handling trucks; quill boards for automatic loading attachment on Barber-Colman winders which have been developed in the last year.

In attendance: George McGee.

**Stewart-Warner Corp.**, (Alemite Division), 1826 Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Booth 405



STEWART-WARNER CORP. Model 7170-R Alemite 25-pound gun for light and medium greases (*left*), and Model 7175-R Alemite 40-pound gun for all types of greases.

Exhibit: The new Oil Mist lubrication system; and the new 25-pound electric grease gun, which delivers 14 ounces of light or medium lubricant per minute at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, handles all greases that seek their own level, and develops 5,000 pounds pressure.

In attendance: E. Ralph Harris (in charge), T. M. Murphy, Charles Wiley, J. J. Doherty.

**A. De Swaan, Inc.**, New York, N. Y. (See Ira L. Griffin and Son.)

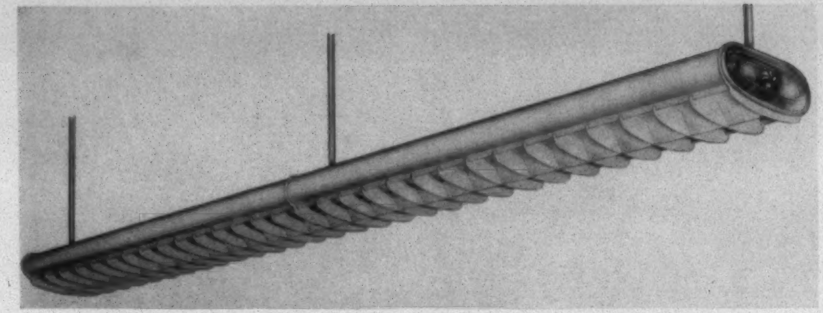
**Sullivan Hardware Co.**, Main St., Anderson, S. C.
Booth 442

Exhibit. Fibre roving cans and other fibre mill receptacles, long draft leather aprons and other items of mill supplies.

In attendance: Fred Dunlap, E. E. Lovern, Carl Baker, J. G. Hamilton.

**Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.**, 1740 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Booth 441

Exhibit: A color box display show-



SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO. CL-242 fluorescent two-lamp lighting fixture.

ing how various colors of white fluorescent light reacts on identical pieces of fabric, paint, etc., featuring the new De Luxe Cool White and De Luxe Warmtone fluorescent lamps; fluorescent lamp starters, and at least three fluorescent fixtures, including the industrial units HFFS-296 and HFFS-308, and the commercial unit CL-242.

In attendance: G. D. Rand (in charge), George Clark, Robert McClellan.

**Synthane Corp.,** Oaks, Pa.
Booths 311, 312, 313

Exhibit: Laminated plastics products in the basic forms of sheets, rods and tubes, as well as fabricated parts made to specifications; a line of molded laminated and molded macerated products; emphasizing the use of laminated plastics in the textile industry, including all types of bobbins, pirns, redraw caps, rollers, hosiery examining and turning forms, drier poles, etc.; also stressing the combination of properties of Synthane materials, including lightness in weight, density, dimensional stability, low moisture absorption, corrosion resistance and a favorable weight-strength ratio, and how these combinations can best serve the textile industry.

In attendance: Herbert Widdop (in charge), J. K. Johnson, E. E. Smith, C. B. Moss, F. C. Nave.

**W. O. & M. W. Talcott, Inc.,** 91 Sabin St., Providence, R. I.
Booth 406

Exhibit: A complete line of belt fasteners for rubber, leather and fabric belting; featuring the original Talcott Crown-Wilson fastener.

In attendance: G. Wilson Little.

**Taylor Instrument Cos.,** 95 Ames St., Rochester 1, N. Y.
Booths 432, 433, 434

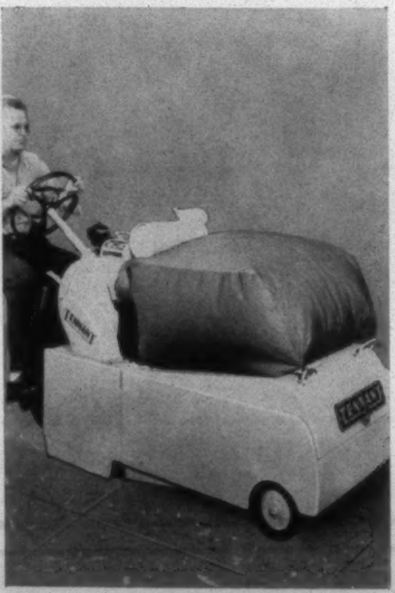
Exhibit: A new, direct and continuous reading size viscosity recorder with chart 0 to 100 centipoise, operating on either size box, storage kettles or size drop; a dye kettle controller with an adjustable rate or rise hold time and hold temperature, and no cams to cut; a control panel for package or beam dyeing that assures greater uniformity of dyeing, closer matching of shades, thoroughness of dyeing and steam and labor savings; automatic cotton slashing control systems; and the Taylor Transaire demonstration unit, showing the new temperature or pressure force-balance transmitter.

In attendance: H. G. Olson, J. Barber, Howard Barker, Jack Barker, W. C. Howard, W. C. Gray, H. M. Messenger.

**G. H. Tennant Co.,** 2530 N. Second St., Minneapolis 11, Minn.
Booth 142

Exhibit: Floor maintenance system for high speed dry-cleaning, reconditioning and maintenance of textile floors, including floor machines, power sweepers, floor treating materials, floor magnets, etc.; featuring such new products as an aisle-sized power sweeper for one-man sweeping of textile floors with a capacity of 43,500 square feet per hour, and a new scissors-actioned V-Mop with adjustable mop arms for sweeping path of desired width from six to 57-inches wide.

In attendance: Orville C. Hognander (in charge), Edward Lavett, Walter Boyer, Robert Guthrie, Geo. D. Billings, James H. Alger, Lewis Gohman, Frank D. Lilly, Louis Shores.



The new G. H. TENNANT CO. high-speed, vacuum-equipped power sweeper.

**The Texas Co.,** New York, N. Y.
Booths 430, 431

Exhibit: Lubricating oils and greases for the textile industry; featuring Texaco grease breakdown machine demonstrating comparative stability of different types of grease in high temperature service; also featuring an improved this-year-developed grease for the lubrication of loom head gears and cams.

In attendance: J. H. Moran, D. L. Sasser, J. M. Hackney, D. C. Rand, J. S. Leonard, F. G. Mitchell, J. M. Malone, J. E. Sammons, S. F. Walker, W. P. Warner, C. W. Meadors, F. M. Edwards, C. T. Hardy, J. H. Murfee, H. E. Meunier, G. B. Maupin.

**Texize Chemicals, Inc.,** P. O. Box 305, Greenville, S. C.
Booth 416

Exhibit: Various types of sizing materials, plasticizers, etc.

In attendance: W. N. Kline, Jr. (in charge), W. J. Greer, J. B. Garrett, W. M. Greer, C. M. Chalmers.

**Textile Age,** New York, N. Y.
Booth 487

Exhibit: Publication.

In attendance: Members of editorial and advertising staffs.

**Textile Bulletin,** 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.
Booths 203-B, 204, 205-A

Exhibit: Technical magazine and books; registration bulletin service.

In attendance: David Clark, Junius M. Smith, F. Roy Carey, Ben C. Thomas, Roy J. Shinn, James T. McAden, Jr.

**Textile Industries,** Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 408

Exhibit: Publication.

In attendance: Members of editorial and advertising staffs.

**The Textile Shops,** P. O. Drawer 1330, Spartanburg, S. C.
Booth 145-B

Exhibit: Stainless steel size kettles, stainless steel dry cans and slasher cylinders, size boxes, hydraulic and electric slasher drives, size pumps, etc.

In attendance: E. J. Eaddy, J. E. Spivey, Karl Selden, Jr., E. B. Morrison, T. T. Jenkins, Lester Gregg.

**Textile World,** 330 W. 42 St., New York, N. Y.
Booths 223, 224

Exhibit: Copies of *Textile World.*

In attendance: Wm. Buxman (in charge), Ed W. Fowle, C. W. Bendigo, assistant editors and business representatives.

**Tide Water Associated Oil Co.,** 17 Battery Pl., New York 4, N. Y.
Booth 114-B

Exhibit: A complete line of oils and greases for the textile industry.

In attendance: H. G. Mullen (in charge), A. R. Senftleben, K. M. Slocum, D. L. McCuen, J. S. Barnett, R. H. Cook, J. O. Dunham.

**Toledo Scale Co.,** Toledo, Ohio.
Booth 449

Exhibit: Automatic-indicating scales for the textile industry, including the new "one-spot" indication; Printweight scales that eliminate chance of human errors in reading, remembering and recording weights; and new developments in cotton lap scales that add to the versatility and accuracy of this equipment.

In attendance: W. M. Randolph (in charge), W. F. MacKinnon, E. B. Heape, Roger Brett, D. E. Armstrong, J. A. King.

**Towmotor Corp.,** Cleveland, Ohio.
Booth 317-C

Exhibit: Materials handling equipment. Towmotor also will have an outside demonstration adjacent to the exhibition hall.

In attendance: Alfred H. Roth (in charge), Lewis H. Fallis, J. Toms Dover, R. Hunter Park, W. S. Murphey, H. A. Ogden.

**Truscon Laboratories,** Caniff & G. T. R. R., Detroit, Mich.
Booths 308, 309, 310

Exhibit: A three dimensional exhibit of Truscon eye comfort color harmony, displayed in a replica of a corner of a factory in which actual machinery will be operating.

In attendance: J. E. Blue (in charge), George Beckham, E. G. Vetter.

**Tweedales and Smalley (1920) Ltd.,** Castleton, Rochdale, England.
(See Atkinson, Haserick and Co.)

**U. S. Electrical Motors, Inc.,** Old Gate Lane, Milford, Conn.
Booths 225-C-D-E

Exhibit: Standard horizontal industrial motors, Syncrogears (geared reduction motors) and Varidrive (variable speed drives).

In attendance: D. T. Thompson.

**U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.,** 12 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.
Booth 222-B

Exhibit: An electric motion display featuring the Barreled Sunlight paint products for use in the economical maintenance of buildings and equipment; the new acid and alkali resistant coating, a specialized coating designed to protect interior surfaces from the destructive action of acids, acid fumes, alkalies, alkali fumes, gasses, water and excessive humidity.

In attendance: Howard F. Eastwood (in charge), L. K. Palmer, C. L. Park, Thomas C. Roggenkamp, P. R. Singletary.

**U. S. Ring Traveler Co.,** 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I.
Booth 474

Exhibit: A comprehensive display of the company's complete line of ring travelers for all textile fibers.

In attendance: Herbert J. Smith, William P. Vaughan, W. Holmes Rose, Harold R. Fisher, Oliver B. Land, Sr.

**United States Testing Co.,** 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J.
Booth 483

Exhibit: Textile testing equipment featuring cotton fiber testing apparatus and a fiber blender for laboratory preparation of samples.

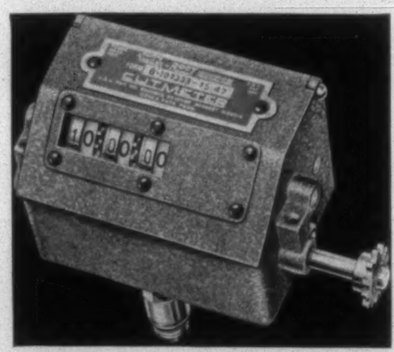
In attendance: C. A. Baker (in charge), Edward Donohoe, Samuel C. Mayne.

**Up-Right Scaffolds,** 1013 Pardee St., Berkeley, Calif.
Booth 429

Exhibit: Weave room and spinning room maintenance-scaffolds.

In attendance: Wm. H. Howland (in charge), R. L. Esken.

**Veeder-Root, Inc.,** 70 Sargent St., Hartford, Conn.
Booth 107



VEEDER-ROOT, INC., will demonstrate its loom cut meter.

Exhibit: Two-three shift revolution counters, cut meters, course counters, dozens (hosiery) counters, measuring counters, mechanical counters and electrical counters.

In attendance: G. L. Logan (in charge), G. A. Anthony, H. L. Spaunburg, A. E. Kallinich, T. Nelson, R. G. Perfect, R. C. Conant, F. J. Swords, W. R. Soderquist, H. S. Mansfield.

**Venango Engineering Co. Inc.,** G & Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth 144

Exhibit: Textile dyeing machinery.

In attendance: C. Harry McCandless (in charge), J. Fred Slaughter, Edwin F. Slaughter.

**Walker Mfg. Co.,** Atlantic & Ruth Sts., Philadelphia 14, Pa.
Booths 212, 213

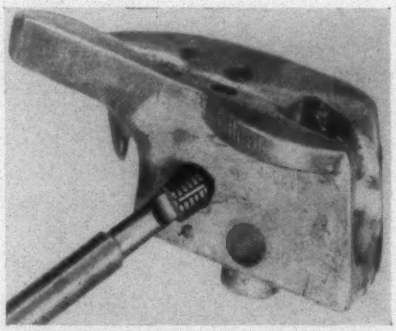
Exhibit: Complete line of flat heddles, harness frames and loom reeds in pitch band and all metal styles.

In attendance: John W. Hollingsworth (in charge), R. T. Osteen.

**Walworth Co.,** Atlanta, Ga.
Booth 498

**Watson & Desmond,** Charlotte, N. C.
(See listing for Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.)

**Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.,** Millbury, Mass.
Booth 127

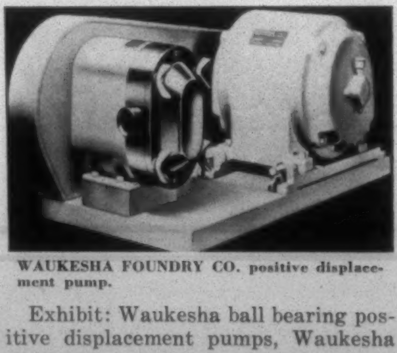


WATSON-WILLIAMS new Blanchard quarter-turn locked adjusting screw for loom shuttle tension eyes.

Exhibit: All the latest improved shuttle eyes for the weaving of cotton, silk, rayon, saran, rayon mixes, cotton, cotton mixes, woolen, worsted and worsted mixes. Special items include Watson-Willams new Blanchard quarter-turn locked adjusting screw for silk loom shuttle tension eyes; Watson-Williams locking tip sleeve; Watson-Williams S7X center tension eye; Watson-Williams C1-41 cotton shuttle eye; and Watson-Williams interchangeable and regular tension eyes.

In attendance: Hubert J. Watson (in charge), Wilbur L. Watson, Harold E. Goff, Arthur J. Bahan, Walter F. Daboll, S. P. V. Desmond, Clifton E. Watson, Richard McPhail, David Williams.

**Waukesha Foundry Co.,** Lincoln Ave., Waukesha, Wis.
Booth 229



WAUKESHA FOUNDRY CO. positive displacement pump.

Exhibit: Waukesha ball bearing positive displacement pumps, Waukesha

Metal construction, stainless steel construction, Waukesha ball bearing P.D. pump with vented cover, V-belt driven model units and castings of Waukesha Metal, Waukesha Stainless Steel, aluminum, bronze and brass in rough, semi-finished and a polished state.

In attendance: Emil M. Howe (in charge), Charles E. Schick, Richard R. Watt.

**West Disinfecting Co.,** 42-16 West St., Long Island City, N. Y.

Booth 226-C

Exhibit: Products for the maintenance of flooring; insecticides and insecticide dispensing equipment; disinfectants and deodorants; specially prepared hand cleaners and related items; and a newly formulated product containing anti-bacterial properties especially prepared for the control of dust in textile mills.

In attendance: Harvey W. Anderson.

**Westinghouse Electric Corp.,** 511 Wood St., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Booth 417, 418, 419

Exhibit: The first loom motor starters available with Nema Type 1A construction will be featured; they are contained in gasketed enclosures to exclude lint. Other samples to be exhibited: Type AV packaged adjustable-speed drive for full-fashioned hosiery machines; multi-motor slasher drive demonstrator; new group-mounted loom motor control; new combination life-line starters, Nema Types 1 and 1A combination cotton card controller; new type OT pushbutton station; new Motor Sentinel starter; new textile-type bus duct; bleaching range drive display; new Life-Line direct-current gearmotor; Micarta plastic Free textile motors; Lint-Free twister Free tetile motors; Lint-Free twister motors; Life-Line loom motors; water coolers; and fluorescent lighting equipment.

In attendance: J. H. Reeves, Jr., W. W. Ballew, A. W. Rose, C. L. Speake, M. A. Land, A. H. Heywood, F. H. Clark, G. H. McBride, J. E. Callahan, F. D. Weatherbolt, A. M. Cooper, V. B. Baker, C. P. Walker.

**Westinghouse Lamp Division,** 1908 Liberty Life Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Booth 411

Exhibit: Various types fluorescent, incandescent, infra-red, germicidal, spot and flood lamps, as well as the new fluorescent sun lamp.

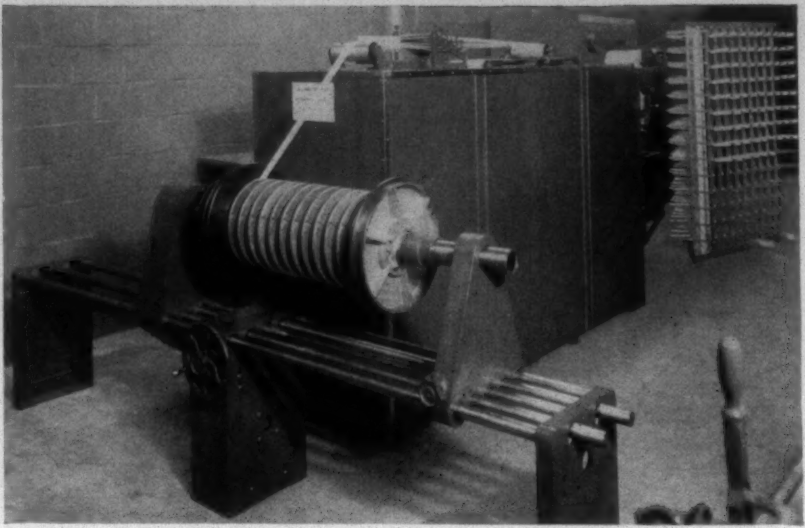
In attendance: R. A. Corvey, W. R. McKinney, C. J. McCormack, Wayne D. Baker.

**Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.,** 614 Frelinghuysen Ave, Newark 5, N. J.

Booth 497

Exhibit: Speed ratio tachometer, humidity indication, thermometers, relays, resistance thermometers, indicating controllers, recording controllers, and mill servicing equipment.

In attendance: R. T. Pierce (in charge), Russell Ranson, Grier Wallace, Jr.



WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO. will show the Callaway slasher.

**West Point Foundry and Machine Co.,** West Point, Ga.

Booths 235, 236

Exhibit: The Callaway slasher, a multi-purpose slasher for slashing full width samples and for laboratory use; the Hi-Speed slasher head end with multi-motor drive; and size boxes featuring pneumatic load-and-lift on the squeeze rolls.

In attendance: R. L. Mundhenk (in charge), R. F. Guill, J. G. Smith.

**Whiting Products,** 1000 Mill St., Camden, S. C.

Booths 25 and one-half of 25-A

Exhibit: Yarn conveyor for Barber-Colman spooler, stainless clad yarn trucks and miscellaneous material handling equipment.

In attendance: W. S. Whiting, Jr. (in charge), Kenneth P. Daniels.

**Whitin Machine Works,** Whitinsville, Mass.

Booth 110-A

Exhibit: Emphasizing the replacement parts and repair work available at the company's Charlotte, N. C. shop; featuring the Whitin sleeve-type spindles, Whitin SKF spindles, Whitin-Climax ball bearing top rolls, case hardened bottom fluted spinning and roving rolls manufactured with new tooling, the new Whitin "Syleek" finish applied to all types of flyers, material necessary to change over conventional draft spinning frames to Whitin high draft, modernizing of older high draft equipment, and a newly developed sub-assembly to convert present 12-inch coilers on revolving flat cards to 14-inch coilers.

In attendance: R. G. McKaig, J. H. Bolton, Jr., B. C. Grieb, Z. C. Childers, C. M. Banks, J. Federline, and others.

**Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.,** Whitinsville, Mass.

Booth 203

Exhibit: Complete line of spinning and twister rings, holders and accessories.

In attendance: W. P. Dutemple (in charge), G. T. Brown, W. K. Shirley.

**Wilbur and Williams Co.,** Greenleaf & Leon St., Boston 15, Mass.

Booth 316-C

Exhibit: Especially designed placards and actual demonstrations on specialty paint coatings for textile use.

In attendance: Ralph Van Ness (in charge), John Kearney, V. S. Kenerson, C. E. (Huck) Broyles.

**Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.,** Harrison, N. J.

Booth 132

Exhibit: Centrifugal refrigeration compressor, cut-away Freon compressor, packaged air conditioner, centrifugal and rotary pumps, Worthington Multi-V drive, Worthington All-Speed drive and Worthington tank mounted air compressor.

In attendance: Representatives from the company's Atlanta office, and the company's Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Division, Centrifugal Pump Division, Multi-V-Drive and Pump Compressor Merchandising Division.

**Wrenn Brothers,** 220 College St., Charlotte, N. C.

Booth 477

Exhibit: Colson casters, trucks and an aluminum truck.

In attendance J. Preston Wrenn (in charge), J. W. Hubbard, Glen Clute, Paul E. Wrenn, George L. Wrenn.

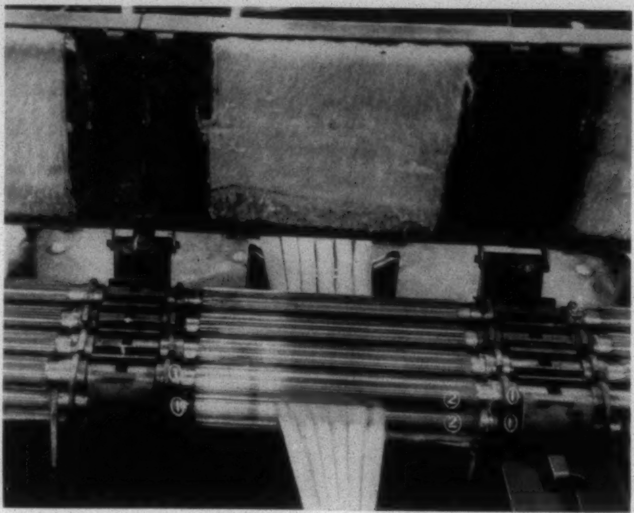
**IDEAL** HIGH SPEED BALL BEARING DRAWING EQUIPMENT*

**Runs Smoothly at Sustained High Speeds**

**Rolls Always Perfectly Aligned and Synchronized**

**Down-time is Almost Completely Eliminated**

**All Friction Contacts Are Permanently Sealed Ball Bearing**



Unretouched photo of Ideal Fluted Rolls run 12 months without scouring.

**Doubled Production—Higher Quality**

Ideal's new drawing equipment is acclaimed as the most important development in drawing in 50 years. It is so different in design and performance that it should be seen to be fully appreciated.

This equipment will be in operation at the Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville. A demonstration will show why it runs smoothly at sustained speeds heretofore considered only theoretically possible . . . why down-time is almost completely eliminated . . . how rolls remain perfectly aligned and synchronized at all times . . . and how Ideal Drawing Equipment produces extremely high quality roving hour after hour and year after year. One demonstration will convince you that this equipment will make money for you and belongs in your mill.

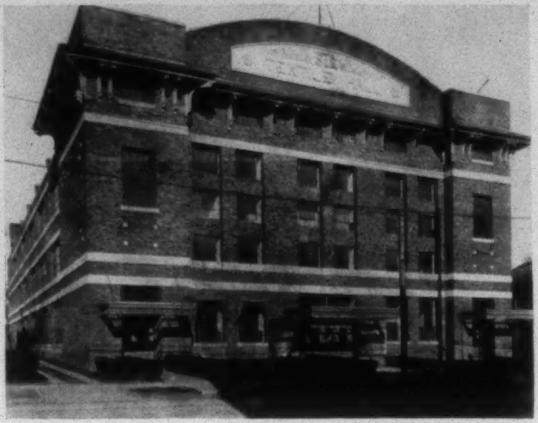
(1) Conventional collars have been replaced by ball bearing spacing sections.
(2) Fluted rolls are hardened and ground.
Break Draft Gears, Calender Rolls, Drawing Rolls, Crown Tension and Crown Draft Assemblies are all equipped with permanently lubricated Ball Bearings.

**See it at**
**Booth No. 251-C**
**Southern Textile Exposition**
**Greenville, S. C.**

*Patented

**Ideal Industries, Inc.**
**Bessemer City, N. C.**

TEXTILE HALL



SCENE OF THE 16th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

# WELCOME, EXHIBITORS!

**Greenville Textile Manufacturers appreciate the value of the Southern Textile Exposition to the industry here in the South, and hope the investment you are making in the Show this year will bring you gratifying returns.**

**THE ABNEY MILLS**
*(Brandon Division)*

**DUNEAN MILLS**
*(Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.)*

**JUDSON MILLS**
*(Division of Cotwood Mfg. Corp.)*

**MILLS MILL**
*(Subdivision of Reeves Bros., Inc.)*

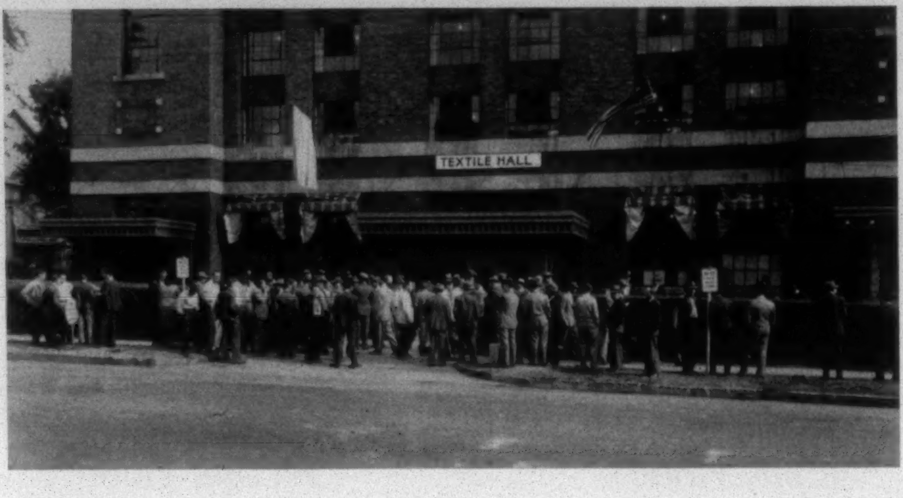
**F. W. POE MFG. CO.**

**UNION BLEACHERY**
*(Division — The Aspinook Corp.)*

**VICTOR-MONAGHAN CO.**
*(Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.)*

**WOODSIDE MILLS**
*Greenville Plant*

*Crowd Awaiting The Opening of The 1948 Show*



To The Thousands of Textile Manufacturers Who Will Visit

# GREENVILLE

During The

## 16th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

The following Greenville firms extend

*A Cordial Welcome*

and will delight in any opportunity to be of service to you during your stay in this city

**W. D. DODENHOFF & CO., Inc.**
*(Manufacturers of Industrial Specialties)*

**GREENVILLE STEEL & FOUNDRY CO.**
*(Builders of Finishing Machinery and Tanks)*

**HUNTINGTON & GUERRY ELECTRIC CO.**
*(Industrial Power and Lighting Installations)*

**PLEXON CORPORATION**
*(Plastic Yarns, Cords and Tapes)*

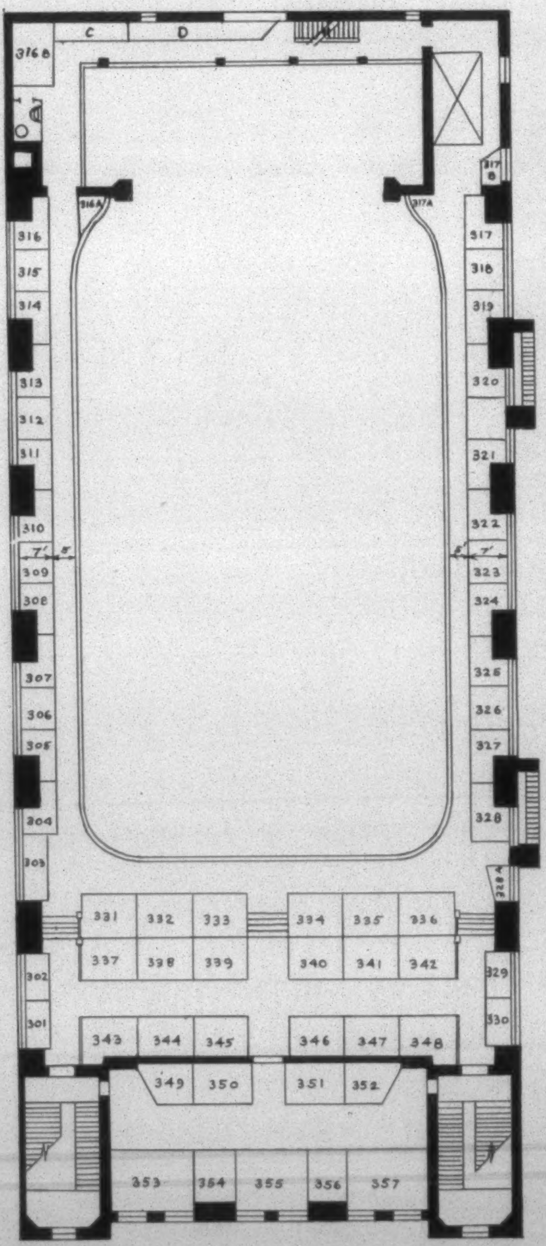
**ABBOTT MACHINE CO.**
*(Automatic Winders and Quillers)*

**ELLIOTT METAL WORKS**
*(Card Screens and Spinning Cylinders)*

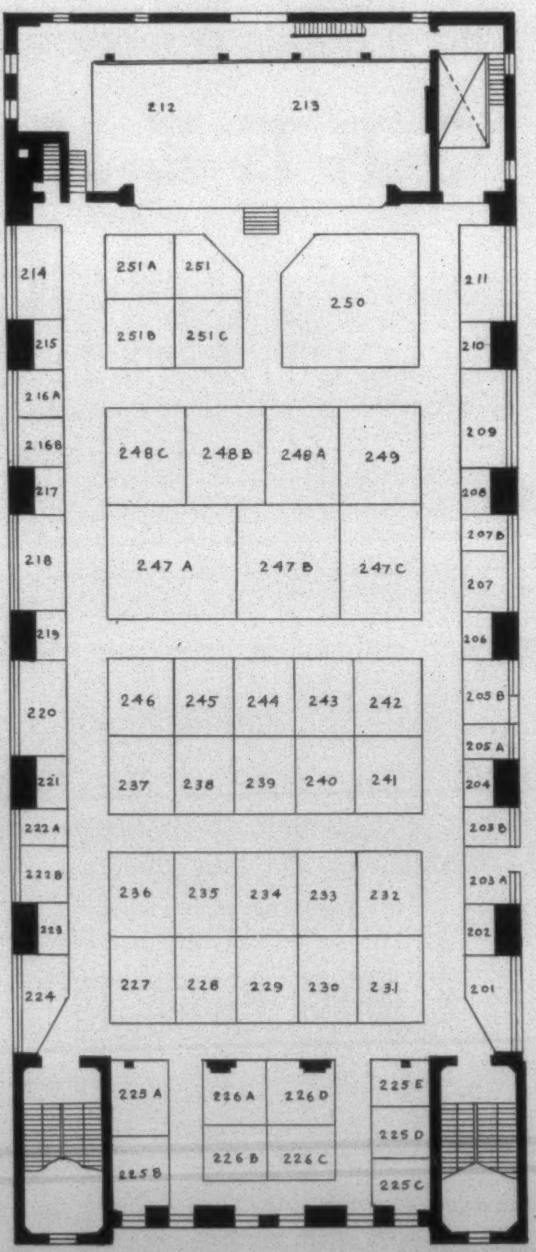
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

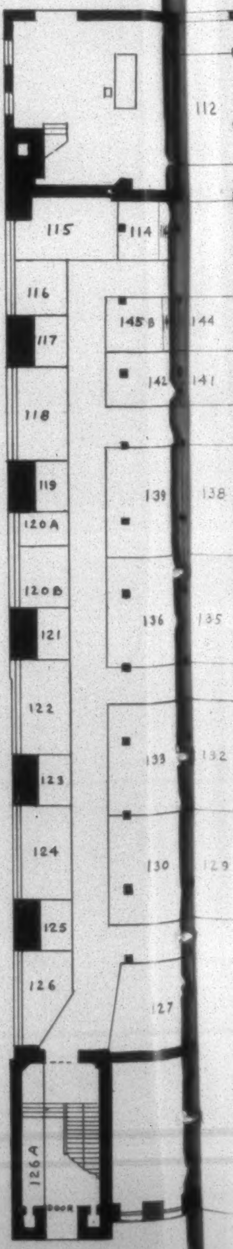
## Booth Arrangement At Textile Hall, Greenville, S .C., Oct. 2-7

Balcony Floor

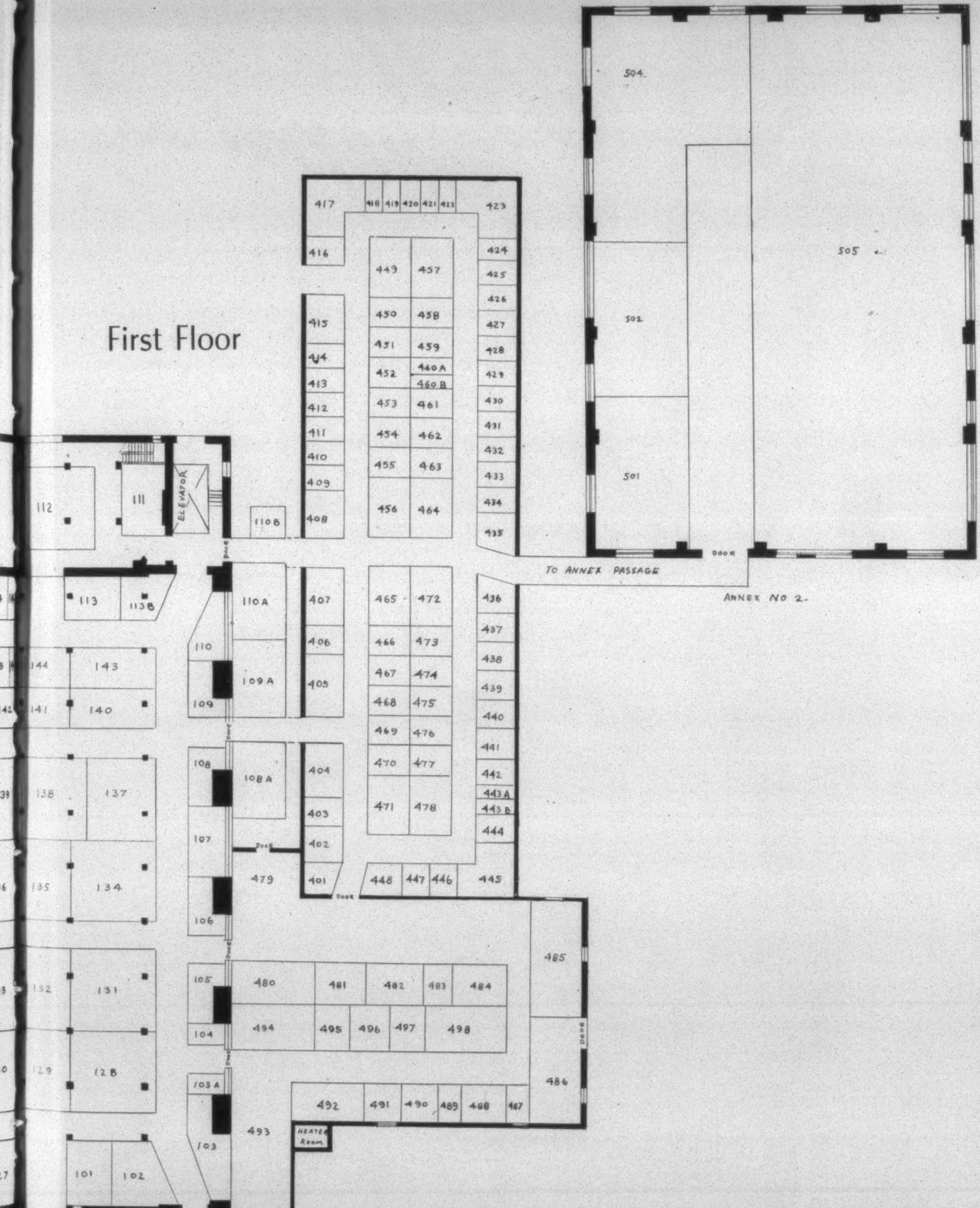


Second Floor





# First Floor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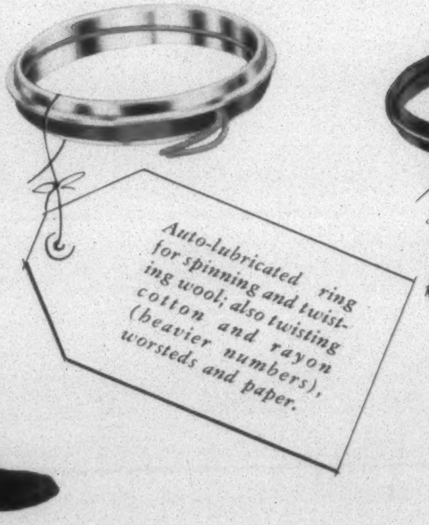
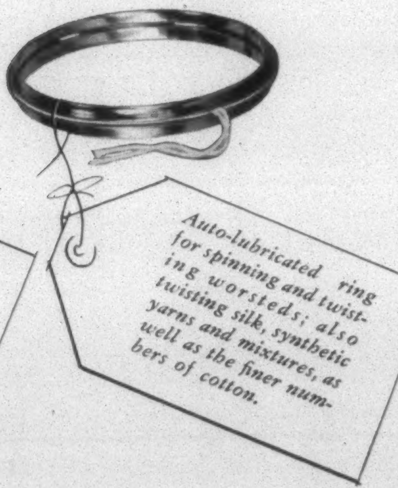
# *Well prepared*

The trend of current happenings surely puts all-out emphasis on preparedness for production, particularly of the types of garment and mechanical yarns and fabrics necessary to war. It is a serious matter that your mill be well prepared, and the finest ring equipment can certainly help. We recommend that you place your orders for DIAMOND FINISH rings now, to obtain the scheduling you desire.

*The Marine Corps needs volunteers!*



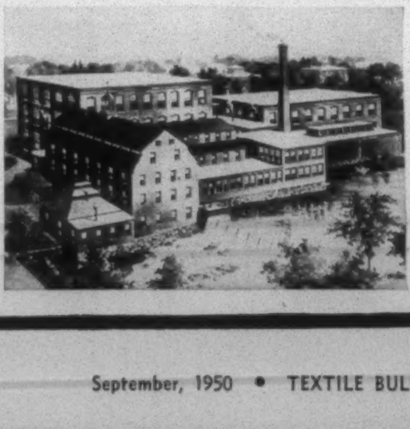
Auto-lubricated ring for spinning and twisting wool; also twisting cotton and rayon (heavier numbers), worsteds and paper.



Auto-lubricated ring for spinning and twisting worsteds; also twisting silk, synthetic yarns and mixtures, as well as the finer numbers of cotton.

*Photo courtesy*
*U. S. Marine Corps*

**WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)**
**SPINNING** DIAMOND FINISH **RING CO.**
*Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873*



*World's Largest*
*Ring Plant*

textile bulletin

VOL. 76 SEPTEMBER, 1950 NO. 9

# Visiting The Borden Mills

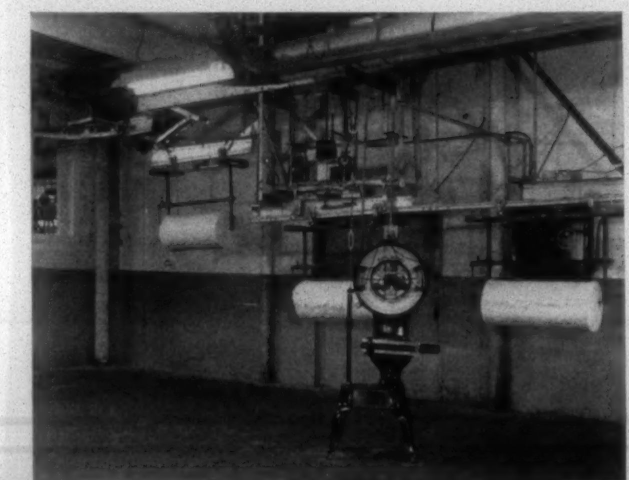
By DAVID CLARK and DAVID McKENZIE CLARK, JR.

THE happy results of the almost complete modernization of the Borden Mills, Inc., plant have brought many persons to Kingsport, Tenn., to inspect what has been and is being done there. Early in July, feeling that the BULLETIN should not be ignorant of anything new that was going on in the textile field, we traveled to Kingsport and made our inspection tour of the plant. There we found all the new and interesting improvements of which we had heard, and, in particular, we found three features of the plant which have been duplicated only occasionally, if at all, in textile mills. The Borden lap conveyor system, and their filling distribution system are unique in the industry; the system of slashing at Borden, while not absolutely unparalleled, is one of the few installations of its kind in the South.

## Lap Conveyor System

This lap conveyor system is a Borden Mills invention, and might be called almost human in its automatic workings. From the front of the lappers, the laps are placed on an overhead rail conveyor which slides the laps to a point above a set of scales which automatically weighs and records the weights on paper tape. If the laps are $\frac{1}{2}$-pound over or under weight, the conveyor automatically switches them to another track which takes them to a feeder where they become cotton again. As each lap is weighed, a special colored light on the wall is flashed to tell the lapper man whether they are "okay," or too heavy or too light. He can adjust his machine accordingly.

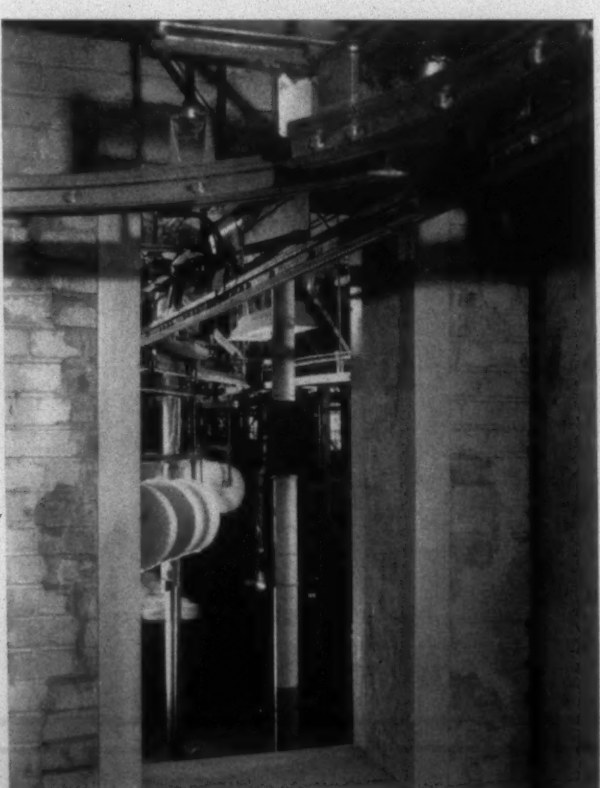
The laps which are pronounced as "fit" by the weighing machine remain on the conveyor track, which, incidentally, was made by the American MonoRail Co. Still on the track, they move into the card room. Above each card is an apron which rests above the back of the card much as a big hand reaching up for a "hand-out." When the laps traveling along the rail reach the point directly above an empty apron, they are automatically dropped onto it. Thus when the lap on the card runs out, the card hand depresses the apron or "hand" to the card level, and moves the new lap into place. The apron then goes back up and is ready to receive another lap. Borden is working on a more easily depressed apron, and they probably will soon adopt some change in that respect.



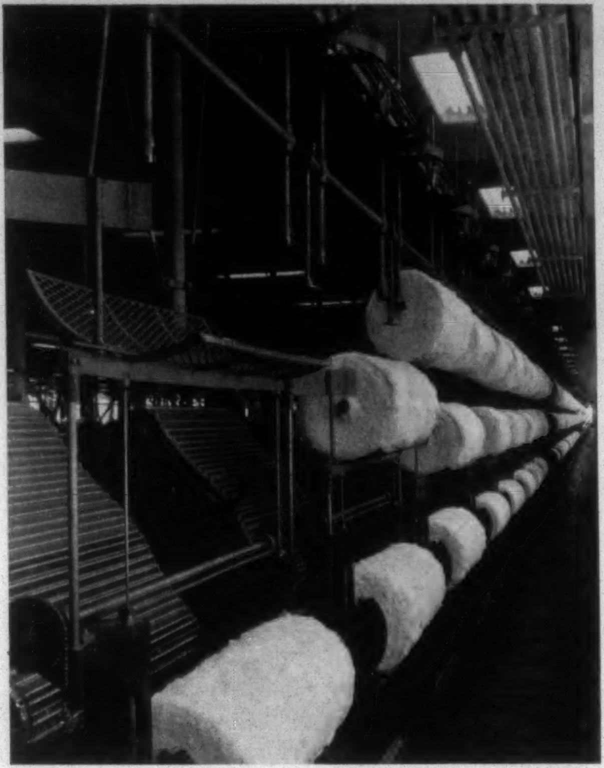
From the front of the lappers the laps are placed on an overhead rail conveyor, which takes the laps to a point above a set of scales which automatically weighs and records the weights on paper tape.

## Filling Distribution System

The distribution of the filling at Borden, as we said, is also quite an ingenious and labor-saving arrangement, and as far as we know, is the only one of its kind. The filling is brought to one end of the spinning room, and the boxes



Opening between weighing room and card room. If laps are okay, they go straight ahead to cards; if not, they are sent back to the feeders.

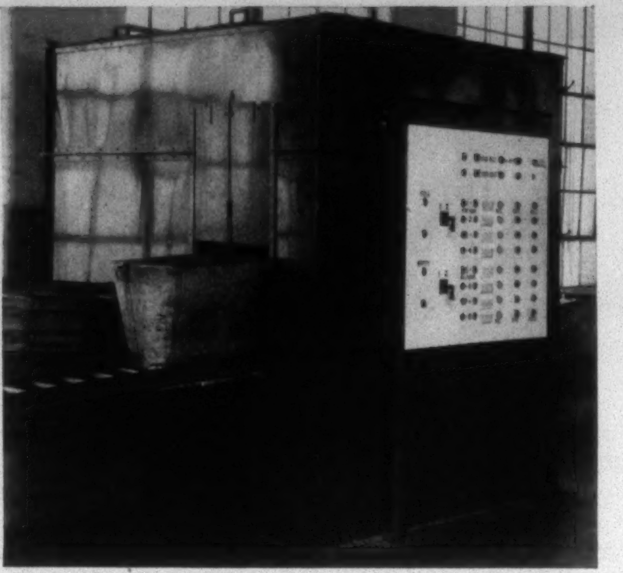


After laps are found satisfactory, they are taken by the conveyor to the card room where, upon reaching an empty apron, are dropped automatically onto it.

are moved from the doffer trucks to tracks in a sort of elevator. The elevator has a switchboard with signal lights. When a battery filler in the weave room needs filling, he pushes a button, and one of the signal lights on the elevator shows which station is demanding more filling.

Now the man handling the filling pushes another button, and a box of filling moves down the elevator track to an overhead rail in the weave room. It travels along the rail until it reaches a point opposite the empty station where it is diverted and passes down a slide to the battery filler.

*At right*, filling is travelling to stations which need replenishing; *at left*, empty tubs are returning to the filling supply stations in the spinning room.



When battery filler needs filling he presses a button, which causes a light to show on his number on the switchboard at end of spinning room. Switchboard attendant then places tub of filling on track, presses a button and the tub is moved down the conveyor track and is automatically switched to the station which called for filling.

## The Slashing Department

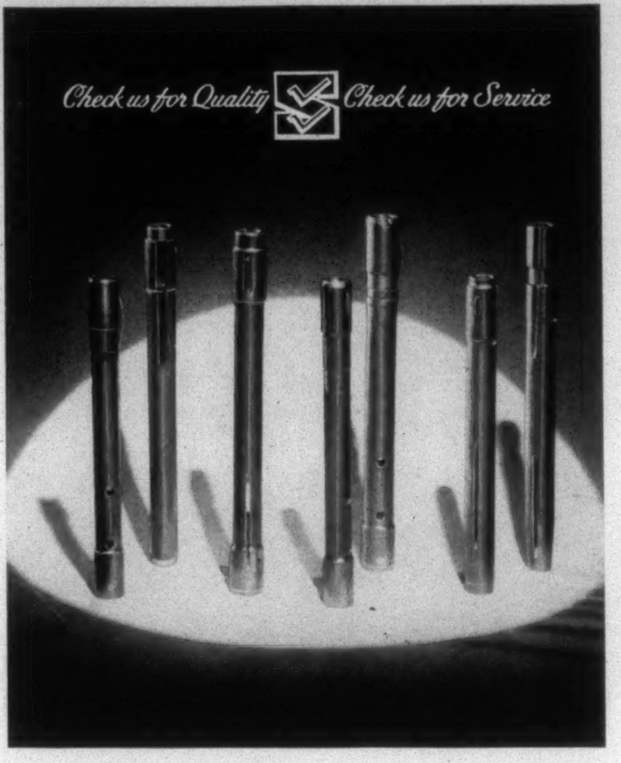
Many people travel to Borden Mills especially to see their system of slashing. They use three of the Uxbridge slasher dryers.

The Uxbridge dryer is designed to use 100 pounds of steam pressure and consumes about 1,850 pounds of steam per hour. On this basis it will evaporate about 1,000 pounds per hour. To make this a little more clear, a set of beams for 80-square goods can be sized with a steam pressure of 95 pounds at a speed of 85 yards per minute of 632 pounds of evaporation per hour. The Uxbridge Gentle-Air dryer is being used for sizing all types of yarn except filament rayons. It was originally designed for worsteds but is now used on cottons and rayons as well as blends of cotton, rayon and wool. Mills size from the coarser numbers such as 8/1s on up to 80/1s.

The temperature in the dryer is approximately 259° F. whereas due to evaporation, the yarn reaches a temperature of only about 150° F. The yarn sheet going into the dryer is divided in the wet in two or four separate sheets in order to dry better and to lessen the tearing action at the front end where the threads are separated after drying. This air drying is said to produce a full, round thread with much improved flexibility, thereby producing a better fabric.

They claim that the fact that the starch is not baked on the yarn enables them to produce a sizing film which is more susceptible to weave room humidity as well as desizing and perfect dyeing. Due to the design of the Uxbridge dryer, the yarn is from 60 to 70 per cent dry by the time it contacts the first roll. Therefore, they say there is no sticking or laps on any of the rolls in the dryer. The Gentle-Air dryer can be used with sizing made from potato starch, corn starch, tapioca, sorghum, wheat and combinations of different starches as well as glue. They say that all of these can be used without any lapping on any of the rolls.

When we arrived at Borden Mills we found William J. (Bill) Still, general manager and vice-president, busy of course, but still happy to take us through his plant. He and P. A. Workman, one of his assistants, carried us on an extensive tour during which we learned of the things dis-



**Your Best Southern Source For . . .**

- *Bolsters for Spinning and Twisting*
- *Card Chains - Comb Blades*
- *Top Rolls - Change Gears*
- *Bases - Spindles*
- *Coiler Gears*
- *Fly Frame Parts -*
  - *Bobbin Gears*
  - *Plate Gears*
  - *Pressers*

. . . . . And when you need those often-hard-to-get small miscellaneous parts, you can depend on E. E. Smith & Son for swift, sure, satisfactory service.

√ Check Us for Quality √ Check Us for Service

**E. E. SMITH & SON**

**QUALITY TEXTILE MACHINE PARTS**

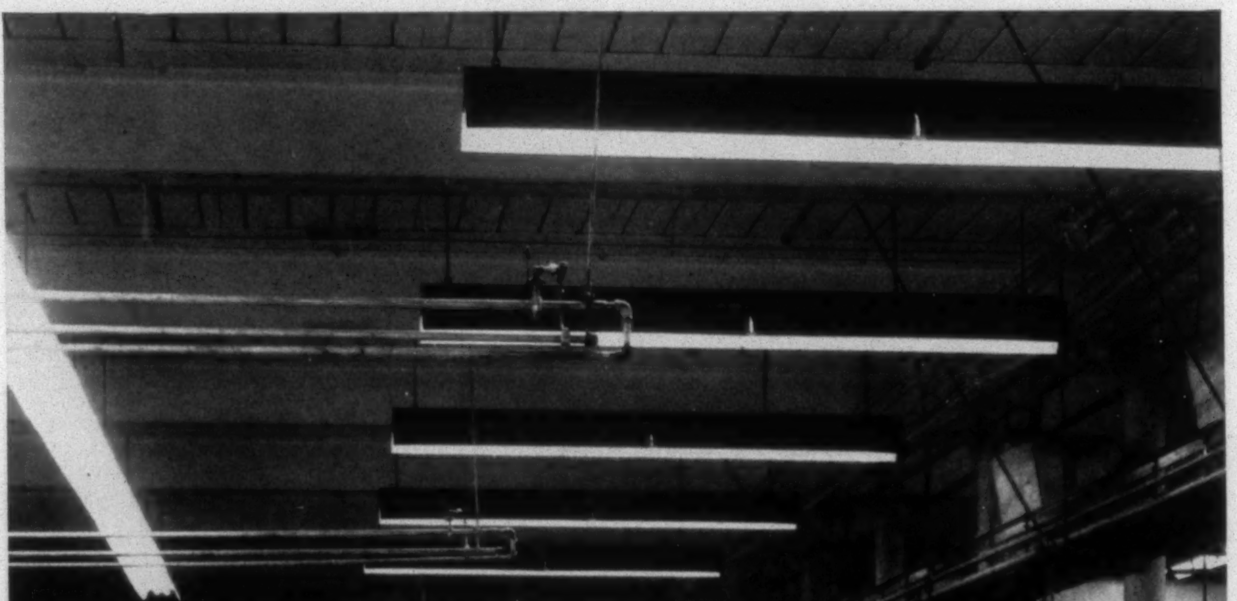
P. O. BOX 164 – GASTONIA, N. C.

cussed above and many of the other improvements about Borden. But also we met some men who mean a great deal to the plant, men like C. E. Cross, the office manager, who came to Kingsport from Fall River, Mass., where the huge Borden Mill was located in the days when the firm's New England plants contained some 600,000 spindles. C. C. Roberts, superintendent, also took his time to accompany us on the tour of inspection. Later we met J. Frank Ellis, the purchasing agent; T. G. Stroud, formerly of Greer, S. C., who is carding overseer; and Frank Byrd, formerly of Danville, Va., overseer of spinning. Sam Lawson was interesting; he is an elevator operator who has been on the same job for 18 years and is proud of his job.

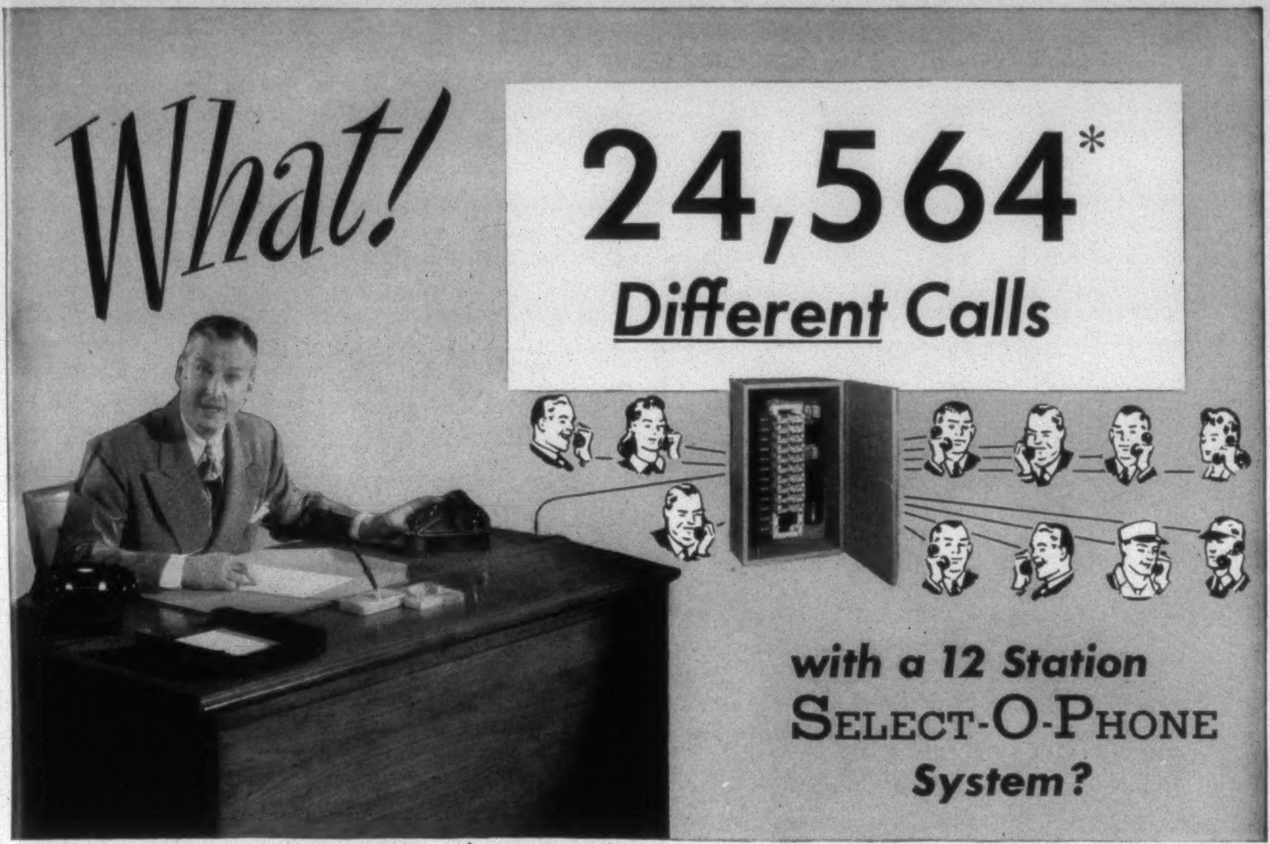
Borden Mills has a system of checking in the spinning room that is worthy of note. When a spinner finds that a certain end keeps coming down, she places a flag on the creel above that end. The section man investigates, makes the necessary adjustments, and when his adjustments are made, he up-ends the flag and thereby displays another color. When the second color is shown, the overseer or second hand then checks to see if the trouble has been cleared up. Only the overseer or second hand can remove the flag.

The experimental laboratory at Borden Mills is a prime reason for the efficiency of the plant. Under the direction of P. A. Workman, they keep everything about the plant under their surveillance. Fiber testing is an important feature of the lab, for all shipments of cotton are tested for fiber fineness and strength. Records are kept showing the results from the cotton brought from each area. Thus the buyers know what to expect from any cotton they buy from any given area.

When Borden Mill first began its modernization program in 1941, the mill was using three processes of roving in the

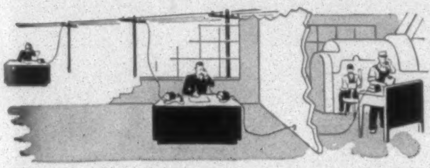


**Double-deck conveyor delivers full tubs of filling on top and returns empty tubs on lower part. The top rail is used for delivering full tubs, the bottom for returning empty tubs.**



*Don't just take our word for it—we checked our Chief Engineer's figure with Joel Kupperman, mathematical genius of the Quiz Kids.*

## *Yes!* any person can call anyone else or any group of other people —this is not practical with any other system



**How Select-O-Phone Improves Customer Service**

Suppose a customer calls you for information about a particular job. You hold him on the outside line, call a plant foreman on the Select-O-Phone. In just a few seconds you have the information, and can give it to the customer without the inconvenience and delay of a call-back.

**Why Select-O-Phone Will Save You Money**

With a Select-O-Phone system key people spend more time at their desks. Rented equipment is kept open for outside calls, eliminating "jamming" at the switchboard. Select-O-Phone also saves money by reducing outside telephone bills, and gives better control over outside personal calls. Switching equipment will handle up to 57 stations.

Of course, no organization would conceivably make the thousands of possible combinations of calls cited here. But, the figure is dramatic proof of this all-important advantage of the Kellogg Select-O-Phone automatic telephone system.

*Every telephone is a "master station." Any one person can call any other person, or initiate a conference call with any group of people connected in the system.*

Progressive executives have long recognized the advantages of owning their own internal telephone systems. And here is why thousands have chosen Select-O-Phone, the system which *pays for itself in savings* in as few as two, three or four years.

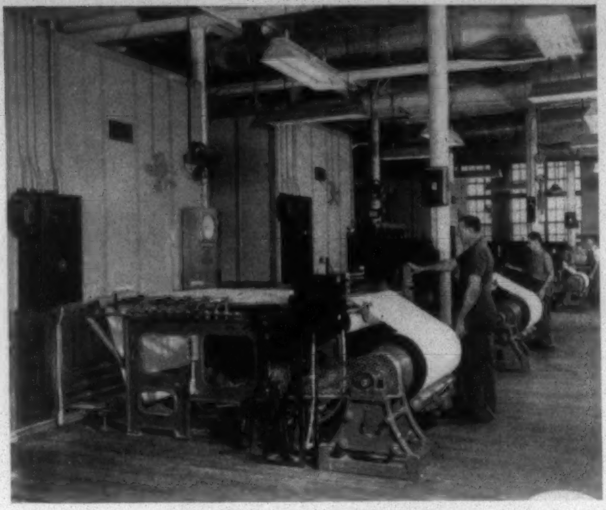
- Select-O-Phone is the only system which permits an *unlimited number* of simultaneous conversations — there can be no bottleneck in the switching equipment. If you dial a number and receive a busy signal, it can only mean that the person you want is talking — with other systems it could also mean "all trunks busy."
- Every conversation is *confidential*—and there are no loudspeaker answers for visitors in your office to overhear. ("Name-touch" executive station with loudspeaker is optional.)
- If you receive no answer to a call, a code signal on "General Call" will bring the man you want to the nearest telephone.
- Switching equipment requires no special room, operators or batteries — can be wall-mounted. No expensive wire plan is needed — both installation and maintenance costs are amazingly small.
- Select-O-Phone System is built by Kellogg — maker of quality telephone communications equipment for 50 years — your guarantee of long time, trouble-free service.

***For Complete Information Write***

## SOUTHEASTERN SOUND & ELECTRONIC CORP.

2 Aberdeen Drive at Augusta Street P. O. Box 3124 - Station A
GREENVILLE SOUTH CAROLINA

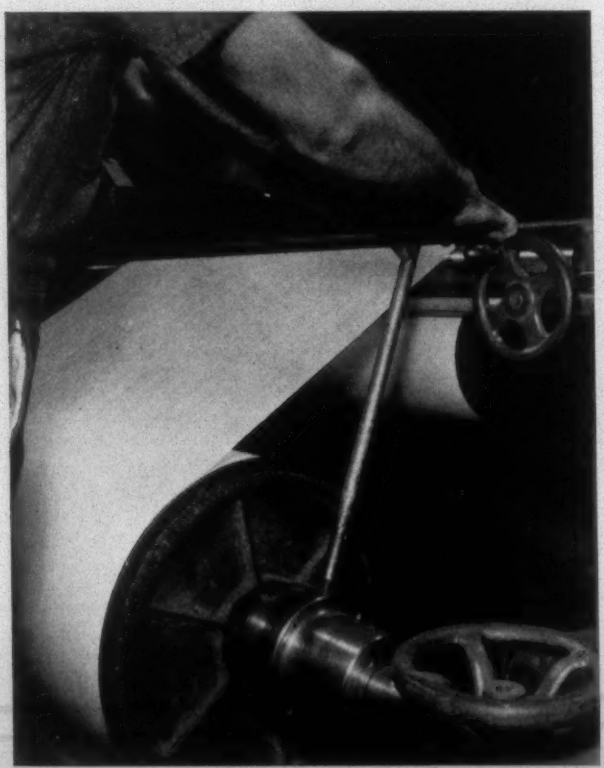
**At The Greenville Show — Booth 346**



The slasher room at Borden Mills.

card room. In the spinning room, the machinery was laid out according to the old English system with the spinning frames running across, rather than lengthwise down the mill. In 1941, the mill bought 31 138-spindle, 8 x 4-inch Superdraft slubbers in order to cut out one process of roving in the card room. But the war interrupted Borden's, as well as a lot of other people's plans, and the modernization had to be put off for the duration.

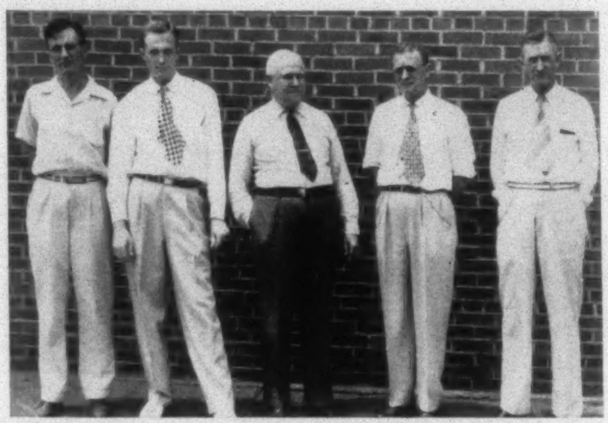
In 1947, Mr. Still started again where he had left off in 1941, and took out all of his band drive filling frames. He purchased from Whitin Machine Works 90 new 336-spindle long draft frames for his filling. At the same time deciding to go to single-process roving in the card room, the mill threw out all the two and three-process roving frames, and installed 9 x $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch Superdraft roving frames. For making the roving for the warp, they used the 8 x 4-inch Superdraft frames.



Ends of loom beams being slashed are held in a chuck to prevent wobbling.

Until this time, the mill's spinning consisted mostly of short frames, which, as we said, ran across the mill. But in 1941 it was decided to piece out the short warp frames, then about 216 and 240 spindles in length, into 312-spindle machines.

At the same time, all the mill's spinning was turned around so that it ran lengthwise, rather than across the mill. These two improvements gave not only a machine that is considered to be of modern length, but provided more room in the working alleys as well. Although Borden continued to use the old spinning frames pieced out, it purchased from Whitin many repair parts to modernize the old warp frames. About this time, they bought 58,000 Whitin-SKF anti-friction sleeve type, tape drive spindles for the pieced-out spinning frames.



*Left to right:* P. A. Workman, assistant general manager; David McKenzie Clark, Jr., and his cousin, David Clark, editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN; W. J. Still, vice-president and general manager; and C. C. Roberts, superintendent.

Early in 1949, Borden took out all its old drawing and ordered 280 deliveries of new Model "KFS" drawing from Whitin. This change resulted in a much more uniform drawing sliver.

The Borden Mills still have about 30 looms with 30 beams placed on overhead supports. They like the idea because it leaves the back of the loom entirely open and enables the loom fixer to easily reach all parts. It also makes it easy to clean out the lint.

They have been trying out the overhead beam system and are so well satisfied that they expect to extend it, but they will probably not use beams of over 26 or 28 inches.

After inspecting the mill we were the guests of W. J. Still and C. E. Cross at lunch at the Kingsport Club.

W. J. Still is a brother of Conway Still of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., and Fred L. Still, manager of the Smitherman Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C. His father, B. L. Still, was for many years overseer of carding at Lancaster, S. C. , and rated as one of the best carders in the South. An uncle, the late Homer Still, was for many years traveling representative of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

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The National Cotton Council has announced that 1951 National Cotton Week will be observed April 29 to May 5. Sole sponsor of this merchandising event, the council explained that the earlier date was established to meet the desires of retailers who wish to extend the Summer cottons selling season. Promotions will be built around the theme, "It's Cotton Time! First for Freshness, First for Comfort, First for You!"

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# A History Of Whitin Machine Works

Navin, Thomas R., *The Whitin Machine Works Since 1831, A Textile Machinery Company in an Industrial Village,* Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1950.

THIS is the 15th volume in the *Harvard Studies in Business History* series and will be a companion to another Harvard volume, *The Saco-Lowell Shops,* by George Sweet Gibb, in telling an interesting phase of the growth of the textile industry in the United States. The author, who is assistant professor of business history in the Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation, Harvard University, divides this chronological study of the Whitin Works into three periods: Part I deals with the era of John C. Whitin, the founder of the works, and his lieutenant and successor, Josiah Lasell; Part II discusses the period of George Marston Whitin; and Part III is devoted to the period of E. Kent Swift and his 1946 successor, J. Hugh Bolton.

Perhaps it is the very fact that the divisions in this book are made around the leaders or personalities running the company that makes this history so interesting and so easy to read. Despite the author's preface warning that "it is a book of information, not of entertainment," few histories that we have read as nearly approach the entertainment medium as does this one. It is alive with the color of individuals and the excitement of the struggle for existence in a "boom and bust," highly competitive society. Men like John C. Whitin, Josiah Lasell, Gustavus P. Taft, George Marston Whitin, Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C., E. Kent Swift, and Hugh Bolton seem to come to life. And yet, the technical side of the growth of Whitin is not neglected. John C. Whitin's improved picker, the Whitin gravity spindle, the company's high-speed comber, wool cards and spinning frames, filament rayon spinning frames and twisters, and other developments, though not discussed in detail of course, are treated in an interesting fashion. In short, when the reader finishes Navin's work, he has the feeling that he has been intimately associated with the Whitin Machine Works throughout the 119 years of its existence.

Perhaps the book's greatest fault lies in the fact that the writer was not entirely impartial. In his preface, Navin himself says, "It is inevitable that a certain degree of bias will creep into a work of this kind. . . ." Probably it is inevitable, for working closely with the officials of a company, as Navin had to in gleaning material for this work, one is almost bound to come to see things in at least partially the same light that the company sees them. For the most part, however, Navin does write in an impartial manner. Certainly, he points out the company's mistakes and failures with the same alacrity and frankness that he does its successes.

In reading about the Whitin Machine Works, one can't help but notice and admire three features of the company that have held true down through the years, at least until recently. The first is that Whitin has always seemed to weather depressions in a relatively excellent fashion. In fact, in some cases, while the rest of the country was suffering under the blasts of depression, Whitinsville natives have been able to keep moving on an even keel, having plenty, and always having work. Whitinsville, itself, is the second feature. A strictly company village begun by John C. Whitin, it was not too long ago a welfare state in miniature. With the Whitins acting as paternalistic feudal lords, the villagers worked and played in their own community, dependent to almost no degree upon the neighboring towns and cities. They had the same security of job, food and shelter that the world seems so set upon securing today through Big Government's welfare state. For example, during one particularly severe depression, John C. Whitin kept his men in work simply by having them build a stone wall around his 70-acre farm. The third feature lies in the fact that until the appointment of J. Hugh Bolton as president of the works in 1946, the Whitin family had always been able to produce outstanding leaders for its business, either in its sons or in its sons-in-law. And in every case, these leaders plowed their earnings back into the plant, adding to its continual growth.

Essentially, Whitin has always been a conservative company, seeming to prefer to let some competitors make mistakes by which it could profit. The policy has evidently paid off, for today Whitin is one of three large producers of textile machinery in a field that once had seven or eight real competitors. It is easy to see that any company that has never solicited outside capital, grown only by reinvested earnings and been held throughout by one family, is, in its very nature, conservative. For example, for many years John C. Whitin and Josiah Lasell would sell no machinery to customers who had not seen it. When mill men wrote for catalogues or other printed matter, they were informed that Whitin did not believe that the quality of a machine could be judged from a photograph. The customer was urged to visit a mill where Whitin machinery was in use, or better, to come to Whitinsville for a demonstration.

Probably South Northbridge, Mass., would today still be a struggling mill community if John C. Whitin hadn't decided about 1831 that he would try to devise a method of mechanizing the picker process without damaging the fiber. Working in the shops of the mill which he, three brothers and his mother owned together, he and an ingenious, sea-going mechanic named Benjamin Innis made a picker which the leading mill authority of the day, James Montgomery, called "The best lap spreaders, or scutching machines, that I have seen in this country. . . ."

By 1834, enough mills had heard of the new picker to warrant Whitin's production of about one per month. Soon the Whitin picker became established as the best on the market, and for nearly 20 years, P. Whitin & Sons held unchallenged sway in the picker field. Picker sales fell off abruptly after 1849, however, and had not Whitin diversified his line of products a few years earlier, he would no doubt have gone the way of thousands of other small capitalists. What distinguished Whitin from other small capitalists was his remarkable management ability. By the 1850s, he had expanded his business into what may best be described as an industrial capitalist concern.

Chapter IX dealing with "The Village Society" points

PIC

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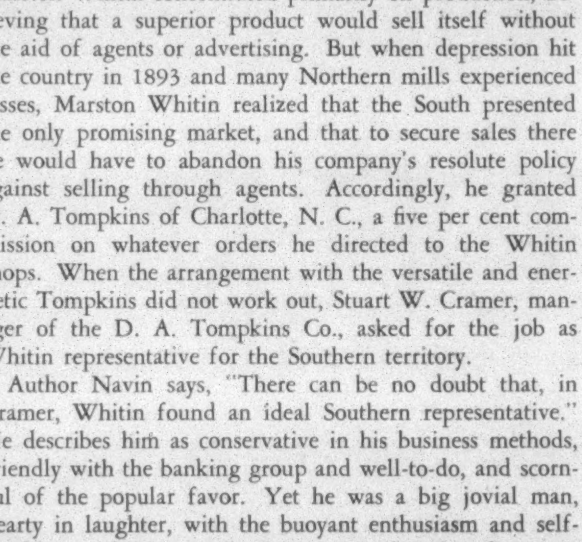
out how diversified the Whitinsville village was. The English constituted the foreman group, hired because of the skills they had learned in the old country; in the 1840s, the Irish came in as day laborers; after 1886, Whitin employed the docile, loyal and industrious French Canadians; about the same time, Armenians, taking flight from Turkish oppression, began to come to America, and gradually Whitinsville came to have one of the largest per capita concentrations of Armenians in the United States; the Dutch came almost by accident in 1886, but by 1893, the company was employing at least 60 men with names unmistakably Dutch. These various national groups, though mixing freely during the hours spent in the shop, held rather closely to themselves in after-hours.

John C. Whitin, Josiah Lasell and until 1893, George Marston Whitin concentrated primarily on production, believing that a superior product would sell itself without the aid of agents or advertising. But when depression hit the country in 1893 and many Northern mills experienced losses, Marston Whitin realized that the South presented the only promising market, and that to secure sales there he would have to abandon his company's resolute policy against selling through agents. Accordingly, he granted D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., a five per cent commission on whatever orders he directed to the Whitin shops. When the arrangement with the versatile and energetic Tompkins did not work out, Stuart W. Cramer, manager of the D. A. Tompkins Co., asked for the job as Whitin representative for the Southern territory.

Author Navin says, "There can be no doubt that, in Cramer, Whitin found an ideal Southern representative." He describes him as conservative in his business methods, friendly with the banking group and well-to-do, and scornful of the popular favor. Yet he was a big jovial man, hearty in laughter, with the buoyant enthusiasm and self-confidence of the natural salesman. In fact, he often gave Whitin wry amusement in his ability to sell a mill owner machinery that he did not really need. Indeed, in his effort to retain industry ethics, Whitin often had to restrain Cramer from occasional ruthless methods. "Cramer's contribution to the company's success cannot be easily overstressed. Entering at a critical point in the development of the industry, he was in large part responsible for the Whitin firm's gaining first place among its competitors in the ruthless race for Southern business. . . . If he could not get orders by reason of his thoroughgoing knowledge of textile machinery, he won them through the sheer force of his personality."

". . . the fortune and renown that came to him during his quarter-century as Whitin agent was in large measure deserved, for in any history of the Whitin Machine Works, Cramer must rank as one of the four or five top contributors to the company's success."



**GUARD FOR DRIVE ON SHEARER**—This sketch, reproduced from *Textile Safety* (National Safety Council news letter), shows a suggested guard for a through-the-floor belt drive on a shearer. It is also adaptable for other belt and pulley drives. The guard serves, too, as a platform from which the operator can adjust blades and brushes and can oil the machine without standing on the frame of the machine. The spaces between the wood rails and steps should be filled in with expanded metal, and holes should be left for oiling. A simple guard rail can be built on one side of the steps and platform.—*Drawn by W. R. Gilbert.*

Whitin's weathering of the great textile depression, 1923-33, is one of the most remarkable chapters in its history. At a time when six of the nine major plants producing cotton preparatory machinery in America went under, the "business life of Whitinsville in the 1920s remained so tranquil that it may be described as becalmed rather than as distressed." . . . The inhabitants of Whitinsville later looked back with nostalgia to the halcyon years in the 1920s—years when there was neither pulsating prosperity nor yet dispirited depression." If the decade from 1900-1910 was the company's most prosperous, the 1923-29 period was its most felicitous. Repair parts were Whitin's salvation. By 1928 and 1929, repair parts constituted more than a quarter of the company's sales volume. By the early 1930s, they accounted for as much as 40 per cent of all sales. "It would be only a guess, but possibly a good one, that repairs contributed more than half the money needed to cover the company overhead expenses during most of the industry's depression years. Another thing that saved Whitin was E. Kent Swift's astute investment policy. When in 1927 the company found itself with nearly five million dollars that were no longer needed in the business, Swift renounced the profits that were to be made in the stock market of the latter 20s and decided to concentrate on municipal and utility bonds. Moreover, he bought only bonds that were nearing maturity so that the risks were small and the turnover rapid.

In answering the charges of critics who say that textile machinery firms have not done enough experimenting with their products, and consequently have not progressed far beyond the earliest types of machines, Navin points out the reasons given by men in the industry. In the first place, there has always been a very close relationship between the builders of machinery and their customers. Consequently, machine men are held directly responsible for the products they sell, and cannot afford to put on the market any machine that has not been thoroughly tested. And, a new type of machine cannot be said to have been fully tested until it has been in operation for a number of years. It does not seem surprising, then, to find Whitin, Saco-Lowell, H & B American Machine Co., and any others reluctant to dispense with any machine that has proven itself through long years of service. Again, the development of a new machine is often so costly that the potential sale of the product may not warrant the expense involved. Many machines in the textile lines are in such limited demand that added expenditure on their improvement is not practical.

During the recent war, Whitin turned to the making of war products, turning out, among other things, 11,000 Liberty ship steam engines and 73,000 complete magnetos;

# SIMPLIFIED LUBRICATION

Altho the actual lubrication of textile machinery has been greatly simplified, it still remains a big problem in plant maintenance. It is a well proven fact that the less the human factor is depended upon the greater will be the machine's efficiency. But to some extent, the human factor cannot be entirely eliminated, so constant search for better lubrication methods has been an important problem in the operation and maintenance of machinery.

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DEALERS EVERYWHERE · SEE YOUR CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE BOOK in fact, during the years 1942-44, war work constituted 61.4 per cent of the total Whitin output.

The war brought another problem to Whitinsville. Whereas before 1941, the Whitin Machine Works employees had been contented natives of the paternalistic village with all the benefits of the welfare state, the wartime man-shortage forced the management to hire many commuters and others who were not steeped in the tradition of Whitinsville, and did not enjoy its benefits. These outsiders, for example, received the same pay as Whitinsville natives, but they could not get the same preferential rent rates. Thus, with this and other discontentments, the stage was set for the unionizing of Whitin Machine Works, which was completed on July 26, 1946. Perhaps in the future, the paternalism of the past will be abandoned.

*The Whitin Machine Works Since 1831* is well worth reading. It will interest the textile manufacturer as the history of the machine he uses, with the growth of his own industry in the background; the textile machinery manufacturer will, of course, find it interesting prologue to what he is trying to do today; and the general reader will find himself absorbed in the story of a family that was able for three generations, at least, to lead a great and powerful organization.

# Dear Son—

***EDITOR'S NOTE—"Dad" herewith gets away temporarily from cotton mill operation and talks to "Son" about his life in the mill community.***

SO YOU didn't vote. I must admit I was shocked. In fact your statement was hard for me to believe. At the time I did not say anything. And at first I thought I would not "call you to task" for such a statement, but, upon reflection, I do not feel that I can let such a statement "go by the board." The thing that worries me is that I believe you were serious, for you went on to say that you "saw no reason to bother about it . . . . didn't know the men running for office . . . . thought all who entered politics in the end turned out the same." Foolish words, childish words, Son. That kind of thinking is dangerous. I am glad you were in the privacy of our home. I trust you have not had occasion to utter those words since.

Son, when we fail to make it our business to investigate each candidate, and fail to take time to go to the polls and vote, we are violating a trust. We are refusing to help preserve our priceless heritage, our "American Way of Life." If enough people shirk this responsibility, then we are all apt to lose our representative form of government.

Let's for a minute look at this which we call our American Heritage. In the short span of history, less than 200 years, there has developed in these United States of America, a form of government that guarantees personal freedom and liberty. It is something more than rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, and protected by a Constitution.

It is a Way of Life. A way of life that allows us the privilege and right to worship God in the way, and when we choose; or not to worship at all if we so desire. A way of life that allows us the freedom of expression, both of thought and action; so long as we do not encroach upon these same and equal rights of others. It allows us the free use of the ballot; (not appreciated by many, as demonstrated by their failure to vote); to seek and to hold offices of responsibility in our government. This way of life goes further. It allows us to choose the kind of work or profession in which to earn a livelihood. It guarantees to us the right to work that we many earn, to the end that we may acquire and hold property, thus satisfying one of the basic desires of man. This freedom of economic expression is second to no other form of government that exists now or up to now.

This Way of American Life didn't just happen by accident. Our success was founded upon a formula of freedom prescribed by our pioneer forefathers who ventured their all and risked and gave their lives at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Kings Mountain and suffered through Valley Forge, that a new nation might be brought into being, with a charter granting a safe sanctuary to all. And with this sanctuary came a way of life that today is the beacon light of freedom and the outstanding hope of the less fortunate people of the world.

Yes, it is something to be cherished. Something to be defended at all times. Not only with bullets, as you along with millions of others did in the last great conflict, but also it must be defended with the intelligent use of the ballot. It is something that we must be willing, in times of emergency, to surrender our individual rights and personal freedoms for the benefit and good of all. For this way of life recognizes the worth and dignity of the individual.

You are a veteran and a wearer of the Purple Heart and didn't vote. You are a foreman; a man in a position of responsibility and authority. In my opinion you are in dire need of more enlightenment. Somewhere along the line you have missed something. Your sense of values needs "pointing up." Better get back to some good sound reading. Let me recommend to you *The Mature Mind* by H. A. Overstreet. On Page 48 you will find these words: "In our culture, the adult is allowed to exert an influence upon his society through casting his ballot. If he makes no progressive effort to learn what is at stake in various issues before he throws the weight of his opinion and his vote on the one side or another, he is immature. He is permitting his adult power to go unmatched by adult knowledge." If we have poor men in positions of authority in our government, whom do we blame and what is the cause? Such indifference as you have shown.

Son, in your position as second hand, you have more to do than "boss." You have got to lead and you must accept the fact that you are in a position to influence the thinking and lives of others. People want and have the right to expect intelligent and mature thinking from those who supervise. You have a responsibility that goes beyond the machines and people in your department. You have a responsibility beyond that which you have to your company. You have a responsibility to your community. You have a responsibility to the taxpayers, whose money is spent to operate the schools which you attended. You are a citizen of your community, state and nation. You must support actively these institutions which stand for right and order;

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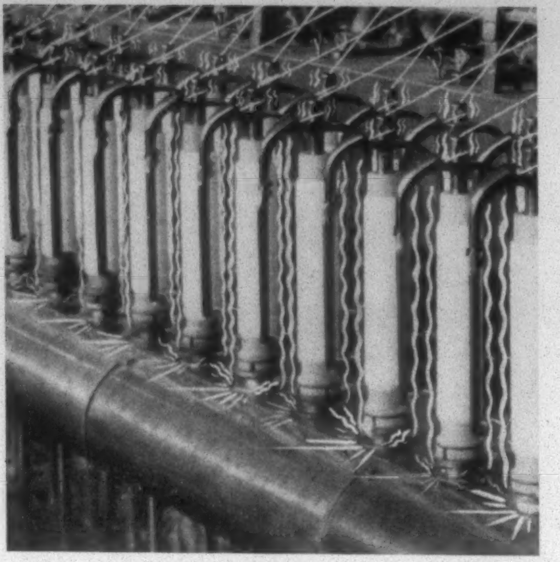

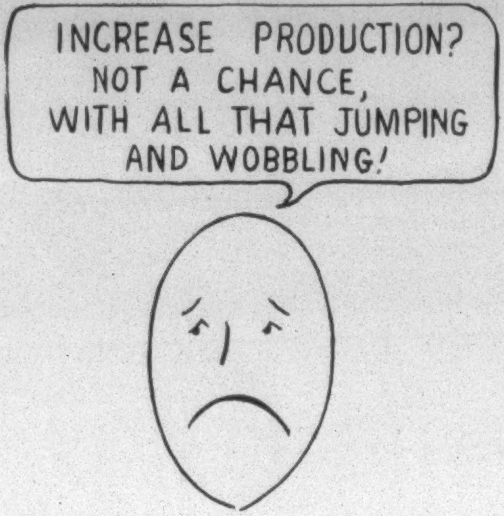
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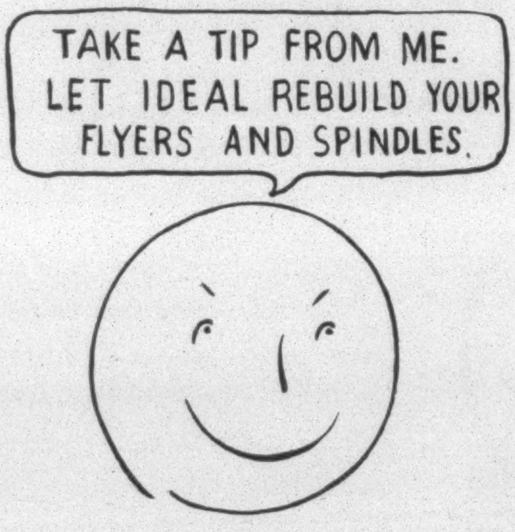
Orders keep piling up . . . but even at this slow speed our flyers and spindles are taking a beating from the vibration. Can't get a decent bobbin, and uniform quality is impossible with our roving jerking and straining this way.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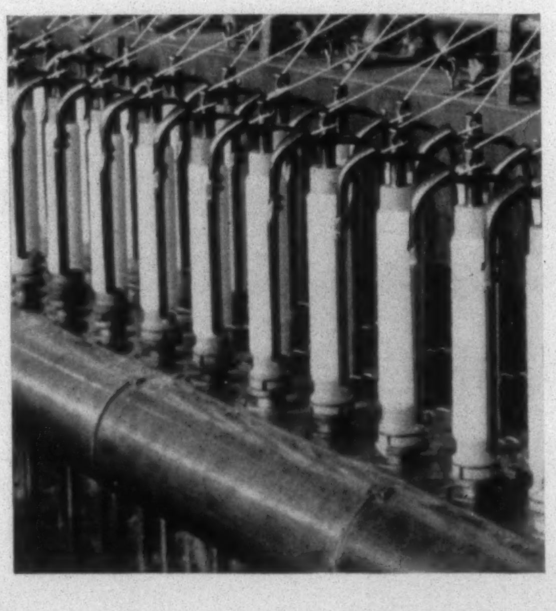

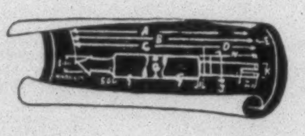

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have you qualified yourself as juror? As a youngster you worshipped, almost, your scoutmaster. Doesn't the local scout troop need an assistant scoutmaster?

Soon you are going to expect promotion. Are you "grown up," or are you still being a boy? I have often been asked what I looked for in a man who was being considered for promotion. I will pass these on to you, for I believe these are the characteristics most executives look for when they are considering men for promotion and responsibility. Here they are, not necessarily in order of importance, for different situations alter the importance of each; character, maturity, imagination, tolerance, love of people. Knowledge of machines and product, both raw and finished. Ability to come to a decision and courage to act, and physical condition. One retired executive that I know used to ask this question: "Would you hire yourself for your job?" Would you?

Since you were a small lad, you have been taught not to shift responsibility. When we fail to make it our business to vote and serve our community, we are shifting responsibility of the gravest sort. To show you what can happen, I want to give you an example of what happened in a congressional election held in New York, I believe, in 1946. In one district the Communists selected their candidate with a minority vote because 50,000 out of 96,000 of the members of a certain party stayed away from the polls. There are others that have well organized and well disciplined groups that will spare neither time nor money to further the candidacy of any one whom they believe will favor their own selfish demands, and these are always those who will sell their birthright for such support in order to occupy positions in our government which will satisfy their own selfish cravings for power and public limelight. This is their right. No one will deny them this right, but you can see where such actions will lead us so long as we sit by and do nothing about it.

C. M. White, president of Republic Steel, calls the foreman (second hand in our textile industry) an "educator." How true this is. In my opinion this phase of a foreman's work has never been given the proper consideration. I am sure Mr. White had more in mind than just teaching and showing a person how to run a job. Here is what he says: "It is my feeling that the foreman can perform one of his greatest services to our economic system if he will help clear away some of the misconception which he will find among the men working for him." All too few of us in supervisory positions either cannot or will not take the time to study ways and means of reaching those whom we supervise and those others with whom we come in contact. We are in a strategic position to educate people to the advantage of the system that has made this country great. Karl Marx, Leon Trotsky and Lenin did their jobs well. So well that today our system and our heritage, our Way of Life, is being threatened. Threatened by those who would destroy it, and being defended by the giving of lives of American Youths. Yet there are still some of us too indifferent to make it our business to see that positions of public trust, authority and responsibility are filled by mature and capable leaders.

No longer can we depend on the attitude so ably provided by Arthur Guiterman in his brief poem "Prayer" published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in the volume *Gaily the Troubador.*

Providence, that watches over children, drunkards and fools
With silent miracles and other esoterica,
Continue to suspend the ordinary rules
And take care of the United States of America

If we are to preserve our rights, then we must think less about exercising them and accept the responsibility that goes with rights. Never before has Democracy and the capitalistic system been challenged as it has today. Are we too busy to make it our business to see that they both work?

Better come over next week end and let's talk this thing through. In the meantime, keep in mind that this is our country, our economic system, our government, with all its faults, is worth making some effort to preserve. We can't afford to be apathetic and we certainly can't leave it to the other fellow. Americans enjoy the most freedom and the highest standard of living of any people on this earth. We must make it our personal business to see that these are preserved.

Lovingly,
DAD

## Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

# The Southern Regional Research Lab's Opener

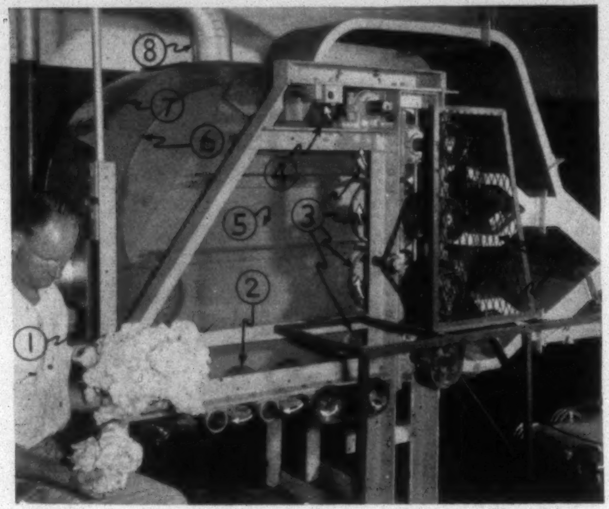
AN improved machine of radically new design for opening and fluffing baled cotton to make it clean easier and spin better has been developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

The new machine should prove of special value in preparing mechanically harvested cotton for cleaning and processing into yarns and fabrics, according to G. E. Hilbert, chief of the bureau. It meets a need long recognized by the textile industry for improving the first step of cotton processing, Dr. Hilbert said. A growing proportion of the country's cotton crop has been harvested mechanically in recent years. Since this cotton usually contains more trash than that picked by hand, textile mills have had increasing demand for a more efficient means of opening and cleaning cotton.

The new machine rapidly opens baled cotton to a loose fluffy condition, similar to that of cotton lint right after ginning and before baling. This permits improved cleaning and blending of the fiber in conventional textile equipment. The machine has an unusually high production rate for its size, and so helps save space in crowded mill rooms.

An opener of this type large enough to loosen and fluff four bales (about 2,000 pounds) of cotton an hour occupies only about six by eight feet of floor space. Larger machines that will open as much as ten tons of cotton an hour can be built.

In contrast to ordinary openers, which employ blades or beaters, the new machine consists of a number of toothed, gin-saw or licker-in wire cylinders, arranged one above the other and all rotating in the same direction. The cotton forms a rapidly revolving soft roll as it feeds into the machine on a conveyor belt. Small tufts are pulled out of this roll by the rotating cylinder teeth and are then removed from the teeth by means of a new doffing apparatus with metal blades. This metal doffer is an outstanding feature of the opening machine. It appears to have potential use also in cotton gins and other equipment handling short fibrous materials. Despite its high-speed operation, the



Pilot size experimental opener in operation at the New Orleans laboratory.

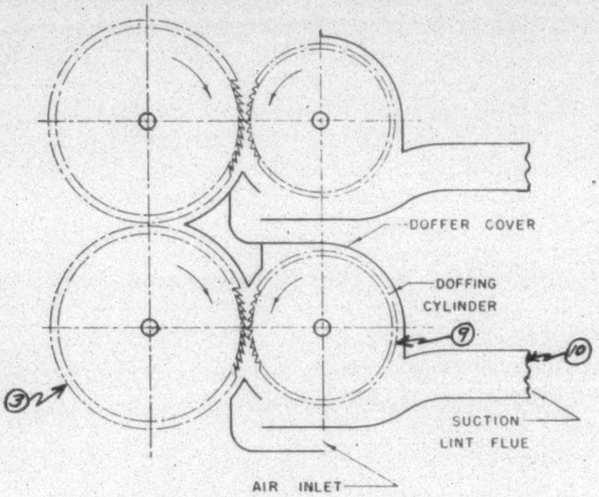


*Fig. 1*—Cross section of metal doffing system on the Southern Regional Research Laboratory cotton opener.

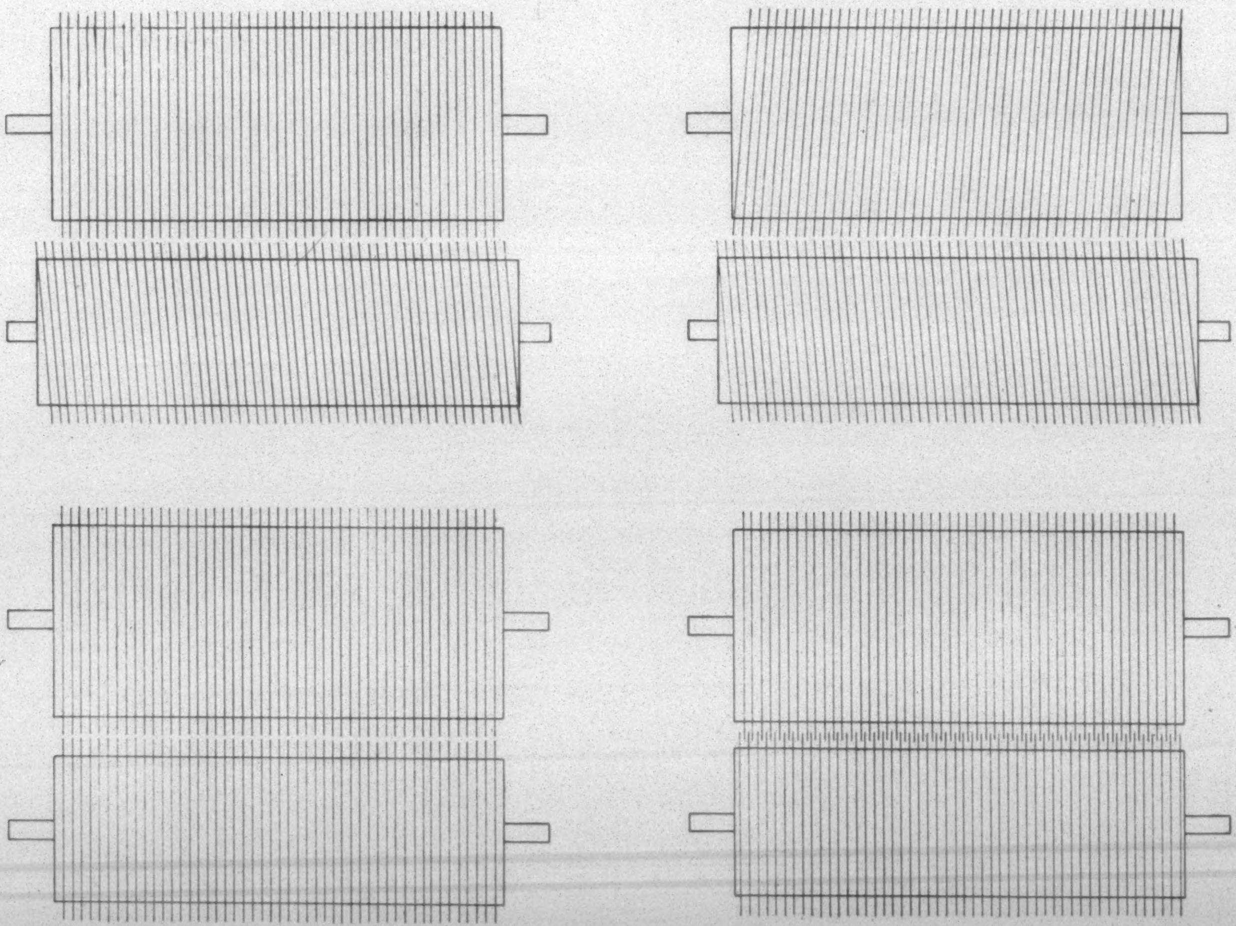
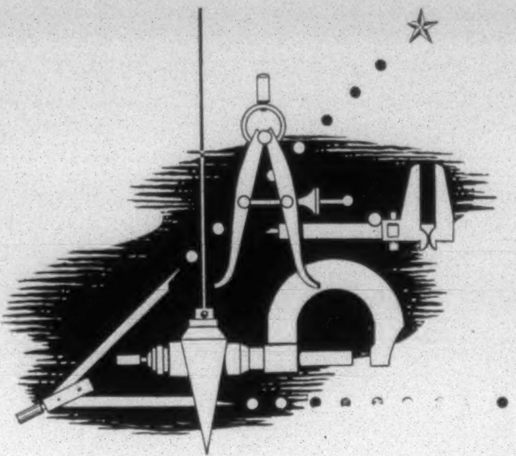


Fig. 2 *(top left)*—Straight saws, wobble doffer; Fig. 3 *(top right)*—Wobble saws, wobble doffer; Fig. 4 *(lower left)*—Straight saws with straight doffer not meshing; Fig. 5 *(lower right)*—Straight saws with straight doffer meshing.



# precision

## Gossett experience *plus* Skilled technicians *equals* Precision-manufactured textile machinery and parts

***For example . . . .***

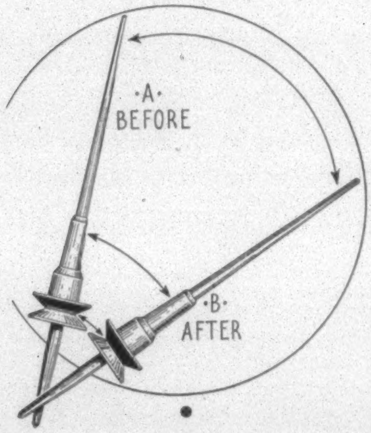
***Precision-reconditioned Spindles***

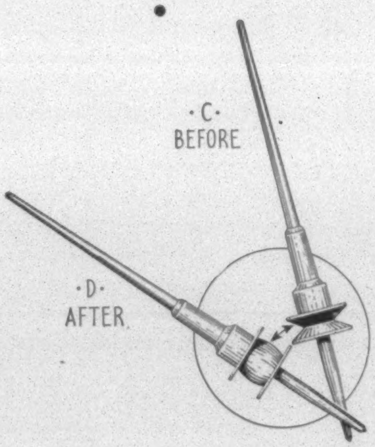
A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT master technicians.

B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT).

C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.





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**GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.**

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

improved opening machine does not cause neps even when processing immature cottons, which tangle easily. Yarns spun from cotton prepared by the new opener can be made loftier without reducing their strength.

This improved cotton opener is an outgrowth of research at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory during World War II. A machine of high capacity for cutting low-grade, short-staple lint cotton to lengths suitable for making purified cellulose was developed to insure an adequate source of this material for smokeless powder. The feeding unit of the wartime cutting equipment was the forerunner of the highly efficient new opening machine. The principle of the opener is covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,365,793, which is available for license from the Secretary of Agriculture on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis.

The general design of the machine may be seen in the accompanying illustration of the pilot size experimental opener. The attendant demonstrates the same weight of cotton before and after processing through the machine. A standard automatic hopper-feeder feeds cotton into the opener through an aperture 1, and fluted wood rolls 2 carry the cotton forward into cylinders 3. Cylinders 3 rotate at the same speed and in the same direction, and have forwardly inclined teeth like the teeth of cotton gin saws. These cylinders are located one above the other, with one-eighth-inch openings between adjacent cylinders. Only a thin layer of cotton can pass through this opening; the cylinder above removes any excess or lumps.

At the top of the machine is located a cylinder 4 with relatively large teeth which serves to give a final kick to the cotton and causes it to form a rotating mass between the flat sides 5 and a curved perforated metal plate 6. A cover 7 forms a dust box, and suction flues 8 remove the dirt and trash from the box.

The doffer system of the opener is shown in Fig. 1. Essentially, it consists of small rotating cylinders 9 which are covered with a special licker-in type wire. The doffer cylinders can also be made with individual metal plates and spacers, but the wire wound construction is less expensive. In operation, as the small tufts of cotton are pulled through by the cylinders 3, the doffers, rotating at a higher surface speed, remove the cotton and throw it by centrifugal force into the lint flues 10 where air suction conveys it to the next process. This doffer system has the advantage of low initial cost and negligible maintenance, as compared with conventional brush or air-blast devices. It is a self-doffing unit, which permits throwing off the cotton directly into a bin or chute if desired. As shown in Figs. 2 to 5, there are several ways in which the doffer cylinder may be located in relation to saw or other toothed cylinders or to the fluted or smooth rolls in textile equipment.

According to R. J. Cheatham, head of the cotton mechanical processing division at the New Orleans laboratory, tests with the opener over a two-year period have shown no evidence of fiber damage on cottons from three-fourths to 1⅛-inch staple lengths, and nep count at the card web is unaffected.

# THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

## Part 21—The Fundamentals of Drawing

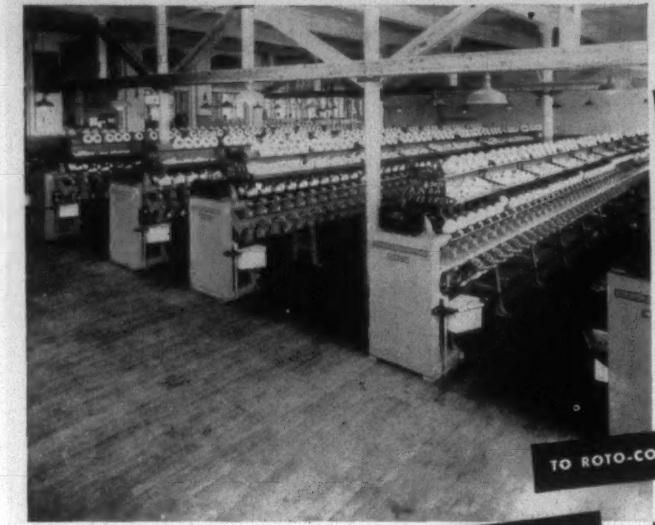
DRAWING is the most simple major process in the spinning mill in so far as the mechanics of drawing are concerned, but at the same time presents very complex and difficult problems to the technical engineer who is engaged in making up detailed specifications correct for an actual given set of conditions. The complications are due to two different and very controversial problems, both dependent upon the soundness of judgment and experience of the engineer for the correct solution. The first question which must be answered is the type drawing to be used, and whether or not two or more processes of drawing are required for the sliver to be handled. The second major question requiring careful consideration lies in the roll sizes to be specified. Finally but always important whether for new drawings or old, is the ever present problem of proper and sufficient maintenance, and careful attention to the details of the frame requiring adjustment in accordance with the characteristics of the stock being processed.

There are two methods of drawing; the use of can back frames, and lap back. In addition, the can back frames may be set up to run either six ends up or eight ends up. In general, the can back type of drawing frame is fed by cans, either six or eight ends of sliver being drafted by four sets of rolls, and is sometimes called four-roll drawing. The five-roll drawing, in contrast, is fed by a lap of 16 ends of sliver, with the lap being prepared by a lap winder. Either type of drawing frame will perform the same function, the only question being whether or not the frame selected will carry out the process as effectively as the other, in terms of quality and economy.

The four-roll frame is the oldest method of drawing and consists simply of a chassis holding four lines of drafting rolls, a mechanical stop motion, a train of gears from the front bottom roll to a pair of calender rolls, and a coiler mechanism which coils the drafted sliver in a can. The four-roll drawing frame is limited to a draft of approximately 6.5 when six ends of sliver are being drafted and about ten when eight ends are doubled, for comber preparation.

The five-roll drawing frame is essentially of the same general construction with the substitution of five lines of drafting rolls instead of four, and the addition of a creel which holds and feeds the laps prepared for it by a lap winder. This drawing frame may also have a modified stop motion system in that it may be electrical instead of mechanical. The five-roll drawing frame may be operated with a draft as high as 16, as compared with the four-roll maximum draft of 6.5, but of course, has more ends to draft down to size. Actually both types of draw frames have about the same effective drafting potential.

Either four-roll or five-roll drawing can be used at any



# Double Play

Spun rayons, cottons, worsteds and blends can be transferred from spinning frame bobbins onto large packages . . . *at high speeds* . . . with yarn *fully inspected* in the singles . . . and *without doubling* prior to twisting. First, the Universal Roto-Coner* inspects the single yarn and winds it onto large cones for twisting on the Atwood Model 10 Ring Twister.

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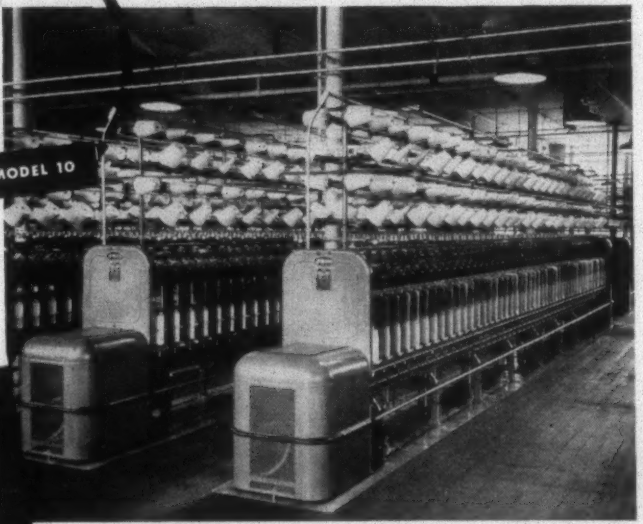

# Eliminates Doubling

## FOR PLIED YARNS

With the Model 10, preliminary doubling is not necessary because the individual stop motion for each end in the ply permits tying knots in the singles whenever a break or run-out occurs. Drop ply and roller laps are thus prevented, thereby improving quality and reducing waste. The large twister packages are now re-wound on the Roto-Coner* at high speeds onto sales yarn packages of uniform shape and density, free from roll-cuts and underwinds.

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*Winding and Twisting Machinery for Natural and Synthetic Yarns*

**ROTO-CONER*** *the textile winder with the rotary traverse* | **MODEL 10** *automatic stop motion for each end and ply* point in any manufacturing procedure where drawing is required. The question as to the type of drawing that will prove most practical, considering all aspects of labor cost, efficiency, low variation of sliver, and quality of product is growing to be one of the most interesting controversies regarding the set-up of a cotton mill. Both types of drawing have been used for every type of processing and both have proven successful; only, in some instances, one has proven superior to the other.

Insofar as work loads, efficiency, and waste are concerned, the five-roll drawing will almost invaribly prove superior due to practically inherent advantages. The five-roll drawing is supplied by a lap produced on a lap winder. The card sliver that is wound into the lap on the lap winder is thus automatically inspected before reaching the drawing frame and any broken ends, or very weak undersized ends are discarded so that the drawing frame will be sure to have as its supply, a lap containing either 16 or 20 ends of card sliver that will be strong and unbroken. This inspection is performed on the lap winder where such a stop is not as critical in effecting final efficiency as it would be on the drawing frame. This is because the lap winder runs at such high speed that the time required to put up the end again will be but a small factor in the final effective efficiency. The efficiency of the lap winder is usually rated about 75 per cent of the total possible production, due to the length of time required to creel in new cans of sliver, and because a can of sliver lasts but a short time. For instance, a can of 55-grain sliver from the card will generally hold about 12 pounds when full. A lap winder will operate very satisfactorily at 53.4 yards per minute, and will exhaust the can of sliver in 28 minutes. Higher speeds are fully possible on the lap winder and would run out the sliver in even less time. With 16 cans to keep replenished, the lap winder cannot operate continuously but for a short time.

A modern layout of lap back drawing illustrating the small floor space required as compared to the can-fed type of drawing.

Can-fed drawing for comber preparation.

The efficiency of the four-roll draw frame, with the can back, is rated at approximately 80 per cent. It is more difficult to put up an end at the draw frame than at the lap winder, because of the greater number of cans bunched up at the back of the frame. Due to its lower speed per minute, with regard to pounds produced, increased efficiency has a more vital bearing on the can back draw frame than the lap winder, particularly since four deliveries are stopped instead of one.

The five-roll draw frame is operated at efficiencies ranging from the standard 90 per cent to 95 per cent and even higher. This is due to the fact that all of the ends of the lap are of the same length, and have been inspected for defective or weak places by the lap winder. When the lap runs out all of the 16 ends are again replenished, to run out again at the same time, whereas with the can back four-roll type of frame the six ends in the creel will run out indiscriminately and without too much system.

While there is never more than one per cent of waste at the well run drawing frame, the lap back frame will not produce more than one-half of one per cent. On all types of frames there will be a certain amount of waste caused by such unavoidable occurances as lap-ups and chokes. The waste left in the cans will not generally amount to more than the waste on the laps of the five-roll drawing, if the overseer is alert and will not allow the operators to discard the last few yards in the can in order to piece the ends up to a full can. It is considered good practice to discard as waste the last yard or so remaining on the lap of the five-roll draw frame, as the initial strain in starting up the lap will usually ruin the orderly arrangement of the sliver for a short distance.

There is a very definite possibility of achieving substantial labor savings with five-roll lap back drawing. One operator can handle between 24 and 32 deliveries of four-roll can back drawing as against approximately 64 deliveries of lap back drawing. However, an additional tender will be required to handle the lap winders: with one lap winder per every 16 to 20 deliveries of drawing. The local conditions in the mill will determine the exact labor loads but in many cases it will be found that one operator can be saved for every 60 deliveries of drawing when the lap back type is used as compared with the can feed system.

The real advantage of five-roll lap back drawing is to be

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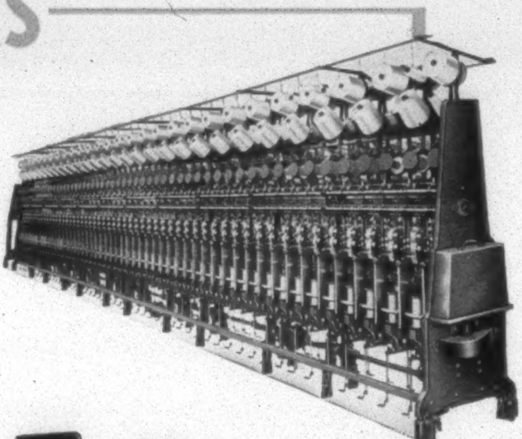

After many years of testing in the laboratory and in the field, U. S. Textile Machine Company now offers Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles as standard equipment on their U. S. Acme Twisters.

Whether you are buying new frames or modernizing your old ones, Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles will give you MORE YARN AT LOWER COST. They increase production by operating efficiently at high speeds, with heavy packages and fewer ends down. They save power, save lubricant and require less maintenance.

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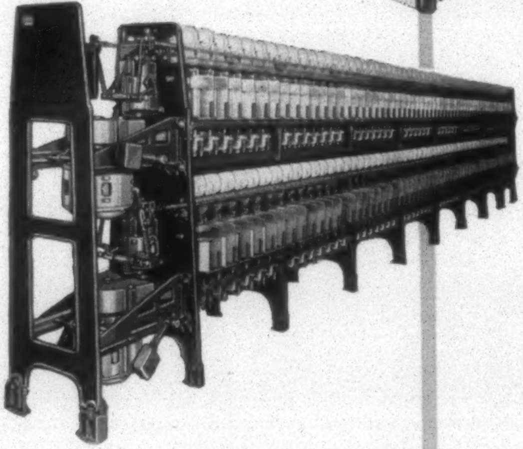

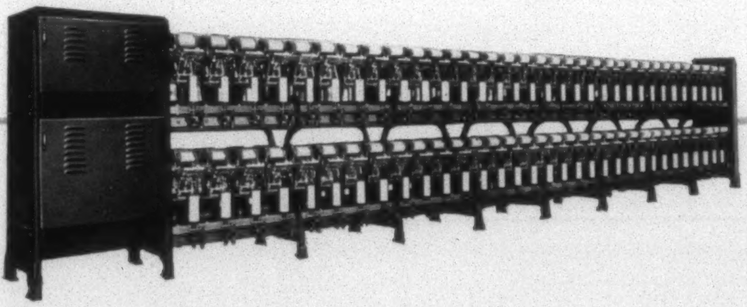

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*Also Manufacturers of:* HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS • FUEL OIL PUMPS • FUEL OIL INJECTORS WINDSHIELD WIPERS FOR AIRCRAFT, TRUCKS AND BUSSES • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES found in the increased quality of the sliver produced. The evenness of yarn, with all of its attendant desired factors such as appearance and strength, is based upon the evenness of the sliver. The measurement and evaluation of sliver, with respect to variation in evenness, assumed its rightful position of importance in the mill's routine testing and quality control only after suitable means for accurate measurement was made possible. For many years the only method of checking sliver was to weigh samples of one yard each on a grain scale and to use the average weight as a check that the sliver was correct. Other than the total weight of sliver per yard, there was not any means of determining evenness. The sliver tester developed by Saco-Lowell Shops, finally provided a laboratory instrument which would graphically trace the evenness of the sliver, and so started an intensive search into an otherwise neglected phase of yarn quality control.

There are two types of sliver variation to be considered; first, that which exists from one inch to the next in a yard of sliver, and secondly, the unevenness from one yard of sliver to the next. The yard per yard measurement is useful only in checking the average weight of sliver to determine if the draft and sliver being fed are correct to produce sliver in accordance with the yarn organization set up. The inch per inch variation is the determining factor in establishing evenness standards, and is one of the most important influences regarding final yarn quality.

There is a further argument concerning this complicated and controversial subject and that is whether or not the most even sliver will make the strongest yarn; that is, whether sliver processed in a manner which will produce very even sliver will be stronger than another sliver which will not show such good results when tested on a sliver tester. While the answer to this question seems elementary and certainly in favor of the more even sliver, actual breaking strength tests of the two yarns may not bear out the theoretical answer. Sliver which is very even may not produce yarn any stronger; however, it will be much better in so far as appearance and other like merchandising qualities are concerned.

The inch per inch variation of sliver deteriorates steadily as processing is continued from one stage to the next. The most even sliver, inch per inch, is to be found at the card. At the first process of drawing the inch per inch variation will have increased, and this increase will continue in the making of carded yarn. However, the opposite is to be found in the manufacture of combed yarn. The carded sliver will be more even than the drawing sliver before combing. The sliver from the comber will be even more uneven, due to the detaching and piecing up action of this machine. From this point the inch to inch variation will decrease so that the sliver from the drawing process after combing will be improved. The yard to yard variation of sliver changes in reverse to the inch to inch variation as the card sliver will have the greatest variation, with the variation decreasing with every process of drawing. This decrease in variation is due to the doublings which occur at every process. It should be remembered that both types of evenness variation, inch to inch and yard to yard, continue to maintain the above trends all the way through drawing, roving, and spinning.

One of the advantages of five-roll drawing, or lap back drawing, is due to the fact that 16 ends of card sliver are drafted down at each delivery, in comparison with the six or at the most eight, ends at the four-roll or can back type of drawing frame. Both frames are designed to draft sufficiently to reduce the weight of the total number of ends at the back to the weight of one of these original slivers. With 16 ends being doubled, as against six or eight, the yard to yard variation should be lowered a significant degree, in addition to reducing materially other defects which might appear in some of the slivers being doubled at the back of the frame.

It has not been possible, nor is it too practical, for any set standards to be established in determining absolute grading of sliver on the basis of evenness variation. Variation testing can be followed to an advantage in a mill only after that mill has made sufficient observations and tests that will allow its own standards to be determined. Once standards are set up, periodic tests will afford a quick and accurate check upon the performance of each process and each machine of that process. Over and above that, the sliver tester will prove its worth in enabling the mill's technical force to carry out direct research and experiments in finding roll speeds, roll settings, and other mechanical adjustments or organizational changes which will allow obtaining maximum quality of sliver. The sliver tester can also be used to set and adjust the card correctly, as in all cases, whether carding, combing, drawing, any change will be reflected by either a diminishing or increasing degree of sliver evenness variation.

While there have not been any hard and fast rules set up governing the exact classification of sliver, judging by the amount of evenness variation, a general classification has been adopted. The acceptance of the standards listed below should not be followed by a mill until the effect of the local conditions have been evaluated and utilized to modify the general standards. Such factors as the character of the stock, the rate of carding, and the end use of the yarn will all tend to either raise or lower the standards which will be acceptable in any one mill.

**NORMAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION FOR ONE YARD OF SLIVER**

Combed Work

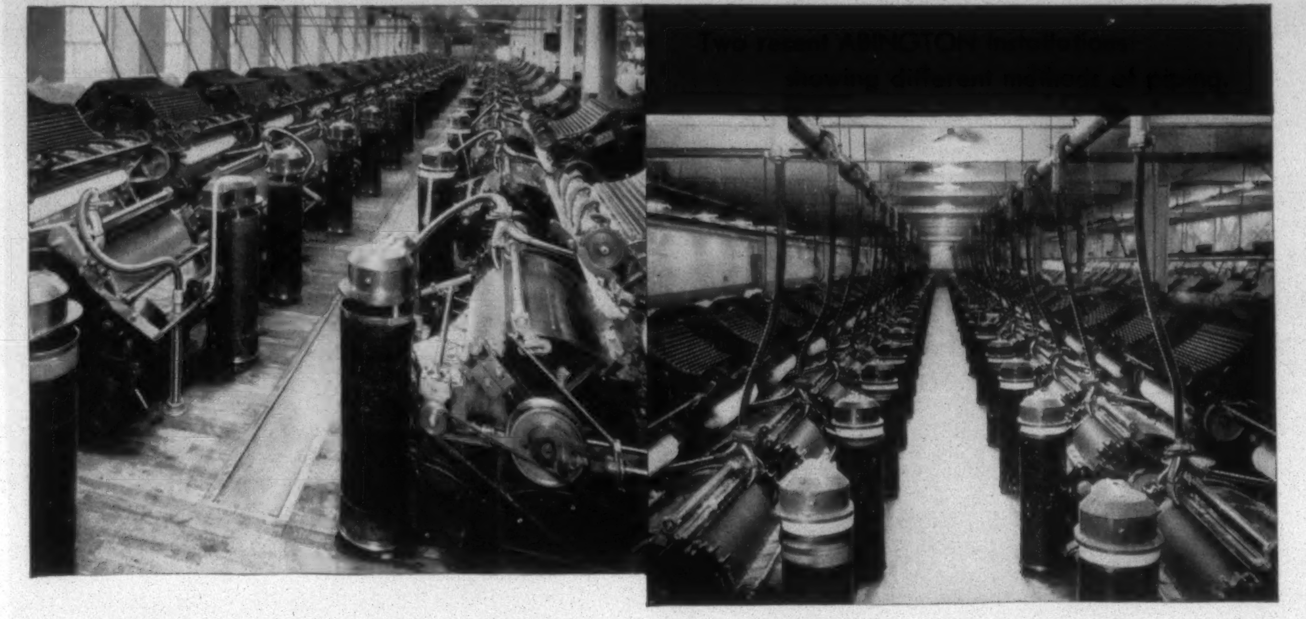
| | Excellent | Good | Fair | Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Card sliver | Up to 8 | 9-10 | 11-12 | 13-up |
| Drawing before combing | Up to 19 | 20-22 | 23-26 | 27-up |
| Comber table sliver | Up to 20 | 21-29 | 30-39 | 40-up |
| Comber draw box sliver | Up to 21 | 22-28 | 29-35 | 36-up |
| First process after combing | Up to 21 | 22-28 | 29-35 | 36-up |
| Second process after combing | Up to 16 | 17-21 | 22-26 | 27-up |

Carded Sliver

| | Excellent | Good | Fair | Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Card sliver | Up to 9 | 9-10 | 11-12 | 13-up |
| Breaker drawing | 16 to 18 | 19-21 | 22-25 | 28-up |
| Finisher drawing | 18 to 22 | 23-25 | 26-30 | 31-up |

The percentage of average variation is actually the average maximum variation in the thickness per yard, expressed as the percentage of the average thickness. Each test should be the average of 20 yards of sliver. The maximum variation in each yard is obtained by subtracting the minimum point from the maximum point and then an average maximum variation for the entire chart is found. The average maximum variation is then divided by the average thickness of the sliver, which is the reading on the scale of the tester, to obtain the desired percentage of average variation.

Generally speaking, for the coarse and medium counts of carded yarn, two processes of four-roll drawing will be sufficient. For the same range of counts, and the same quality of yarn, one process of five-roll drawing will be equal to, or better than the two processes of four-roll. For the



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## aid substantially in eliminating neps

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On request, an Abington engineer will show you case histories where improvement in quality was brought about, **while costs were being lowered.** Write for new brochure.

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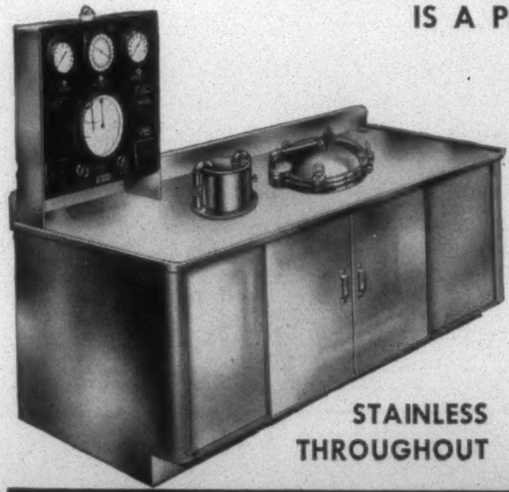

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It gives completely satisfactory results in dyeing samples and small lots. Built with the same controls and having the same complete instrument panel as the full-scale system, this unit will be found to be a most useful addition to the modern dye-house. The kier will handle two Barber-Colman cheeses or three 6″ x 4½″ packages wound on 6¼″ x 1⅝″ tubes; or may be dummied off to handle one of either type package. Floor space 36″ x 66″.

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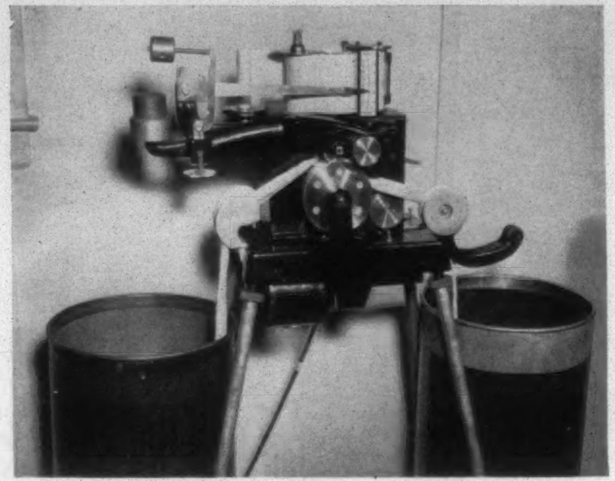
finer count some mills have very successfully used one process of five-roll drawing and then followed this with a process of four-roll drawing as finisher drawing. Three processes of drawing are rarely to be found in use today in this country. The standard procedure governing the four-roll drawing is to use eight ends up when the sliver is to be combed, and to use six ends up for carded yarn preparation. There are instances in which the number of ends creeled in will vary, but this is generally when blending is performed at the drawing process and the percentages of each fiber are controlled by varying the ends of each individual type of fiber drawn in.



Saco-Lowell graphic sliver tester.

## Count-Strength-Product Study Available

A 62-page study of the relation of count-strength product of long-draft processed yarn to six elements of raw cotton quality and yarn size has been made available to the industry by the Department of Agriculture. The study was planned and conducted under the direction of John W. Wright, chief of the research and testing division of the department's cotton branch.

The summary to the study states, in part: "The results presented in this report strongly emphasize a number of advantages from using count-strength product as the dependent variable in analyses for evaluating cotton-fiber-yarn-strength relationships and in regression equations for estimating the strength of any size yarn on the basis of a given set of cotton fiber properties and yarn size. As therefore, these new findings constitute a distinct step forward in the march to accumulate knowledge on the relationships between cotton fiber properties and yarn strength, and to develop better methods for evaluating their importance to it.

"In considering the emphasis that has been given to yarn size throughout this report, it should be understood that yarn size has not been viewed as a property of raw cotton quality or of yarn quality in the usually accepted sense as, for example, fiber fineness or yarn strength. Rather, yarn size has been considered in this study primarily as a factor of yarn construction closely identified with yarn strength and, as such, worthy of inclusion in these statistical analyses as an independent variable and necessary in order that the equations may be applicable to any size of yarn within the practical limits of a cotton."

The summary also reveals that "three outstanding features of the count-strength-product method of approach are: (1) it permits inclusion of various sizes of yarn collectively over a wide range; (2) it allows a consideration of the finest yarn compatible with the staple length of each raw cotton; and (3) it makes it possible, within the practical spinning limits of the raw cotton, to estimate the strength of any size of yarn directly from only one equation representing a given number of fiber properties and yarn size."

## Method For Determining Cotton Maturity

A testing method which holds promise of better and cheaper dresses, shirts, and other cotton goods has been developed by two University of Tennessee scientists. Climaxing more than 15 years of research in fiber measurement, the two professors have devised a simple, rapid, and reliable method of determining cotton maturity and perimeter. By eliminating much guesswork in cotton breeding, the new technique can lead to better cottons. And consumers should ultimately profit from the studies because of reduction of waste in textile manufacturing. Co-discoverers of the new maturity measurement technique are Drs. Kenneth L. Hertel and C. L. Craven. Dr. Hertel, who is physicist of the university's Agricultural Experiment Station as well as head of the physics department, previously invented the fibrograph which measures cotton fiber lengths, and the arealometer which measures cotton fineness. The new maturity measurement also is made with the arealometer.

Immature cottons cause trouble in textile manufacturing and fail to take up dyes properly, according to the U-T scientists. Prior to the discovery of the new maturity technique, there was no rapid test which a manufacturer could use to determine the maturity of the cotton he proposed to use. The new technique also will enable cotton growers to cross breed varieties to produce cottons for specific uses. For such close weave cloths as are used in shirts, very fine matured fibers are needed. Rugs and coarse weave material, on the other hand, require large fibers. Now the breeder, manufacturer, and scientist will be able to determine in a few minutes the perimeter and maturity of any cotton sample.

Cotton fibers are tiny tubes which gradually fill with cellulose before the boll opens. When the boll bursts, however, the cellulose-depositing process stops as the fluid carrying it into the fiber evaporates. The tube collapses, altering the shape of the cotton fiber in proportion to the size of the hole yet unfilled. If the fiber tube is comparatively large at the time of collapse, surface tension causes the fiber to twist and assume a flat ribboned shape. When this happens, the fiber is termed immature. A small precision instrument, the arealometer has always measured fineness by determining the ratio of the perimeter (the distance around a fiber) to the cross-sectional area. But even the arealometer as previously used could not distinguish between the small fine mature cottons and the cotton fibers which, though large before drying, became fine because of internal collapse—that is, immaturity.

The technique now evolved is based on average, and it has been proven experimentally. It involves making two fineness readings on any single cotton sample—one at low compression, a second at a higher compression. These two

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fineness readings are alike in mature cottons, and different in immature cottons, explains Dr. Hertel. The size of the difference is a measure of the degree of immaturity. By running several samples and taking the mean, a manufacturer can tell the average maturity of his cotton bale. "This research will probably have far-reaching effects in the cotton field," said Dr. Hertel. "I have been looking for a way to measure maturity for ten years. This comparatively simple technique not only enables us to determine maturity, but opens the door to future research."

## Groups Discuss Textile Quality Control

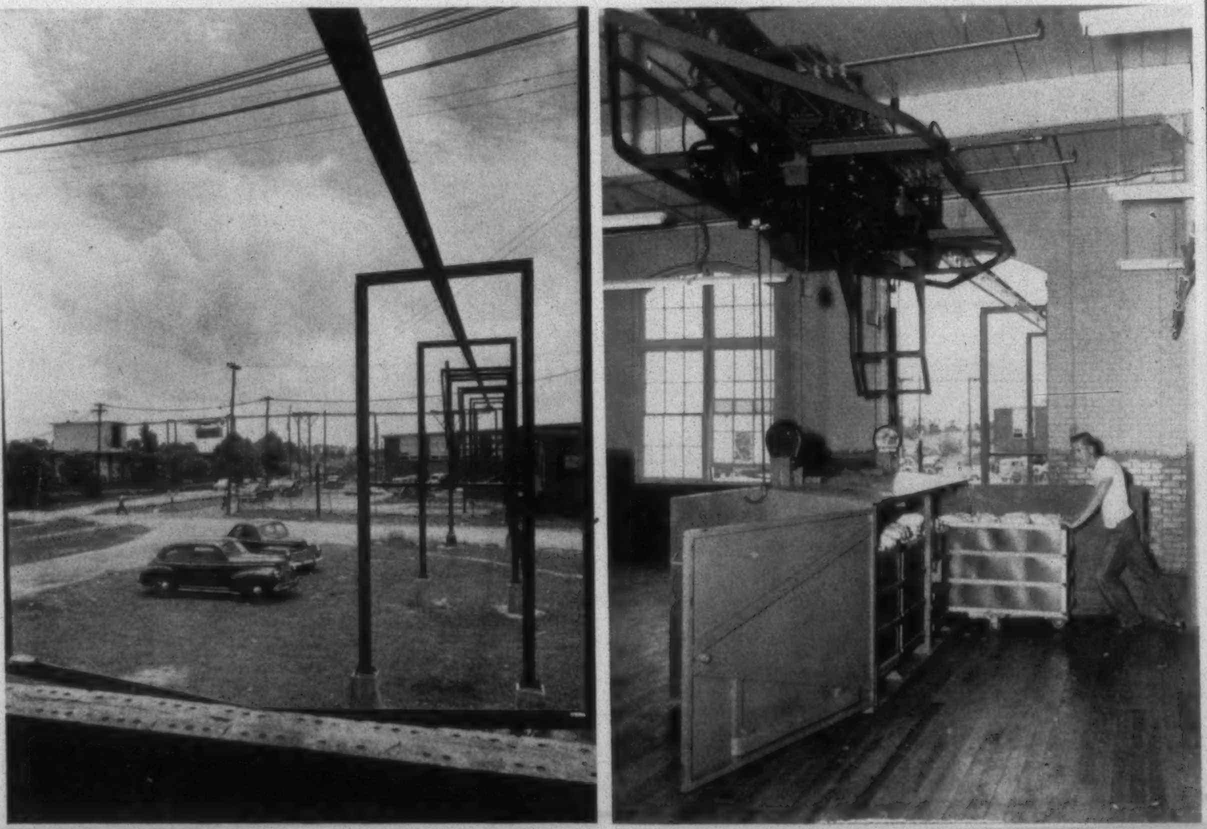
The community building of Firestone Textiles, Inc., at Gastonia, N. C., was the scene Sept. 8 of a meeting of quality control, research and laboratory personnel together with executive and supervisory personnel for the purpose of discussing applied quality control through the measurement of variation. The agenda for this meeting included (1) routine testing of processes using the Uster evenness tester; (2) techniques—length of tests, speeds of material and paper, etc.; (3) establishment of standards and methods; (4) analyses of product defects found by tester and (5) corrective action.

A similar conference on textile quality control was scheduled Sept. 22, the scene being the auditorium textile building at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta. The program for this meeting will feature addresses by the following: "Plant Management with Quality Control" by W. E. Crooks, manager of the Celanese Corp. of America plant at Rome, Ga.; "Consumer Acceptance of Textile Quality" by O. P. Bechwith, director of technicai laboratories, Alexander Smith Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y.; "Control Chart Exhibits" by members of the Georgia section of the American Society for Quality Control; "Textile Process Control" by Pressly Agnew of Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Talladega, Ala.; and "Raw Stock Quality Control" by Dr. Burt Johnson of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

## S. C. Men Patent Top Roll Clearer

Among recent patents granted to Carolinans, according to Paul B. Eaton, is Patent No. 2,509,982, issued to Charles B. Miller and L. S. Lyles of Chester, S. C., covering a top roll clearer for drawing frames. This patent covers a clearer roll for drawings frames and the like for removing loose fibers from the top rolls thereof and the clearer roll is adapted to reciprocate backwardly and forwardly in contact with the top roll, to remove lint and other loose fibers therefrom and thus provide a very much better cleaning action than has heretofore been the case with stationary clearers. The claims of this patent cover means for oscillating the clearer including an oscillable shaft and means connecting the shaft to the clearer.

A textile fiber made of quartz is being produced at a plant in Weiler, Austria, it is reported. The material is said to be suitable for use as the frame in the spinning of wool fiber, cotton fiber and staple fiber (spun rayon) from waste materials.



**TRANSFERRING YARN FROM ONE BUILDING TO ANOTHER** is accomplished by this new installation at the Pinkney Plant of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. *At left*, four boxes of roving are loaded into the conveyor in the spinning building. Operated by push-button control, boxes are hoisted, then carried along the track to a designated stopping place. *At right* is a view of the track leading to the speeder from *(right)* and to the winder room *(left)*. This Cleveland Tramrail carrier has a capacity of 600 pounds and a speed of 150 feet per minute.

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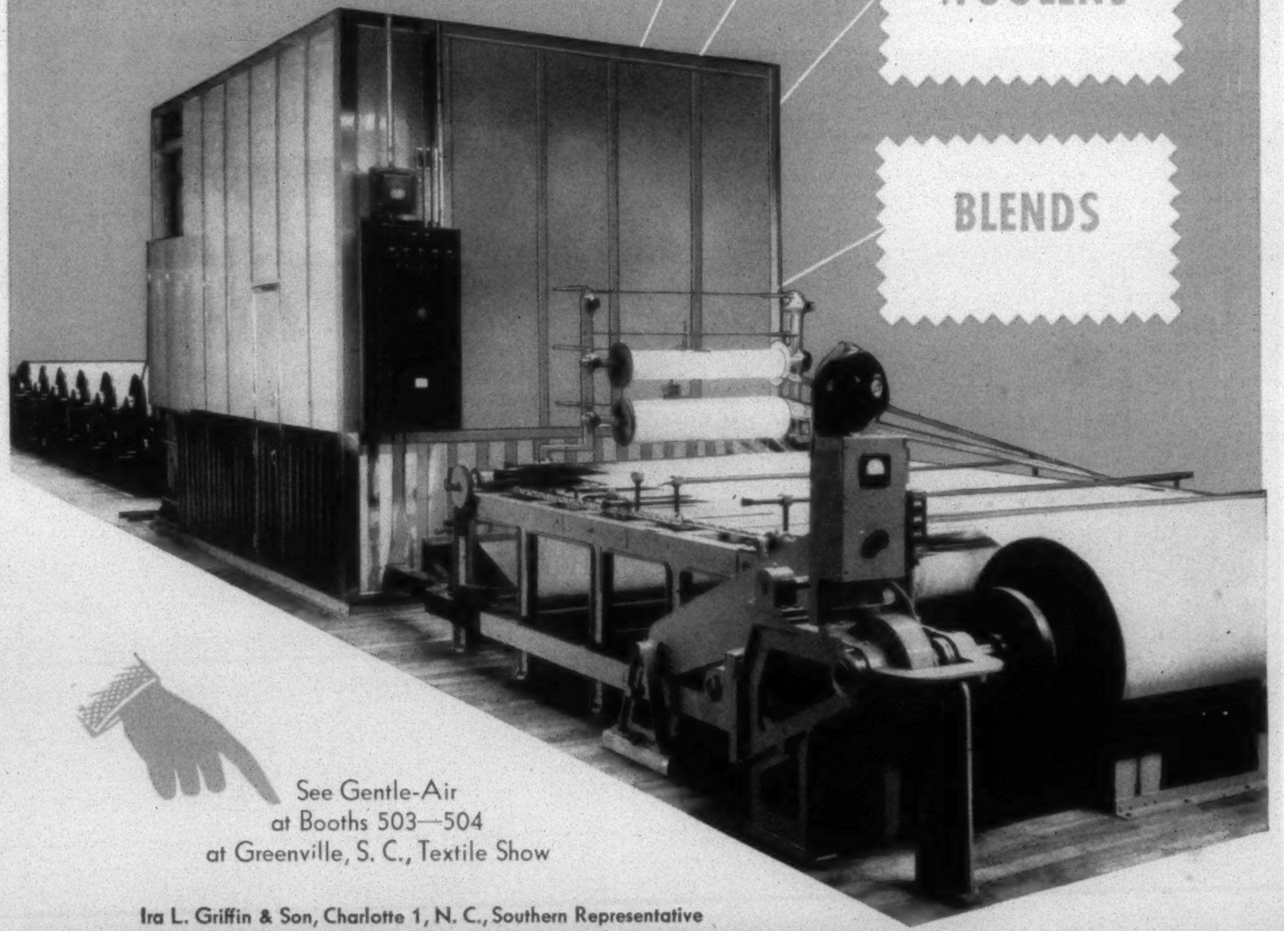

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## *Warp Preparation & Weaving*

# New Method For Preparing & Storing Size

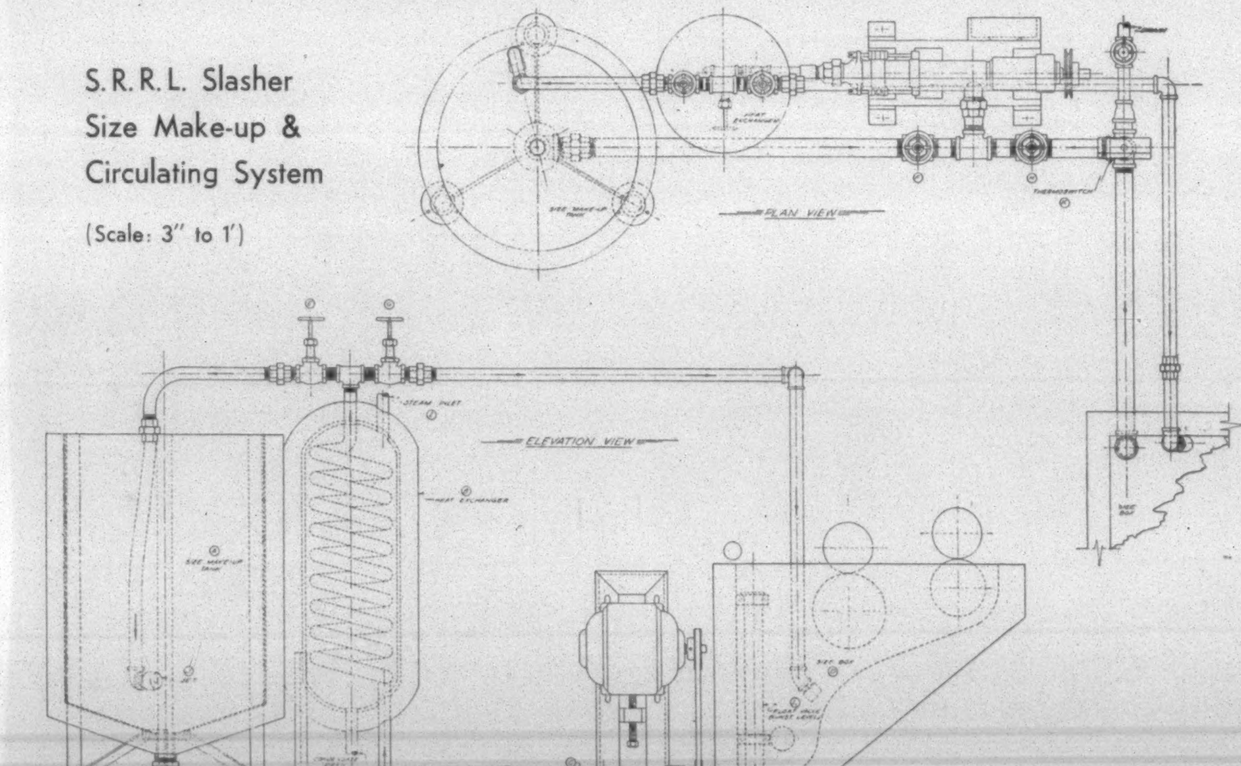
AN improved method based on new principles for preparing and storing the sizing materials used in textile slashing operations has been developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, New Orleans, La. Its advantages lie in provisions for overcoming lumpiness and stagnation by constant agitation and efficient heating of the sizing mixture. U. S. Patent No. 2,516,884, recently granted to George J. Kyame, a textile engineer of the laboratory, describes the techniqne under the title "Method of and Apparatus for Preparation and Distribution of Sizing Materials." Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the U. S. Patent Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The new method employs an efficient procedure for the constant agitation and proper heating of a size mixture during its preparation, storage, and distribution to the slasher. The apparatus includes a storage tank, a pump, a simple heat exchanger, and a size box so connected that the pump withdraws fluid simultaneously from the bottom of the size box and storage tank and forces it through the heat exchanger. The discharge from the heat exchanger divides into two high-pressure streams, one going back to the storage tank and the other to the size box. By properly locating the return streams, a vigorous agitation of the tank contents is maintained without the use of conventional paddle or propellor-type mixers.

Designed primarily for use with a cotton textile slasher, the apparatus is simple to construct and operate. Essentially it consists of a size tank A, a heat exchanger B, a helical screw type pump C, a slasher size box D, and miscellaneous valves and piping (see illustration on this page).

The size mixture is placed in tank A and heated by circulating through the heat exchanger B and pump C. Valves E and F are open, valves G and H are closed. Steam is admitted to the heat exchanger through inlet I. The only stirring of the size solution is the agitation induced by the action of high-press jet J, and the pump C.

After the size solution is cooked, valves G and H are opened and the size continuously circulates through the tank and the size box and the heat exchanger, somewhat in a figure-eight fashion. In this manner the size box is constantly being filled with fresh size; no live steam is admitted to the box. A temperature control K maintains the size at any preset temperature by controlling a valve which admits



S. R. R. L. Slasher Size Make-up & Circulating System

(Scale: 3" to 1')

steam to inlet I of the heat exchanger. Float valve L in the size box serves to control the size level; it is never completely closed.

Experience has shown the system to maintain viscosity more closely than conventional apparatus with mechanical paddle stirrers and open steam jets on the size box. Temperature control is also better than average, according to Harry P. Newton, acting director of the laboratory at New Orleans.

Like others granted to employees of the Southern Laboratory, this patent is available for licensing on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis. Applications should be addressed to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

# SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

## Part 16—Mounting and Setting the Rotary Battery

IN the preceding article we covered the Draper Midget filling feeler, which is a part of the filling motion. The battery, and its component parts, is also a part of the filling motion. I will continue to emphasize the vital importance of the filling motion, insofar as the loom fixer is concerned, because it contains more parts which require accurate adjustment and split second timing than any other motion on the Draper loom. There is a chain of settings, beginning at the filling cam, on the cam shaft, throughout the entire filling motion, from the cam to the thread cutting device, and these settings must be made accurately, and also in order, first things first, or the chain is broken, and the entire motion will fail to function properly.

The battery parts are assembled on the hopper stand, shown in Fig. 55. Before assembling these parts, mount the hopper stand on the breast beam, and tighten the belts securely. (Before the hopper stand is put in place, be sure that the breast beam rests flat on, and is dowel pinned to the loom side post, and the bolt in the breast beam securely tightened). Put the bobbin disc stud in place on the hopper stand and tighten it securely. Put the bobbin disc in place on the stud and tighten the nut securing it in place. The bobbin disc must turn perfectly free, and should not have more than $\frac{1}{64}$th of an inch end play after nut is tightened. The bobbin disc is shown in Fig. 56. Put the small end disc in place, and adjust it to a point where the small end disc bobbin holders will hold the bobbin securely in place, but make sure that the small end of the bobbin does not bind on the small end disc bobbin holder when it is ejected. The small end disc is shown in Fig. 57. The next step is to gauge the hopper stand, and other parts attached thereto, in relation to the lay, or parts attached to the lay. This is done by using a set of gauges which can be obtained from the loom builders. (Every weave mill should have a set of these gauges, also the lay gauges, shown in a previous chapter, to use when replacement of hopper stand and breast beams are made). The battery gauges are shown in Fig. 58.

*One essential thing to remember when using battery and lay gauges is that they are all designed to be used with the lay on extreme front center position.* Use gauges No. 1 and No. 2 simultaneously. To use the battery gauges proceed as follows: Place gauge No. 1 underneath the hopper stand, with point B resting on the lay end plate. Place

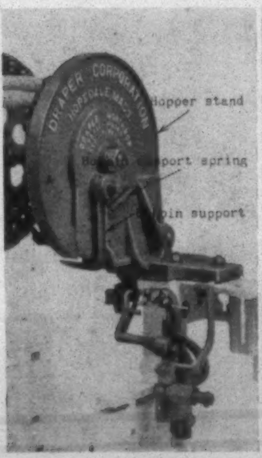


Fig. 55

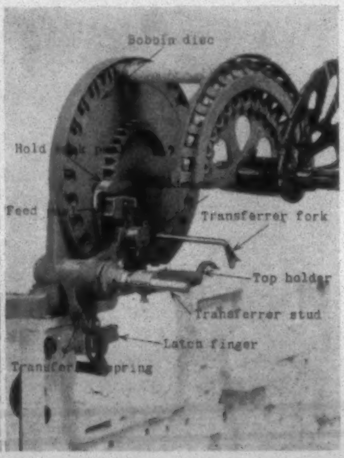


Fig. 56

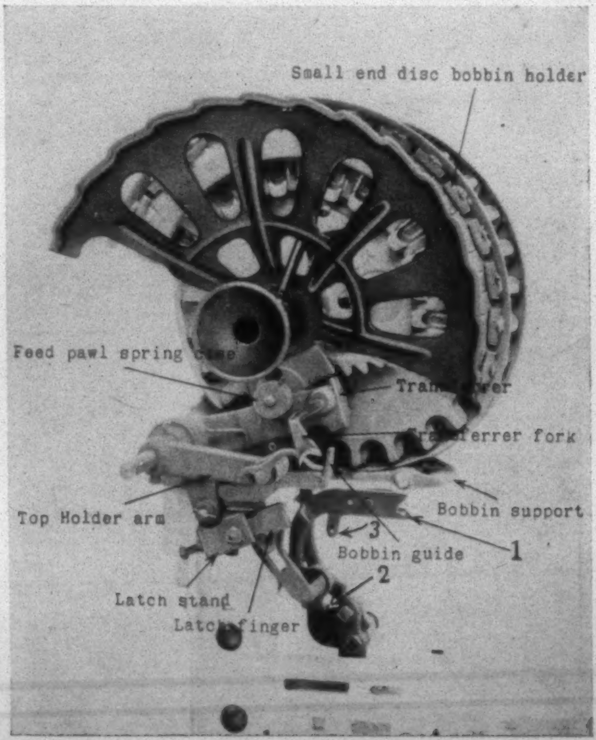
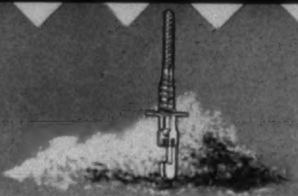
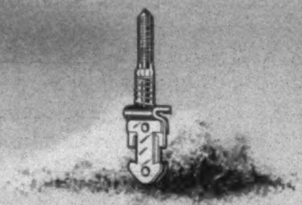
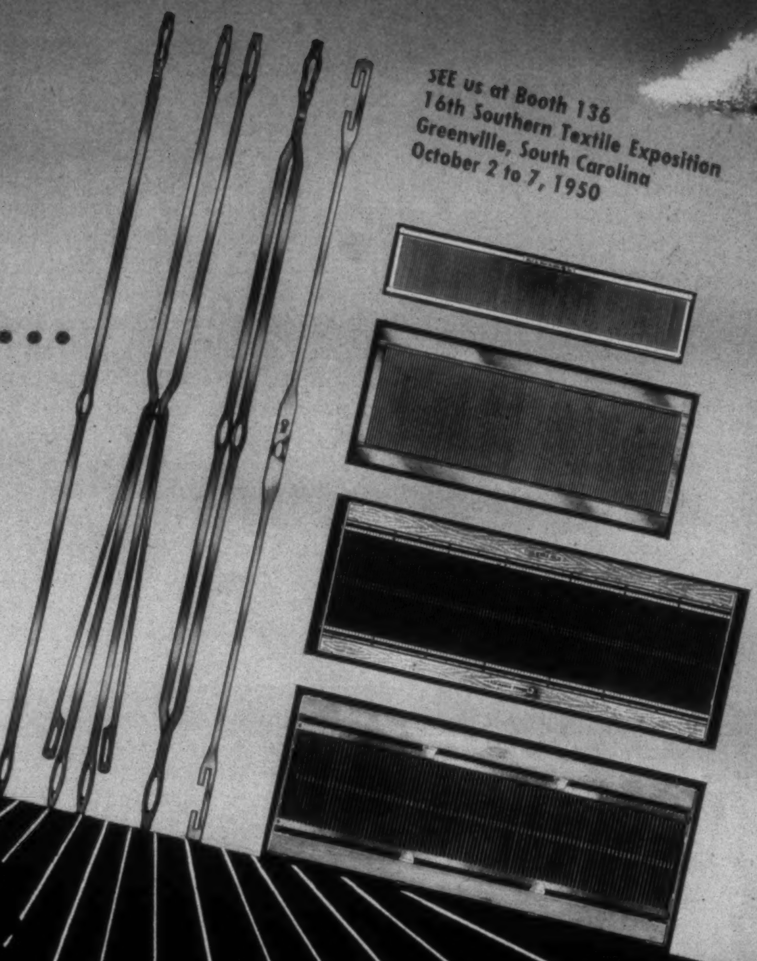


Fig. 57



# ALL ALONG THE LOOM LINE...





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6259 Notre Dame Street East Montreal, Canada gauge No. 2 at point A, on the end of the bobbin disc, with the thread guide removed. Fit and adjust the hopper stand, by filing the filing bars on the breast beam so that point A, gauge No. 1 will just clear the bottom of the bobbin guide, and point B, gauge No. 2 will just clear the top of the lay end plate. When the hopper stand is low it is necessary to use metal shims, placed between the hopper stand and the breast beam, to obtain the proper height of the hopper stand and parts mounted thereon. (These shims can be obtained from the loom builders.) Gauges No. 1 and No. 2 are used to level the battery, and obtain the proper height of the hopper stand and the bobbin guide in relation to the back box plate, which is attached to the lay. Remove these gauges, and use gauges No. 3 and No. 4 simultaneously. Two gauges like No. 3, Fig. 58, are used. They are placed on a shaft, and one end of the shaft is inserted in the hole in the hopper stand, normally used for the transferrer stud. These gauges should be placed as far apart on the shaft as possible. One near the outer end of the shaft, and the other near the end of the reed. Loosen the hopper stand belts slightly, and adjust the hopper stand to a point where the ends of the two gauges, indicated by A, will be against the reed, but not binding, and the points indicated by B on the two gauges resting on the shuttle race, or race plate. Insert the No. 4 gauge under the hopper stand with point A resting on the lay end plate, and adjust the hopper stand to a point where point on gauge indicated by B will rest against the bottom of the hopper, between the bobbin guide and the bobbin support, and the point indicated by C will be flush with the outside tip end of the lay end plate. Gauges No. 3 and No. 4, Fig. 58, are used to line and position with the shuttle, so that the filling bobbins will be properly injected into the shuttle when transfer is made.

After these adjustments have been made tighten the hopper stand belts securely, and check to see if any of the gauges have been drawn out of position. After bolts are tightened drill two holes through the hopper stand base and the breast beam and drive in two dowel pins. It is very important that these dowel pins are a driving fit. The safety policy is to buy these dowel pins and the drills from the loom builders. After the gauges have been removed, insert the transferrer stud in place in hopper stand, and tighten the set screw securely. Put the hold back pawl in place. Mount all the necessary parts on the transferrer (all these parts are shown in Figs. 56 and 57) and put it in place on the stud. Put the transferrer spring and collar on the stud, and adjust the spring to the proper tension. I very much prefer a tight tension on this spring.

Put empty filling bobbin in shuttle and place shuttle all the way up in shuttle box on battery end of loom. Hold the latch finger up by hand and turn the lay forward until it contacts the bunter, then turn the lay on to front center and adjust the transferrer in relation to the bobbin in the shuttle. When the lay is on front center, and the transferrer is in the down position there should be one-eighth to $\frac{3}{16}$ths of an inch clearance between the polished back of the transferrer and the inside back wall of the shuttle. This adjustment is made by turning the eccentric pin in the sword and crank arm. With the lay still on front center, adjust the set screw in the latch stand to a point where there will be one-eighth-inch play between the transferrer and the rings on the bobbin in shuttle. Check the transferrer fork to make sure that it is in line perfectly with the bobbin in shuttle; it is sometimes necessary to bend the fork slightly to obtain this setting. Pull the lay back to bottom center position; this allows the transferrer to rise to top position. Place empty bobbin in the battery and press transferrer down by hand and line the bobbin in battery perfectly with the transferrer fork. This is done by turning the small end disc to the desired point. After this adjustment is made be sure to tighten the set screws in the small end disc. Put the thread guide and thread holder, shown in Fig. 57, in place and tighten them securely. Positioning of the lay has been covered in a previous installment, which of course is necessary before positioning the hopper stand.

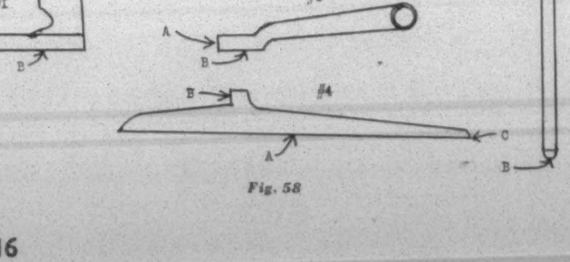

Fig. 58

### Mounting and Setting the Thread Cutter

Assemble all parts on the shuttle feeler, shown in Fig. 59, except the latch depressor and the filling knife trip holder. Bolt the shuttle feeler bracket to the loom side, tighten the bolts lightly. Hold the latch finger up by hand, and turn the lay forward until the bunter contacts the latch depressor; brake the loom in this position, and hold the shuttle feeler up in change position by hand and adjust the shuttle feeler bracket to a point where the bottom part of the shuttle feeler will clear the lay end plate one-eighth-inch and the tip ends of the shuttle feeler will clear the back box plate one-quarter-inch, then tighten the shuttle feeler bracket bolts. The purpose of the shuttle feeler is two-fold; the thread cutting arrangement is attached to it, and when the shuttle is not boxing properly in the battery end of the loom the shuttle feeler is supposed to revoke the transfer of the full bobbin into the shuttle by contacting the end of the shuttle. It is sometimes necessary to file the filing bars on the shuttle feeler bracket in order to get the proper revoking action when shuttle point strikes the end of the feeler. The shuttle feeler should be close enough in to the mouth of the shuttle box on battery end of loom so that all three rings will be caught in the shuttle spring when the tip end of the shuttle knurl is touching the inside of the shuttle feeler.

With the feeler finger still loose, put the starting rod spring hook in place. Bolt the starting rod spring bracket in place on the loom side, and hook the spring to the bracket and hook. Raise the shuttle feeler in transfer position by hand and check to see if the tip end of the spring hook touches the hub of the shuttle feeler, if it does touch, remove the hook and file off the end to obtain the necessary clearance. Turn the lay one complete revolution, placing the shuttle in the shipper handle end of the loom. Raise the shuttle feeler by hand about half way up to top position, and tighten the feeler finger to the starting rod.

Before tightening the feeler finger be sure that the adjusting screw in the starting rod arm rests against the breast beam. Drop the shuttle feeler back into rest position;

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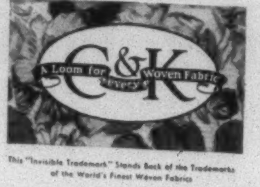
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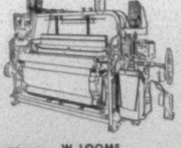
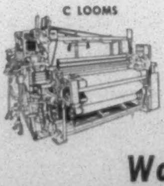
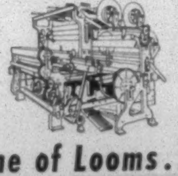


C LOOMS

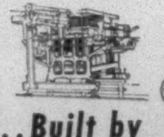


AXMINSTER LOOMS

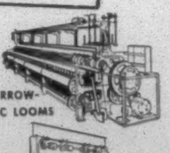
PLUSH LOOMS



SHEDDING MECHANISMS



FELT LOOMS



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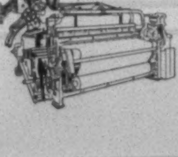

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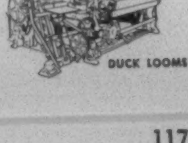

DUCK LOOMS

when feeler is in this position there should be about one inch up and down play from the bottom of the slot in the shuttle feeler bracket.

I know some will wonder why I raise the latch finger by hand and set the transferrer before applying the latch depressor and hooking up the starting rod spring. I have two reasons for this. One is that I use the latch finger as a gauge for setting the shuttle feeler; in other words, when the lay is pulled forward and the bunter is in contact with the latch finger this places the lay in the right position for setting the shuttle feeler in relation to the lay and back box plate, and of course the latch finger should be adjusted in running position before this is done, otherwise the setting on the entire arrangement would be thrown off. The other reason is that the shuttle feeler can be handled much easier, and much closer setting made on it, when held in place by hand before the starting rod spring has been hooked up.

Turn the lay one complete revolution, placing the shuttle in battery end of loom, with the shuttle feeler up indicating a transfer, then mount the latch depressor, as shown in Fig. 59, and make sure that the latch finger pin is placed in the slot in the latch depressor. Turn the lay forward until there is one-quarter-inch clearance between the bunter and finger, adjust the latch depressor to a point where the notch in latch finger will be in direct line with the forward extended edge of the bunter. With the lay in this position, latch one-quarter-inch from bunter, the filling knife heel should be in contact with the bunter. Should the knife heel not contact the bunter at this point, remove the shuttle feeler by removing the shuttle feeler bushing bolt and file off a small portion of the extended lug on the shuttle feeler which acts as a stop for the shuttle feeler against the shuttle feeler bracket. This procedure will not disturb the setting on the shuttle feeler bracket. Next, turn the lay to extreme front center position, with the transferrer down on transfer position, there should be at least one-eighth-inch play, back and forward, in the shuttle feeler, and also the filling knife heel should not bind. Should the feeler or the knife bind at this point it would indicate that the shuttle feeler is too low, and in this case it would be necessary to loosen slightly the shuttle feeler bracket bolts and knock the bracket up and back until the binding is relieved. Two types of upper filling knives are shown in Fig. 59. I very much prefer the one with the advanced grip blade.

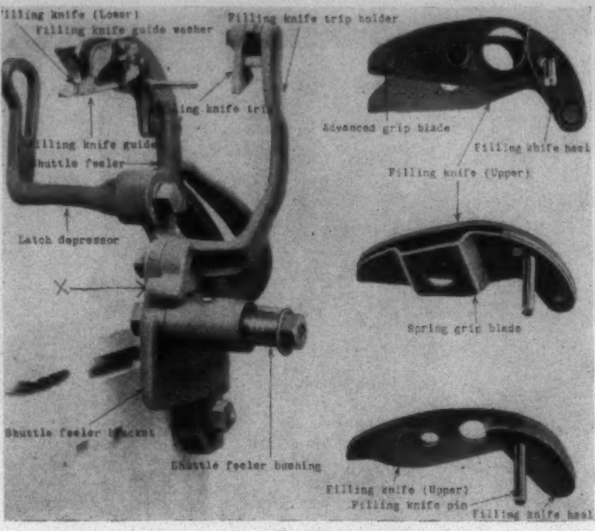

*Fig. 59*

Turn the lay back to bottom center position and mount the filling knife trip holder onto the shuttle feeler bracket. Mount the filling knife trip onto holder. Pull the shuttle feeler back by hand until the filling knife pin trips and clears the filling knife trip holder, then allow the shuttle feeler to rise slowly and make sure that filling knife pin does not bind on the trip. If it does bind, remove the trip holder and file the stop, indicated by "X" mark in Fig. 59. This will allow the holder to move forward and raise the holder. But care should be used to prevent filing too much, because if the trip is raised too high it will fail to open the knife properly. The shuttle feeler and thread cutting arrangement covered here is the one commonly referred to as the old type goose neck feeler and thread cutter. Thousands of them are still in use. This cutter cuts the strand of filling on the outgoing bobbin at the mouth of the shuttle box on the battery end of loom. This leaves a strand of filling about 15 inches long that must be drawn out through the shuttle eye by the falling of the ejected bobbin, and this necessitates the use of the deep bobbin can, in order to allow the bobbin to fall far enough to draw out the severed strands of filling. In the next issue I will cover the later, and more improved, Stafford thread cutting device.

# How To Make Less Slasher Thread Waste

By V. E. OLEMAN

IT IS absolutely necessary to make some slasher thread waste in the slashing, tying-in and weaving operations. But there is quite a variation in the amount per loom beam or in per cent waste made by different mills. There are some mills that make only a few feet per loom beam and other mills where the waste per loom beam runs into yards. This is valuable waste since every extra yard of slasher thread waste is just that many less yards of cloth in the cloth room from that particular warper or slasher set.

First let us consider the matter of soft thread waste from the warper beams. This will vary from a number of factors. You can be making your warper beams on several warpers. One may have a slightly different measuring roll from the others and thus make a slightly shorter length of beam. The result is the other beams in the set are liable to have more waste on them when the set runs out. This can be often checked by marking on the end of the warper beam the number of the warper that made the particular beam. This can be done with chalk and erased after the set runs out.

Some mills that have several warpers go so far as to try and run each individual set on just one warper so as to give the same length to each beam in the set. Now, if a warper

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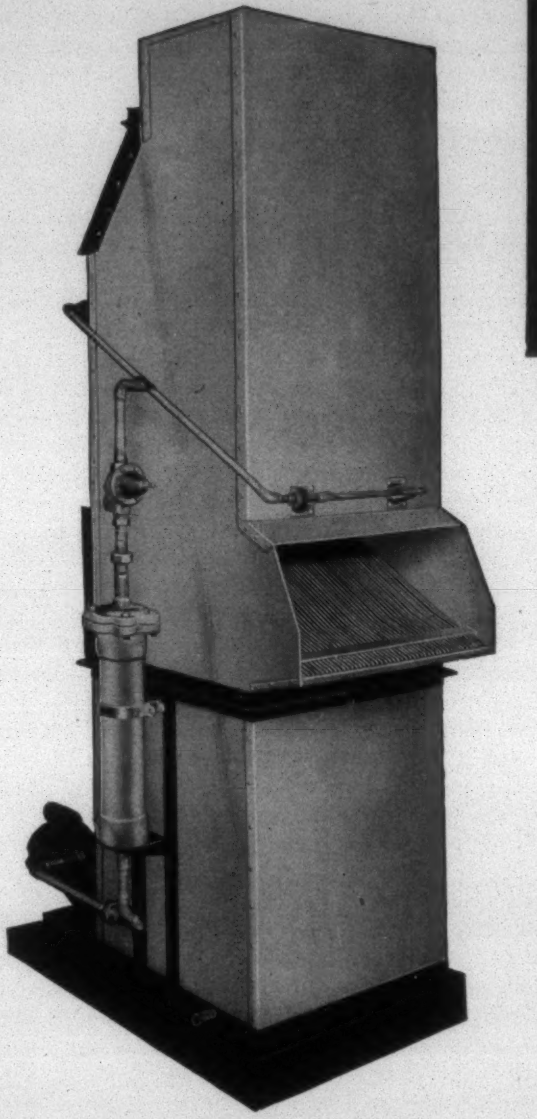

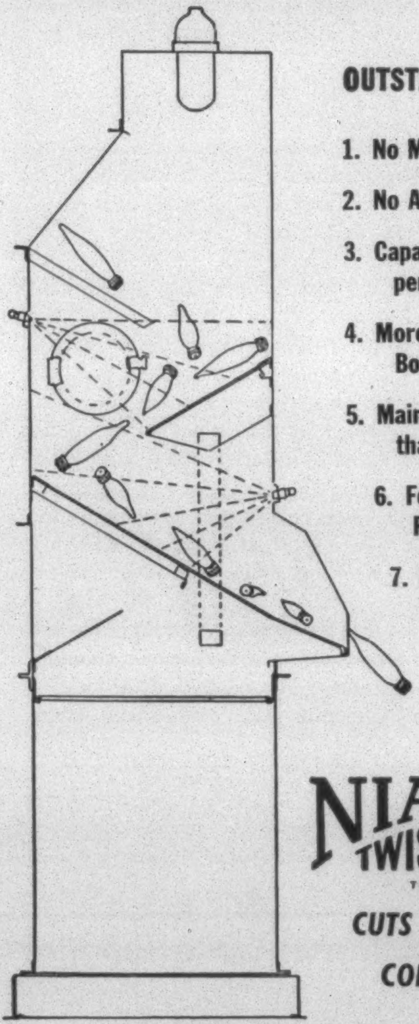

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is making a shorter beam sometimes a coat of enamel on the measuring roll will bring it up to the right length. Better still to get a new measuring roll.

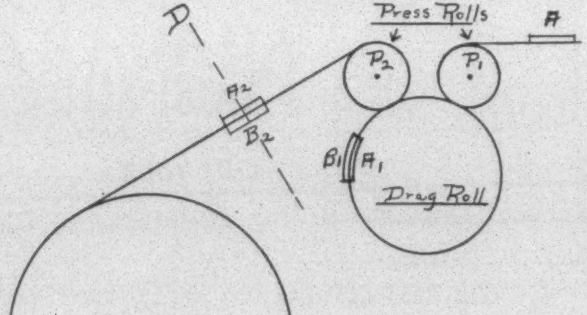
Another thing that will cause variation in lengths of warper beams is slippage in starting and stopping of the warper, especially if there are a good many stops.

Probably the greatest source of soft slasher waste is due to difference in tension on the warper beams in the slasher creel. Not long ago I was in a mill that had the two back beams tied down with heavy friction ropes which were stretching badly the two back beams while other beams were running freely. Such extra tension on the back beams certainly wasn't doing the weaving any good. It would have been much better to have equalized the tension on the friction on each warper beam instead of penalizing the two back beams.

Now we come to the point where most slasher thread waste is made—the hard thread waste. This can be greatly regulated by the way the full loom is doffed on the slasher. One of the best methods of doffing the full loom beam on the slasher is use of what is known as a "double sealed tape." In order to do this the slasher must be equipped with a holder or moistener for two-inch kraft gummed tape. I prefer a tape made from 40 pounds stock kraft paper. This is applied as follows:

When the loom beam is full and ready to be doffed, the slasher is stopped and a piece of moistened two-inch gummed kraft tape is torn off slightly wider than the width of the warp. This is applied by the slasher tender to the sheet of warp yarn at point *A* in the accompanying drawing. The slasher is then started up on slow speed and the tape is allowed to run under the press roll *P*1 and down under the drag roll until it is in position of *A*1 when the slasher is stopped and the press roll on the loom beam is dropped to the floor.

Another piece of two-inch tape is moistened slightly wider than the sheet of warp yarn. Then with one man standing at one end of the loom beam with one end of the tape in his hand and with his helper or other slasher man at the other end of the loom beam with the other end of the tape in his hand, they next quickly pass this tape underneath the loom beam in the direction of the arrow *C* and place the tape on the sheet of yarn at point *B*1 which is directly opposite to *A*1.



Method of applying kraft tape to warp yarn is explained in accompanying text.

The slasher is again started up on slow speed and the two tapes pass under press roll *P*2 and allowed to run until they are in position *A*2 *and B*2. Here we slit the tape down the middle as shown by center line *D*. The loom beam is removed and an empty loom beam placed on the slasher. Now we have two ends of the warp and each thread is in its proper place and securely held in both ends of the sheet of warp yarn by the double sealed tape which has been pressed firmly in place by the press rolls of the slasher.

As to the full beam, do *not* use small pieces of kraft gummed tape to hold the sealed tape in place. If you do, it will be liable to stick firmly to the yarn and cause several yards to be unwound so it can be tied in. Instead have some tie strings handy from hard thread waste and tie one of these around each end of the loom beam. When ready to tie, simply cut them off with a knife and you are ready to tie the warp.

The beauty about doffing a slasher this way is that each warp thread on the loom beam is in its exact place and firmly held. Most of the time the plush bars of the tying in machine can be put right up next to the double sealed tape and practically no hard thread waste is made.

When starting the empty beam up all that is necessary is to start up the slasher on slow speed and the two men grasp the two ends of the warp which is held by the double sealed tape and lay it on the beam barrel and with the fore arm the warp is crowded slightly at the selvage and the tape goes around the barrel and the first layer or two of yarn securely holds the warp yarn.

One thing that must be watched is that in using this method all of the loom beams can be run down to the last inch without slipping and if not careful, not enough yarn is left for tying in purposes. It certainly makes the loom beams run out to the last inch of yarn possible. The writer used this method of doffing on slashers of a print cloth mill and the total soft and hard yarn slasher thread waste ran between one-half to three or four per cent of the cotton opened.

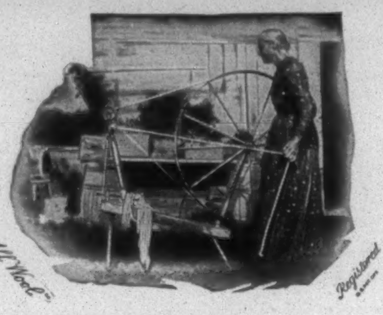
## Ga. Group To Discuss Slashing-Weaving

A discussion of slashing and weaving problems will feature the next meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia scheduled Oct. 21 at the auditorium of the A. French Textile School of Georgia Tech in Atlanta. A questionnaire on the subjects to be discussed was mailed to members last month. The meeting will get underway at 9:30 a. m. and will convene in time to permit participants to attend the Tech-Auburn football game that afternoon.

## Draper Expanding Spartanburg Facility

In order to serve better its many customers throughout the South, Draper Corp. is enlarging both its East Spartanburg, S. C. plant and its Spartanburg warehouse. Over a quarter of a million dollars will be spent expanding and equipping these facilities. Employment will naturally be increased to some extent.

The East Spartanburg plant manufactures many repair parts for Southern mills and a complete stock of parts for



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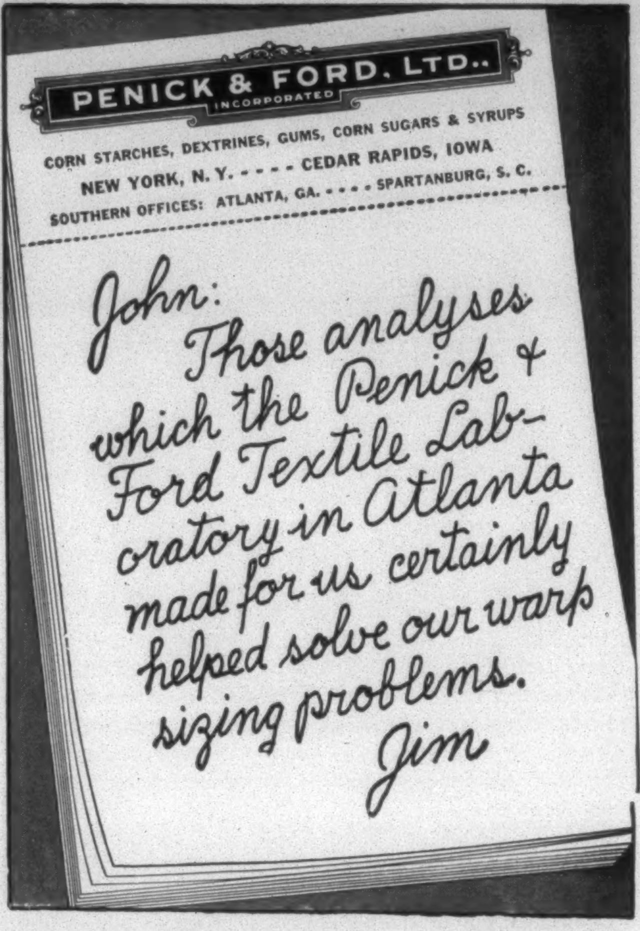

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Jim

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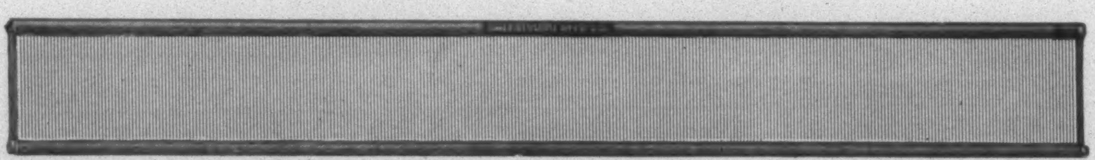

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all active models of looms is maintained in the Spartanburg warehouse. Increased manufacturing and storage space in these plants, together with accompanying relocation of offices, will increase Draper's manufacturing capacity and speed up deliveries of repair parts.

## New Firm Building Kellogg Loom

The revised M. W. Kellogg loom, manufacturing rights to which were purchased by the Steel and Alloy Tank Co., Newark, N. J., should be available soon, according to Fran Zotti, president of the Newark firm. Plans are to sell the loom to the textile industry, but on July 17, the company had made no sales or production schedule plans. Trade sources on that date indicated that any such plans would probably be on a limited scale, at least at first.

Of the loom which was designed by Kellogg, a Pullman, Inc., subsidiary, Mr. Zotti said, "We are fully acquainted with the history of the looms that went out on trial and are confident in the future of the machine." The looms, to which Mr. Zotti referred as having been sent "out on trial," were recalled by Kellogg from the mills and sent back to the engineering department for redesigning. It was reported by trade sources that Kellogg spent over $4 million on the loom. Mr. Zotti did not disclose the financial arrangements by which his company obtained the manufacturing rights to the loom.

Mr. Zotti did assert, however, that the best explanation of the Kellogg-Steel and Alloy deal was to be found in the statement of Warren Smith, Kellogg president, when discussing the sale of another subsidiary, Kellex Corp., a firm in the field of atomic development. Mr. Smith pointed out that the company's policy was "concentrating its commercial development, engineering and manufacturing efforts in the petroleum, chemical and power fields and confining its government contracts to development engineering and manufacturing in the fields of jet propulsion, guided missiles, etc."

Steel and Alloy is making some design changes and modifications in the loom, and in about a month, according to the president, "we will have in operation the modified loom which we believe will be the one Kellogg Co. thought it had when it first sent the loom out. We like the basic design of the loom and familiarized ourselves with the difficulties involved." No tests of the cloth made on the loom nor figures on the weaving costs of it are now available, Mr. Zotti said.

Steel and Alloy Tank Co. lies on land formerly owned by United States Steel Corp., but its president denies any connection with the steel corporation. He likewise denies being a member of either Kellogg or Pullman. Steel and Alloy manufactures a wide variety of metal tanks to customer specifications. These are sold to chemical and petroleum industries throughout the U. S. The company was formed in 1935 by its present interests.

Officers, besides Mr. Zotti, are Ira J. Stone, vice-president, and Frederick J. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The officers are the directors. The company was incorporated in 1935 in New Jersey with an authorized capital stock of $125,000, represented by 20 shares, class A stock, par value $100 and 1,230 shares class B stock, par value $100. Information about the amount of outstanding capital stock is withheld. Profit and loss details are also withheld, but Mr. Smith said that annual sales in each of the past three years had exceeded two million dollars and operations have been consistently profitable. Cash balances are "in excess of $100,000."

## Cite Cotton Usage In Rugs, Carpets

Cotton last year accounted for more than ten per cent of the fiber used in the manufacture of wool rugs and carpets, the National Cotton Council revealed Sept. 7 in a survey of cotton's competitive position in the wool rug industry. The council survey showed that in 1949, approximately 31,500,000 pounds, or the equivalent of 75,000 bales of cotton were used in the manufacture of wool rugs and carpets. Cotton content amounted to 10.2 per cent of the 72,724,000 square yards of carpeting produced on the industry's 5,068 looms.

Estimated fiber content of the three principal types of rugs using cotton—Wiltons, Velvets, and Axminsters—reveals 7,658,000 pounds or 11.7 per cent used in Wiltons, 8,031,000 or 8.2 per cent in Velvets and 13,872,000 or 10.9 per cent in Axminsters. Cotton is the chain yarn most used by manufacturers of Wiltons and Velvets. It accounts for 89.8 per cent of the total quantity of cotton yarn used by the wool rug industry. Filler yarn is next in importance, representing 5.4 per cent; and stuffer yarn, used in all sheen type rugs, third, with 5.8 per cent.

Reasons cited by the report for using cotton as a filler yarn were quality to consumers, and strength and evenness to manufacturers. The use of cotton as a stuffer yarn was stated by wool manufacturers to be an added selling point since consumers prefer white backed rugs. Strength and price were the two outstanding reasons most frequently mentioned for cotton chain yarn. Next in importance were: sufficient elasticity, pliability and traditional material.

The chain yarn markets appear to be reasonably secure for cotton, provided technological developments for competing fibers are not forthcoming; but to protect cotton against the possibility, stronger cotton yarns should be developed without disturbing present price relationships. Research investigation showed that if scientists could give cotton the same resilience as wool, an increased market for cotton would consume over 150,000,000 pounds, or about 300,000 bales annually.

The council's market research department stressed that additional volume can be obtained through the expansion of consumer demand for wool carpets and rugs. The amount of cotton consumed each year depends upon the ability of the industry to maintain consumer interest in competition with similar products. The cotton industry can assist in expanding this market for its products through research, thus developing stronger and cheaper cotton yarns, thereby permitting finer counts with greater yardage.

Sales promotion also was cited as needing further exploration. The survey stated that consumers are unaware of quality characteristics of the materials used in wool rugs. Few buyers are conscious of the presence and desirability of cotton in the commodity. More educational promotion is needed to explain the advantages of cotton in wool rugs and carpets. Fashion is one of the most effective promotional themes used by the wool rug industry. Style and color are utilized to awaken the fashion consciousness of consumers. The current style is towards more surface interest and away from plain effects.

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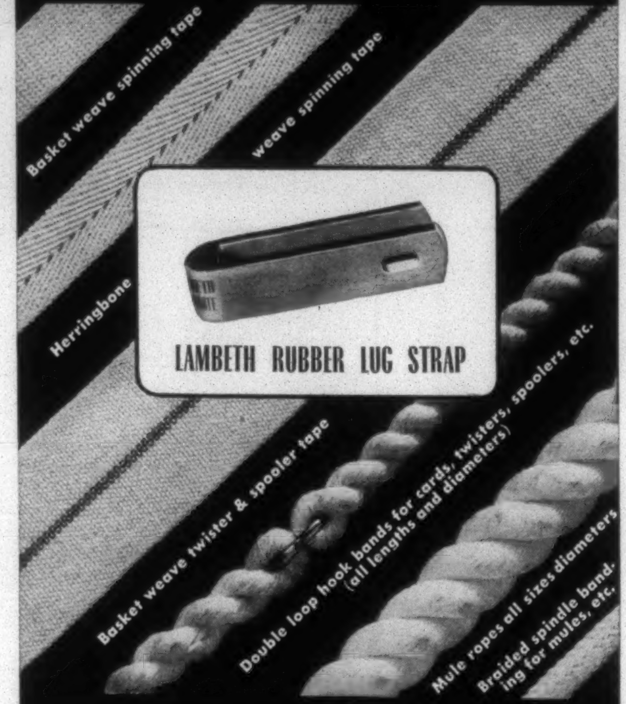

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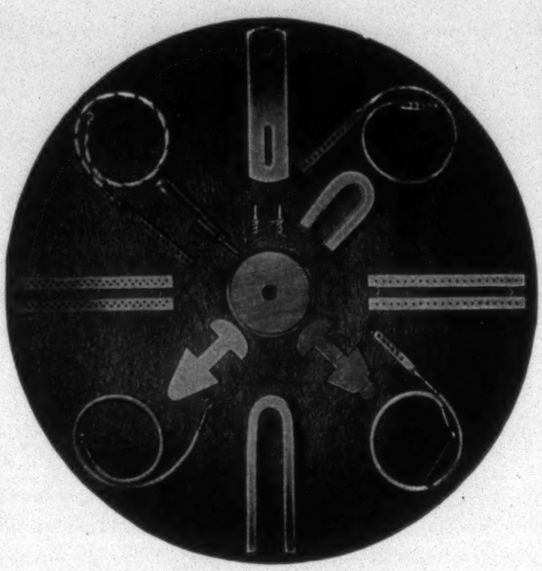

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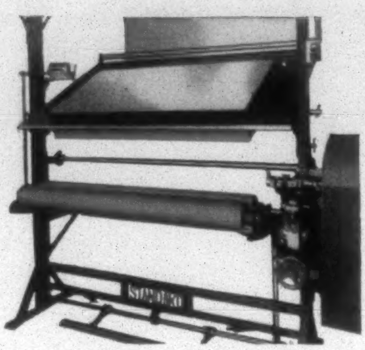

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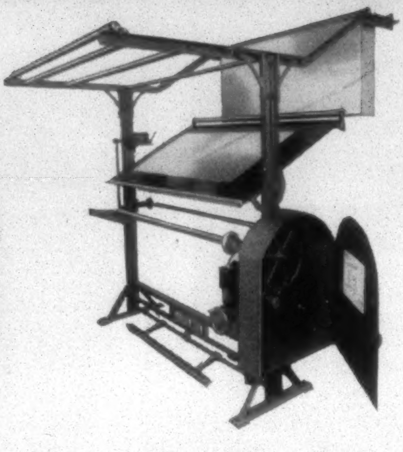

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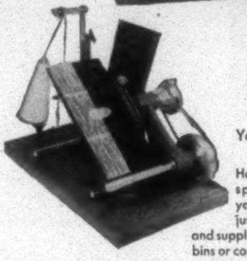

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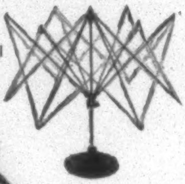
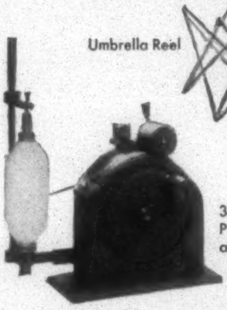


Umbrella Reel



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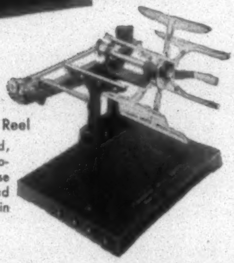

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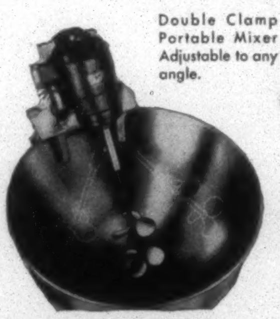

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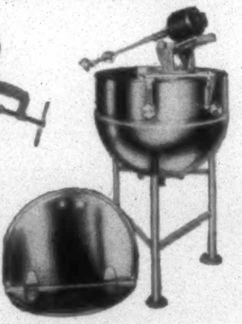
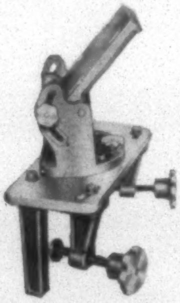


Size Kettle, complete with Cover, Motor and adjustable Agitator.



Adjustable Agitator Bracket

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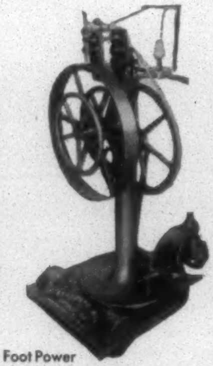

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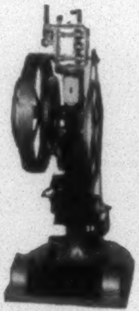

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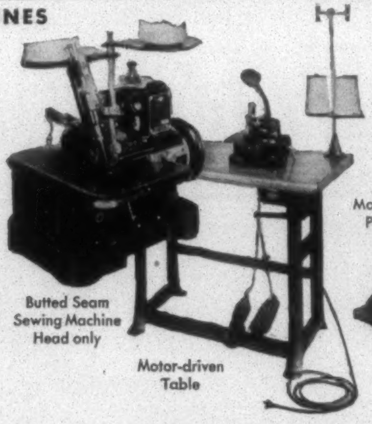

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# Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

# Continuous Bleaching At Lockwood-Dutchess

By A. DURFEE DAMON

THE J-box technique for continuous peroxide bleaching at the Dutchess Bleachery Division of Lockwood-Dutchess, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N. Y., is typical of many large mill operations throughout the country. Oddly enough, though this is a modern installation, it was in this mill in 1932 that the first pilot plant for continuous peroxide bleaching was developed and tested.

At that time, H. G. Smolens and Erich A. Hansen, sales representatives of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc., in co-operation with Dr. Hans O. Kauffmann, the company's director of research, set up the original small experimental installation in the plant laboratory. J. Andrew Clark, at that time chief chemist at the bleachery, co-operated actively in this work and assigned A. Durfee Damon, a new assistant chemist at Dutchess, to the project as a helper. Mr. Clark is now engaged in chemical sales work and the writer is now assistant superintendent of Lockwood-Dutchess, Inc., and is slated to become plant superintendent effective Dec. 1, 1950. At the completion of the early tests, the experimental equipment was dismantled and patents obtained on the Becco process.

The Dutchess Bleachery, as it was then known, was bleaching and dyeing a wide variety of fabrics including silks, rayons, cottons and mixtures in the dress goods line as well as sheeting and pillow case goods. A change in policy led to the elimination of the dyeing operations and concentration on the production of cotton yardage in volume, chiefly sheeting and pillow case muslin along with various big-yardage industrial cloth items. These lines of work were ideally suited for range-type processing operations and after setting up continuous finishing ranges the plant's interest in continuous bleaching operations increased. In the meantime, the Becco continuous peroxide bleaching unit had been through the development stage and was meeting with considerable success in an increasing number of plants throughout the country.

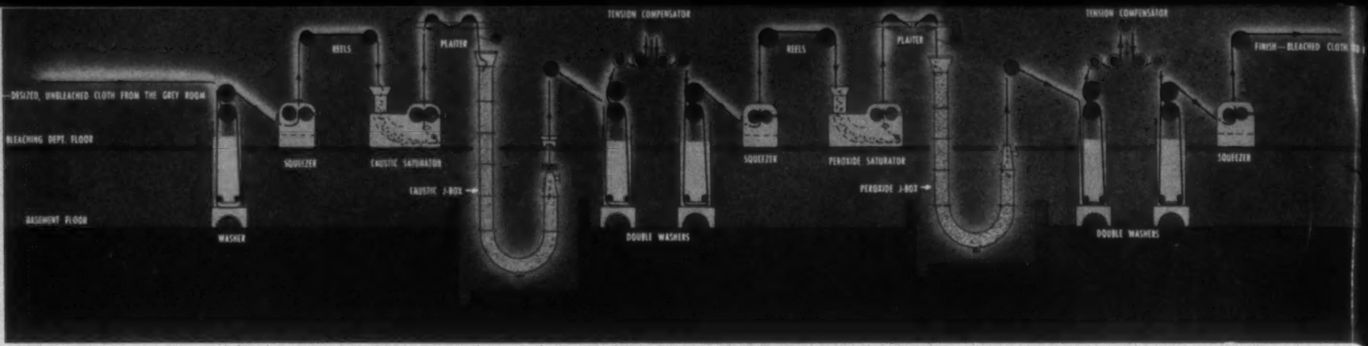
The writer had maintained an interest in the process and had been informed of the various new developments and modifications by Mr. Hansen. When Dutchess Bleachery became actively interested in continuous bleaching for its plant the writer was sent to various other plants to observe and study the Becco unit in operation. At the same time he made a similar survey of other continuous bleaching systems. The Becco system seemed to offer the best answer to new bleaching production requirements and was the system chosen.

The present installation, designed by Becco in collaboration with the writer, was fabricated by Wiesner-Rapp of Buffalo and erected and installed entirely by Dutchess mechanical department personnel. The installation is capable of bleaching 90 pounds of cloth per minute or approximately 1,000,000 yards of 90-inch width sheeting in a 24-hour five-day week. It handles all widths up to 108-inch maximum. Operating speeds range from 100 to 245 yards per minute.

The Lockwood-Dutchess installation, though adapted for the purposes of this mill, is the same in principle as for other bleacheries. The desized cloth enters the first tight strand rope washer of the unit and proceeds through the washer, through a squeezer and into the caustic saturator. Here the cloth passes through a 3½ per cent caustic soda solution, out through a squeezer, over an open plaiter in full view of the operator and down into the caustic J-box where the first steaming operation takes place. Passage through this large J-box takes about 1½ hours. Upon emerging from the caustic J-box the goods pass through a tight strand rope washer, over a tension compensating assembly, through a second tight strand rope washer and then through a squeezer and into the peroxide saturator. Here the cloth is saturated with a solution containing 1½ per cent hydrogen peroxide 35 per cent, 1¼ per cent sodium silicate and 0.1 to 0.5 per cent caustic soda. It passes out of the saturator, through a squeezer, over the plaiter and down into the peroxide J-box where the second steaming operation takes place. This steaming time is one hour. Upon emerging from the peroxide J-box, now in the fully bleached state, the cloth is run through two tight strand washers with tension compensating assembly between, through a final squeezer and over automatic pin pilers which are an integral part of the machine; then to the white bins for transient storage and scheduling for finishing operations.

Chemicals are fed to the saturators automatically by proportioning pumps. Chemical concentration of the liquor is checked at 20-minute intervals by means of titration, and permanent records kept of titration results. The flow of steam into the J-boxes is also automatically controlled by the use of thermocouples which electronically actuate the steam feed valves and maintain the interior of the J-boxes at a constant temperature of 212° F.

Generally speaking, it has been the experience of Lockwood-Dutchess that young men are less tradition-bound and are therefore more easily adapted to operating the continuous bleaching process. However, exceptions to this rule are entirely possible and one of the operators on the first shift is an older man with many years of old-style bleaching experience who has adapted himself to the new process with great success. The new method is found to be popular with the operatives, who have in many ways become technicians rather than machine operators. The Becco continuous bleach process is a labor-saving device in the sense that the bleached yardage potential per man-hour is far higher



Side elevation of Becco continuous peroxide bleaching unit at Lockwood-Dutchess Bleachery.

than that obtained by the older methods. However, with this higher bleached yardage potential it is possible to bleach more yardage per week and as a result there is increased activity in the other departments, such as the gray room and finishing room, and with this increased activity there is also a demand for more operatives in these departments.

It is our experience at Lockwood-Dutchess that the continuous bleaching process offers general and incalculable advantages as well as those which are specific and measurable. Space saving runs from 60 to 75 per cent. Savings in steam are 25 per cent or more. Savings in chemicals are substantial, but are variable depending on the economy with which operations were previously conducted.

Bleaching time is greatly reduced and deliveries are speeded up. Processing operations that formerly took the better part of three days can now be accomplished in as little as 2½ hours. It is possible, under optimum conditions, for us to take gray sheeting off the train in the morning, then bleach, finish, and actually manufacture sheets from it the same day.

Meanwhile, quality is improved. The short time during which the cloth is subject to the bleaching chemicals and the elimination of harsh bleaching agents leave the fibers in excellent condition. The whiteness obtained is far superior to that ever attained by the old kier and chlorine methods and has good uniformity.

We are particularly proud of the fact that our own men did the complete installation of our continuous bleaching equipment. That they did their work well was illustrated by the fact that on the very first trial run of the machinery we bleached 29,000 yards of 90-inch sheeting and obtained excellent results. Such a start-up performance for a range of complicated machinery is unique.

In general, we look upon continuous bleaching as a basis for our modern production system. The J-box is the focal point, and is the streamliner for all other operations. We have established flow in the operations and eliminated the batch method. This continuous operation has taken the "witchcraft" out of bleaching and has developed it into a streamlined scientific process of known variables and predictable results. Ours is a fairly large plant, but the continous bleaching process is fully adaptable to bleacheries of any size. We feel that continuous bleaching and range operations are a necessity for any operation which expects to survive the rigors of modern competition.

# Aberfoyle's New Mercerizing & Finishing Plant

By ALLEN SOMMERS

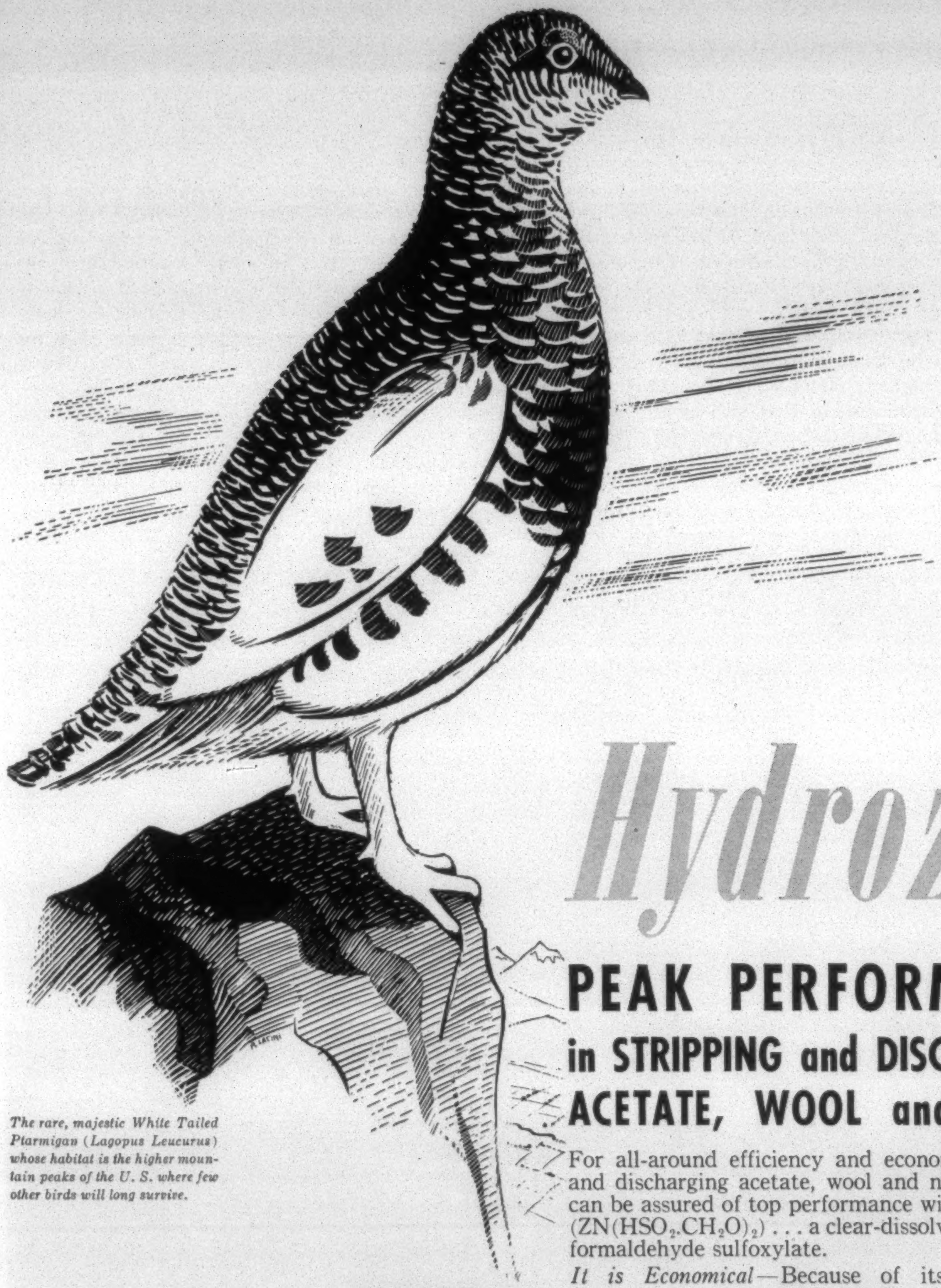
SPRAWLING out over 150,000 equare feet on a location at Bridgeton, N. J., 14 feet below an adjacent 35-acre cedar-water lake is the new Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. mercerizing and finishing plant. In full operation as of Oct. 1, this plant will mark the most modern operation of its kind in the country and admittedly from a service and quality standpoint the most competitive.

The building, formerly occupied by the Martin Dyeing & Finishing Co., is not recognizeable because it appears to be an entirely new structure. The interior has been completely refurnished and redecorated for ease of work and comfort of the employee. Every department is made up in a different color scheme to lessen the boredom of the operation, and yet the continuity of the over-all operation remains unbroken and arranged so that there is little waste of effort or motion.

Under the direction of A. S. Wilson, engineer from Aberfoyle's Southern area operation and now general manager of the new plant, the new building began taking shape about a year ago. Nothing was overlooked, even to the harnessing of the 8,000,000 gallons daily which can be supplied by the red water lake. The latter is also owned by Aberfoyle.

In Midsummer, with some new quilling machines and dyeing equipment in and some modern coning machines imported from the company's liquidating Chester plant, Mr. Wilson began the unthanking task of lining up a staff of between 250 and 300 men and women. Starting with 70 local people, he undertook a training program which was in the works about seven weeks when trade press representatives were taken on a tour of the new plant about 41 miles southeast of Philadelphia.

Training new people the Aberfoyle way is a company policy which has paid dividends over the decades. However, some of the new staff will be coming from Chester, because employees of that branch have been given a standing offer to look over the Bridgeton area. If they want, a spot will be made for them. In the meantime, the Chester plant equipment is being distributed among other Aberfoyle branches (including Bridgeton) and the building along the Deleware River has been put up for sale. Office facilities for the new plant have been located in a separate 8,000



*The rare, majestic White Tailed Ptarmigan (Lagopus Leucurus) whose habitat is the higher mountain peaks of the U. S. where few other birds will long survive.*

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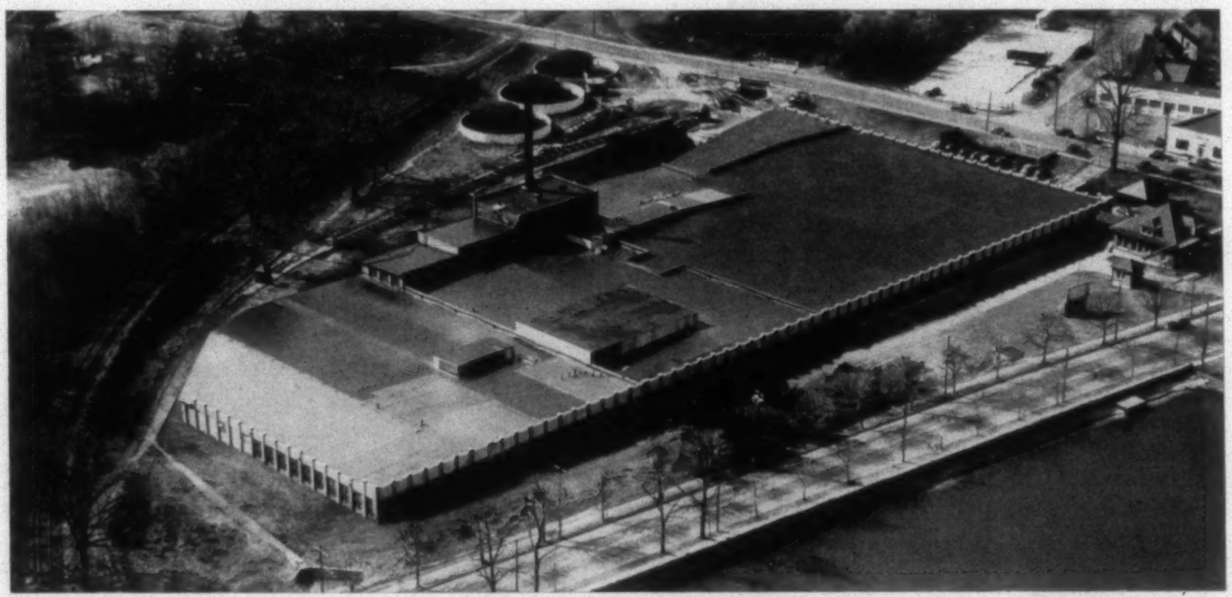
square foot office building on the highway, but only about 15 feet from the production building.

The physical production set-up at the new plant is probably a model for finishing plants. Currently processing about 30,000 pounds of yarn a week, the plant will be able to mercerize and finish 100,000 pounds of yarn a week with ease. That includes yarns of all types; Durene, Fiberfoyle, spun nylon, Coldfire or Day-Glo fluorescent yarns, or anything else that comes their way. That attests to the versatility of the plant.

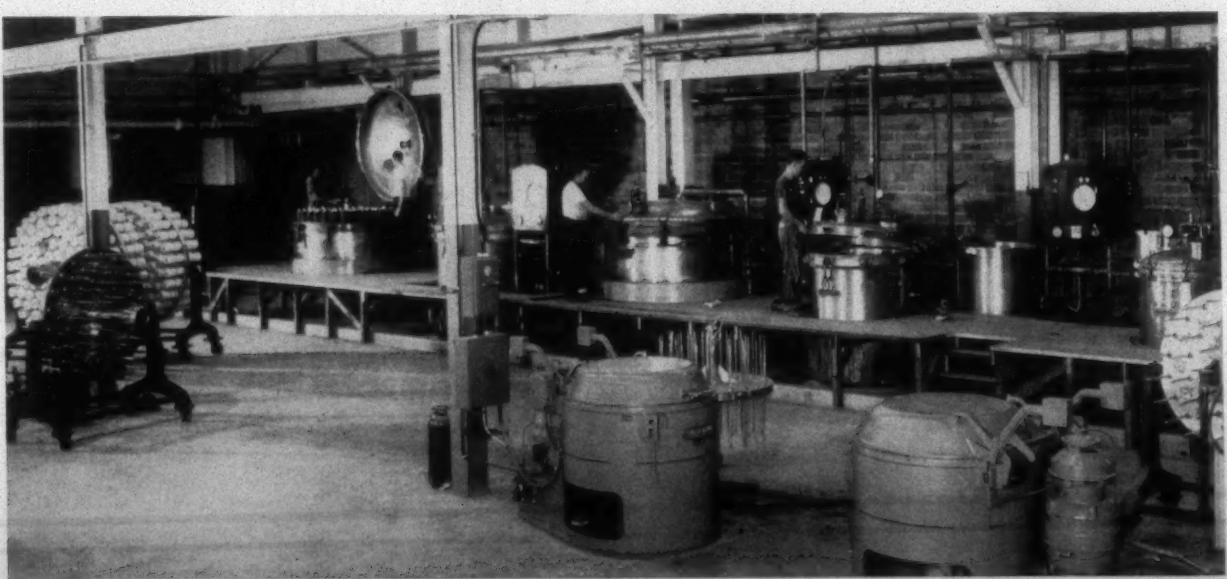
Chief effort at last viewing was the finishing of mercerized cotton yarns for knitting purposes. with Foster Machine Co. coning machines (from the Chester plant) working at top speed and finishing every inch of yarn with a specially prepared oil which makes the yarn more adaptable for knitting by softening. This finishing process for knitting yarns has been utilized by Aberfoyle for many years, the oil formula developed by company researchers. This is accomplished by running the oil down a trough the length of the machine on both sides. As the finished dyed yarn is run from the tube to the cone it passes over stainless steel rollers which continually dip into the white oil solution.

The production line in the Aberfoyle ~~plant is~~ U-shaped, counter-clockwise. Warped yarn (no spinning is done in this plant) comes in the receiving door. If required, the yarn is gassed, otherwise it is warp mercerized, bleached, split back into threads to separate the 378 ends from the 9,000 yards-long warp. From splitting, it goes into the quilling department where high-speed machines wind the yarn on bobbins. From there the yarn goes to the tubing department where ten new Universal Winding Co. Rotoconers rewind the yarn onto perforated plastic tubes for pressure dyeing. The Rotoconers can handle about 60,000 pounds of yarn a week at this point on a single-shift basis. Each side of each machine can easily cone 3,000 pounds a week.

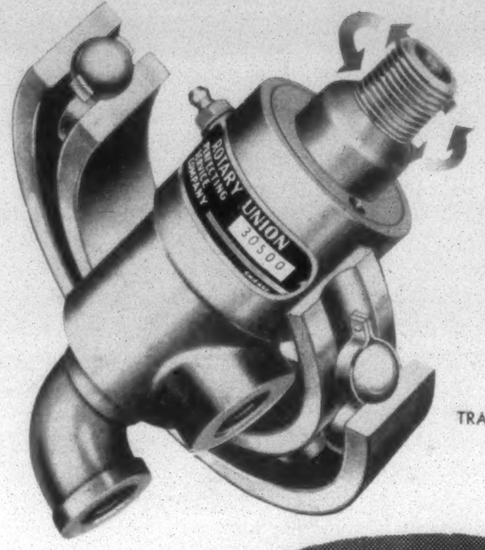
From tubing, the yarn is pushed directly into Aberfoyle's package dyeing department where new stainless steel Smith-Drum machines are being used. Smith-Drum extractors also have been installed. Tray drying is done in Proctor &



Skyphotograph of Aberfoyle's new plant at Bridgeton, N. J.



Smith-Drum pressure package dyeing machines. In the foreground are two extractors.



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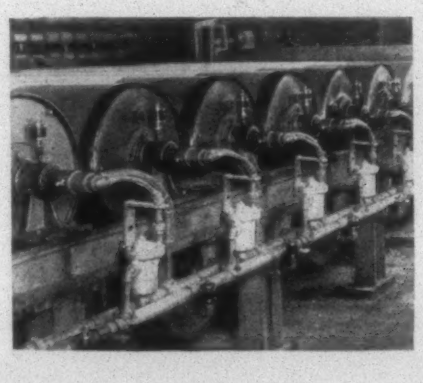

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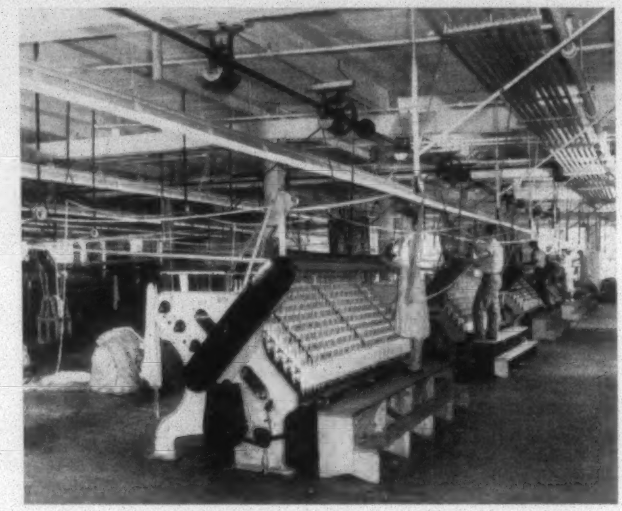
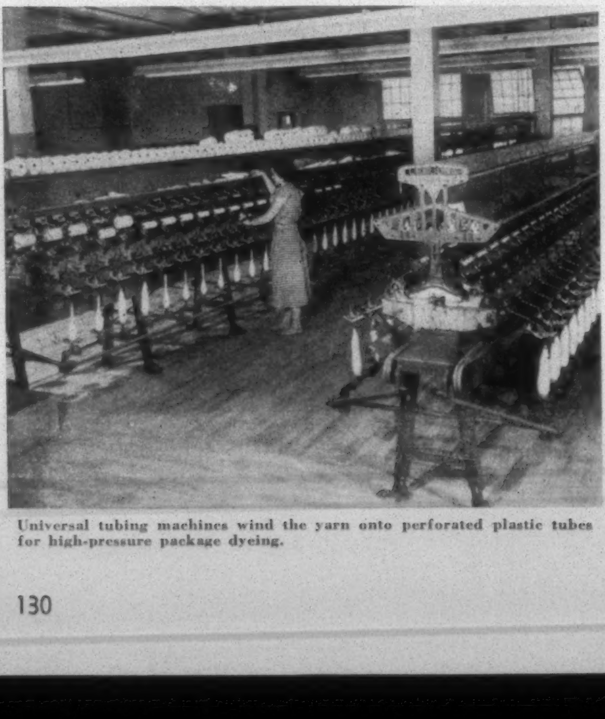
Schwartz dryers. The dyeing department, when it is completed, will have four 500-pound machines, three 300-pound, a 200-pound and a 100-pound machine. Two 1,000-pound machines are on order. There will be four extractors and four tray dryers. From there, the yarn goes to coning, packaging and shipping out of doors only a few feet from receiving.



**Quillers at work in Aberfoyle's new Bridgeton plant. Trainees are taught the essentials of operation and the necessity for close attention to the machines.**

Following completion of the pilot operation, the new plant will have its own research laboratories, where work will go on year around on new processes and improvements. Most of the machines in the plant will be new, with cost of the over-all operation not released by the company. The building has its own huge Red Line boiler plant to produce steam at 11,000 pounds per hour and a smaller plant to heat the building on weekends and off hours. A railroad siding runs into the yard and borders three large oil tanks where Aberfoyle stocks 300,000 gallons of oil. All lighting is by fluorescent fixtures, and an automatic sprinkling system is so arranged that the boiler room superintendent can spot the location of a fire in a split second.

A new Lixator has been installed to make a salt solution that will be used to re-soften softener and to keep it at zero hardness for use in bleaching and mercerizing. Tanks for the mercerizing solutions have been dug into the ground or specially processed tanks have been installed on the concrete floors and encased in cement.



**Universal tubing machines wind the yarn onto perforated plastic tubes for high-pressure package dyeing.**

Another innovation for a mercerizing and finishing plant is the Zaremba Co. continuous evaporating unit which was designed especially for the new plant. This unit is designed to recover all the caustic employed in mercerizing for re-use. Recovery will be almost 100 per cent. according to Mr. Wilson. Another feature is the stocking of fish in nearby lake to keep the lake clean. This is not a new trick, but apparently is an innovation in the finishing industry.

With the new plant, Aberfoyle's production of mercerized yarns will remain at between 15 and 20 million pounds, but the processing has been modernized. Opening of this new plant actually marks the completion of a multi-million dollar modernization program. About $1,500,000 was spent on renovating Aberfoyle spinning mills.

## Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co. Celebrates

This is the silver anniversary year of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., one of the first manufacturers in the country to make hydrogen peroxide electrolytically. Today, the plant produces hydrogen peroxide over a range of concentrations including 90 per cent hydrogen peroxide; as well as peracetic acid, persulfates, and an impressive number of other peroxygen compounds.

**Pres. C. A. Buerk**

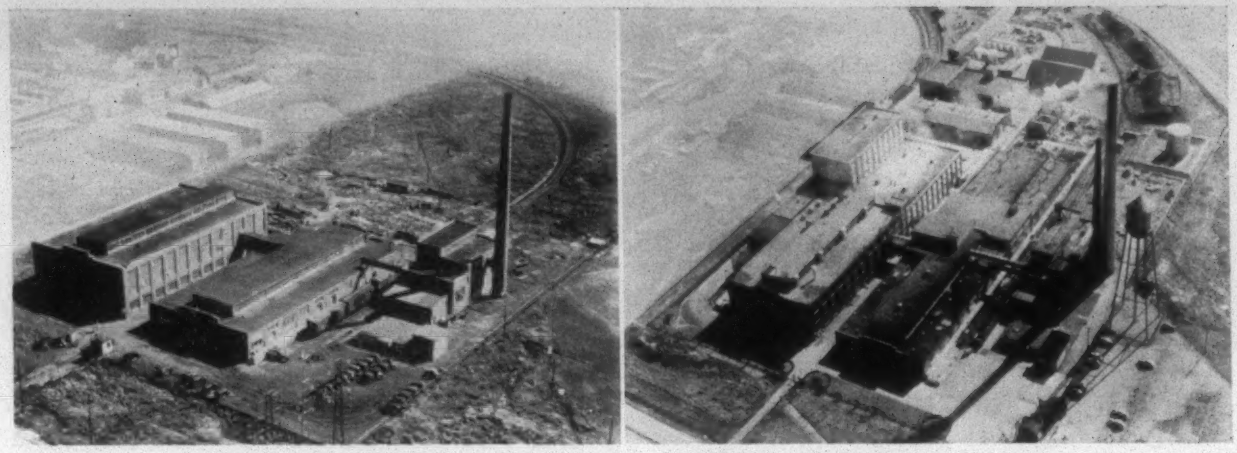
**Dr. M. E. Bretschger**

C. A. Buerk, who had been in the hydrogen peroxide field since its earliest days in 1907, founded the company. He has been president since its incorporation in June, 1925. Dr. M. E. Bretschger, vice-president, joined the organization soon after and has ever since been responsible for its technical development, with Dr. H. O. Kauffmann in charge of research.

Becco Sales Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary acting as sales agent for Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc., was organized in 1930 to qualify for business in all states.

In the early days of the company, hydrogen peroxide, though widely used, was chiefly known as a bleaching agent for wool, silk, and hair. Although still in large demand for this purpose, consumption in these fields, as a proportion of total use, is far less than it was. Today's chief markets for hydrogen peroxide are in the bleaching of textiles, pulp and wood. The chemical industry also uses large quantities. Over 75 per cent of all the cotton bleached in this country today is treated with hydrogen peroxide. It is in this field that Becco has contributed largely to modern progress by developing a simple continuous bleaching process. A novel cold steep bleaching process also found ready acceptance in textile and pulp mills. Polymerization, organic synthesis, and plating are examples of other fields in which hydrogen peroxide is today well established as a useful reagent.

Important uses for peracetic acid are now being found



*Left,* airplane view of Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co. plant as established; *right,* the plant as it looks today.

since the development of a process for low-cost manufacture of this powerful oxidizing and sterilizing agent. Peracetic acid uses today include bleaching of certain textile fibers, sterilizing washes for fruits and vegetables to retard molding and spoilage in canning plants, and oxidation reactions in organic synthesis. These are characteristic examples of the diverse projects under study in Becco laboratories.

The 25 years of Becco history have seen many technical advances and improvements in using and handling hydrogen peroxide. Once bleacheries bought it in glass carboys; today textile and paper mills receive it in railroad tank cars. Once it was the only major product of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc.; today there are 11 peroxygen compounds on the manufacturing program, covering steadily widening fields of application.

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# TRICKS of the Trade

Edited by PROF. KENNETH S. CAMPBELL

Chemistry and Dyeing Department, North Carolina State College School of Textiles

## Rayon Shrinkage Control

*Question:* We are somewhat confused by the number of processes offered at the present time for the stabilization of rayon piece goods. We wonder if you can give us a sort of thumb-nail sketch of the situation to help us clear up our thinking in the matter? Does a process exist which does not have a serious disadvantage of one type or another?

*Answer:* This subject has been reviewed by various authors, most recently in a publication by J. A. Woodruff of American Viscose Corp. However it may be helpful to summarize here the pertinent facts relative to this finishing problem.

Due principally to the high degree of swelling viscose rayon undergoes when wet, fabric made from it may change dimensions radically when laundered or wetted. The extent of this dimensional change and its importance depend upon the construction and the end use of the fabric; tolerances for a marquisette and a shirting would obviously be quite different. Other factors to be considered in choice of a method are: whether crease resistance and shrinkage control both are desired, permanence to laundering of the stabilization and the hand obtained, fabric weighting effect and its permanence, possibility of odor formation and chlorine retention, effect on dyed shade and fastness, and of course, the cost of the process. All of these factors help determine the process to be used; it is not surprising that no one treatment yet developed will meet all requirements.

The shrinkage control techniques of importance today have been classified by Woodruff as follows: (1) reactants (e.g. formaldehyde, glyoxal), (2) bonding (hydroxy ethyl cellulose), (3) chemical modifier (alkalis), (4) thermosetting resin (urea-formaldehyde), and (5) compressive shrinkage (sanforizer). Some general remarks can be made about each of these for orientation purposes, but it should be borne in mind that they may have important exceptions. The use of glyoxal is effective and durable but is fairly expensive, requires rigid control to get proper, reproducible results, and a compromise usually must be struck between stabilization achieved and tensile strength loss produced. Bonding agents alone, such as hydroxy ethyl cellulose (Ceglin) and the like do not give satisfactory shrinkage control when applied in practical amounts. Methods employing strong alkali (e.g. the Definized process) require very close control and their effectiveness varies considerably with fabric construction. The thermosetting resin method, principally urea-formaldehyde, is the most widely used process today. It can give crease resistance as well as some dimensional stability and is compartively cheap and easy to apply. Weighting is also easily attained which is not true of most other methods which control shrinkage. On the debit side it reduces tear strength, retains chlorine if subjected to it in laundering (causing serious strength loss upon drying), is gradually removed by alkaline laundering, and sometimes gives rise to undesirable odors. The compressive shrinkage method alone will not produce a stable rayon fabric but is occasionally used in combination with resin treatment.

Possibly the newest and most promising approach to the problem is a combination of the reactant and bonding methods. In this process the long-known property of formaldehyde to react with cellulose and reduce its swelling ability is utilized; the usual embrittling effect of this chemical is apparently controlled due to the presence of Ceglin, an alkali soluble cellulose ester, in the padding liquor. The method consists essentially of padding the material in a

Ceglin formaldehyde pad bath at fairly low pH, then finishing with the standard drying, curing, washing, relaxed drying cycle. It is said to be relatively cheap, not crease-resistant but of the "wrinkle-shed" type, and to maintain dimensions within two per cent even after a minimum of 50 "cotton washes." A slight reduction in tensile strength results from the treatment but it is not progressive—in fact after both treated and untreated fabrics are washed several times the treated is the stronger of the two. No chlorine retention or odor formation is possible due to the nature of the process.

## High Temperature Dyeing

*Note:* In the belief that many technical men do not have time to read the scientific literature to the extent that they would like it has been decided to review from time to time in these columns current articles of unusual interest and to attempt, to some extent, to interpret their significance.

In the April 17, 1950, number of the *American Dyestuff Reporter*, R. D. Robinson and C. L. Zimmerman have reported on "Some Practical Aspects of High Temperature Dyeing." This is more or less a sequel to an article entitled "Dyeing Studies at Elevated Temperatures" by Royer, Zimmerman and others published in the October, 1948 *Textile Research Journal*. We believe that high temperature dyeing (i.e. with equipment capable of dyeing under pressure) may prove to be one of the most important developments in textile wet processing in many years. The basic idea involved is of course related to the principle utilized in the pad-steam process but goes a step farther in that temperatures well over 212° F. are normal. Although the discussion here will be confined to piece goods dyeing, work is also progressing in package dyeing above the boil.

Experimental work in the field of high temperature dyeing has been going on for ten years or more at the Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. and in the Calco Laboratories at Bound Brook, N. J., and has culminated in the construction of a machine capable of handling 62-inch wide cloth continuously under 50-pound pressure. Pressure is held in spite of the continuous passage of goods by means of special Uxbridge pressure sealing rolls, air being prevented from leaking around the sides and ends by an elaborate set of cross seals. This machine has a development tank in the pressure chamber which holds about 1,500 gallons of solution and about 42 yards of cloth at a time. Cloth speed, temperature, pressure, liquor feed, liquor level, and pH are readily controlled. Construction of this machine was preceded by a continuous mercury sealed machine for four-inch wide pieces, a batch type machine for full width cloth, a continuous machine for four-inch cloth employing the Uxbridge pressure sealing rolls, and an ingenious non-continuous device for dyeing small pieces in such a manner as to simulate continuous methods. The latter is described in some detail and should be ideal for laboratory research.

The intent behind this search for practical high temperature dyeing methods was to take advantage of the more rapid dyeing under such conditions; this, in a way, is analogous to the rapid cooking of foods in a pressure cooker. The pressure in both cases merely permits the attainment of a higher temperature. Higher temperatures speed up the dyeing by increasing the pore size of the material being dyed (facilitating the diffusion along intermicellar spaces), by decreasing the aggregation of the dye, and by increasing the rate of dye diffusion. As a result of these effects many fibers show a marked increase in color value when dyed at the higher temperatures and show much better levelness and penetration. It is especially applicable to those materials normally requiring a long dyeing time e.g. wool and certain of the newer synthetics. Satisfactory dyeings have been made on wool in less than two minutes; this means that wool can be dyed continuously, something heretofore impractical. Nylon can be dyed in 75 seconds to the same shade normally requiring one hour; fastness is equal and strength is unaffected. By manipulating the temperature solid shades may be rapidly obtained on union materials.

It was found that problems arising due to thermal decomposition of the dyestuff and exhaustion from concentrated dye solutions could be eliminated to a considerable extent by adopting the procedure of first padding the cloth in a solution of the dye at ordinary temperatures and then developing at elevated temperatures maintained under pressure. This also permits the economical dyeing of small lots. Because of the short exposure time most fibers are unaffected physically by the high temperature employed; vinyon and cellulose acetate are exceptions.

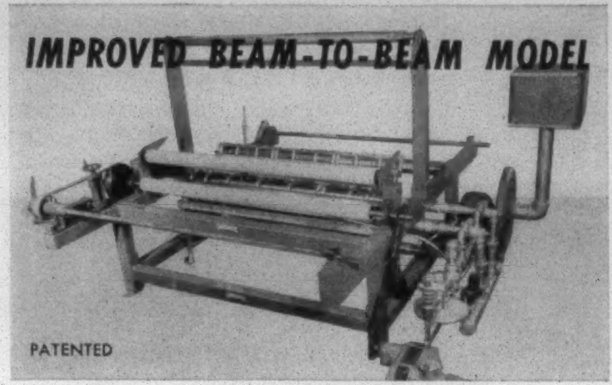
While high temperature techniques are particularly promising for the dyeing of woolen goods, there will undoubtedly be great interest in their use for high tenacity rayons, nylon, Orlon, Fiber V, and unions containing these fibers. Very likely there are special problems in the dyeing of cotton and viscose where high temperature dyeing could prove most valuable.

## Improving Levelness of Rayon Dyeing

*Note:* The following suggestions for correcting difficulties occurring in the processing of rayon were among those discussed at the recent Advanced Textile Seminar held by the Textile Research Department of the American Viscose Corp. at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Streaks in direct dyed spun rayon shirting material were believed to be due to uneven swelling and consequent uneven penetration and diffusion of dyestuff into the goods. The same material was dyed quite successfully with vats by the pigment method, indicating that in all probability the difficulty lay in the mechanical application of the direct color. Since directs could hardly be applied by the pigment method the next best thing was tried—i.e, padding the color on before transfer to the beck. Padding was carried out at about 160° F. and about 80 per cent pick-up obtained. It was then transferred to the beck, the liquor in which contained only 10 to 15 per cent salt at 120° F. Under these conditions practically no migration of color took place. The temperature was then raised to 200° F. in 30 minutes and run 40 minutes longer before sampling. If color adds of appreciable quantity were necessary the best procedure was found to be to drop and add the color to a fresh cold bath. Using this dyeing method, no difficulty was encountered in obtaining level shades. Little dye is lost in dropping the pad trough and the method is practical with lots containing as few as ten pieces.

In skein-dyed viscose rayon it is fairly common to find light places across the surface of the skein which the dyer sometimes attributes to defective rayon. The fact that the same uneven effect has also been noted in skeins of two-ply rayon yarn however, make it extremely unlikely that the fault is due to the rayon itself. Whatever the cause,



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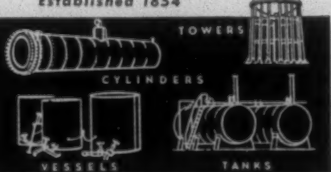

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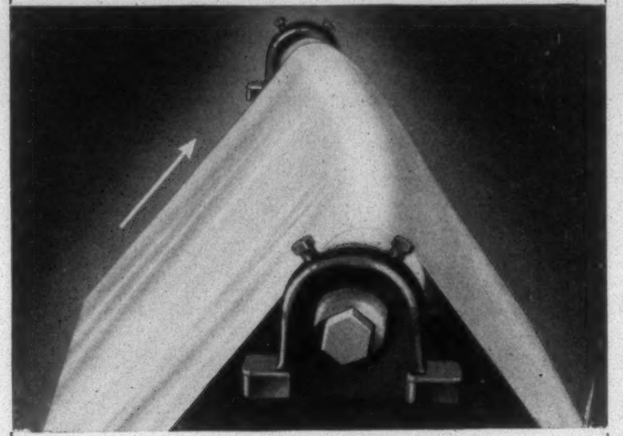
SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 2-7, 1950



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its advantages are as follows:

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the remedy is a simple one. It was found that in many cases where this type of trouble occurred the amount of penetrant used in the dyeing operation had been cut to a very low figure. When a full two per cent on the weight of the yarn of a good penetrant such as Igepon T Gel, and an equal amount of tetra sodium pyrophosphate was used in the bath the light streaks across the skeins never appeared. It may have been that a very slight strained condition of the yarn in localized areas prevented—in the absence of sufficient penetrant—equal absorption of dyestuff in the spots where strain occurred.

### Bleaching Formulas

*Question:* We herewith beg to inform you that we are interested to get prescriptions for bleaching fabrics made from combed peeler and from carded cotton yarns. It is not our intention to bleach with chlorine only, but we prefer to apply peroxyde bleaching. The prescriptions should include softening and starching. It is of interest to us to know the time of the various treatments and the quantities.

*Answer:* There are a number of formulas suitable for bleaching cotton from peroxide. The particular formula chosen will depend upon the type of goods to be bleached, the equipment available and other conditions. Perhaps the following information will be of service to you:

*For heavy goods* (woven duck for instance): Following a pressure boil in caustic soda in the kier, rinse thoroughly and treat for ten hours at 200-210° F. in an open kier: For a three-tone kier approximately the following combination may be used: 225 pounds silicate of soda; 36 pounds sodium hydroxide; 20 pounds Turkey Red oil; and 210 pounds hydrogen peroxide (100 volume).

*For lighter goods:* Use anywhere from 1½ to three per cent of hydrogen peroxide and an equal quantity of sodium silicate based on the weight of the goods; keep the bath between 180 and 195° F. until the desired white is obtained. This may be from one to six hours.

For goods of a nature desirable to handle in a dyebeck, a thorough scour is given first, usually with a detergent added to the alkali. After rinsing, the goods are bleached to the required white as in the method immediately above. Enough caustic soda to bring the pH to 11.5 may be added if a somewhat faster bleach is desired.

It is not possible to give any formulas for softening or starching since we have no information as to the nature of the goods. In general, sulfonated oils and tallow and other oils and waxes are used as the softening components in finishing mix. The formulations usually are the result of much experience in finishing a particular type of material for a particular end-use. We believe that with a certain amount of experimentation you will soon find finishing materials suitable for your type of work.

## Chlorine Retention Paper Is Offered

In a 6,000-word research report buttressed by ten tables of test data, A. C. Nuessle and J. J. Bernard of the Textile Applications Research Laboratory of Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shed new light on the subject of chlorine pick-up by fabrics containing nitrogenous resins when subjected to hypochlorite bleaching baths. The study relates principally to rayon fabrics treated with urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde resins—and probes the effects of chlorine pick-up on (a) yellowing during chlorination and (b) loss of tensile strength on subsequent ironing.

Three factors were shown to have an influence on the quantity of chlorine retained: (1) concentration of hypochlorite bath, (2) bath ratio, (3) type of resin treatment. Five other factors were shown to be of minor importance. Three factors were shown to influence tensile loss on ironing subsequent to chlorination: (1) temperature of ironing, (2) concentration of retained chlorine, and (3) type of resin treatment.

The melamine-treated fabrics were shown to be most subject to yellowing; the urea-treated most subject to tensile loss. A modified urea showed no yellowing, and negligible charring and tensile loss. Another urea tested lost much of its retained chlorine when rinsed at 160° F.

It is hoped that, through this study, both launderers and finishers will find clues to the solution of their problems in connection with the bleaching of fabrics which are resin treated for crease recovery, shrinkage resistance and increased wet strength. Copies of the paper, a reprint of a contribution made to the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, may be obtained from Rohm & Haas Co., Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

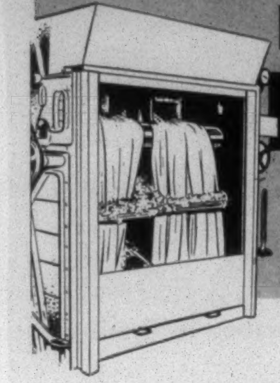
## Plan For Textile Research Institute Parley

Ephraim Freedman, director, Macy's Bureau of Standards, and chairman of the annual meeting committee of Textile Research Institute, announced recently that plans for the 21st annual meeting of the institute are nearing completion. These plans anticipate the largest attendance of the meeting in the history of the institute.

As in the past, the meeting will occupy three days, beginning with the technical sessions on Thursday, Nov. 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. The list of speakers for the technical sessions include Prof. E. R. Schwarz of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harold J. Walter, president, Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp.; Dr. George H. Fremon of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.; Dr. H. R. R. Wakeham of Textile Research Institute and L. W. Rainard of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. The talks will cover important topics of present-day interest, such as new concepts of yarn geometry, the dyeing of Orlon, advances in the technology of dynel, rupture properties of cotton fibers and the role of fiber crimp in carpet processes. In addition to the above group of American textile research leaders, two distinguished British scientists will speak. Dr. J. B. Speakman, professor of textile industries, Leeds University, will discuss "The Plasticity of Wool—Its Theoretical and Practical Significance" and Prof. William E. Morton of Manchester College of Technology will discuss "The Spinning Value of Raw Cotton."

The president of the institute and guest speakers will discuss topics of general interest to the textile industry on Friday, Nov. 17. The luncheon speaker will be Floyd W. Jefferson, president, Iselin-Jefferson Co. Other speakers will include George P. Fulton, in charge of research, National Institute of Cleaning & Dyeing; J. B. Goldberg, research director, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Giles E. Hopkins, director of science and technology, the Wool Bureau, and George H. Johnson, general manager, American Institute of Laundering.

On Saturday, Nov. 18, open house will be held at the laboratories of the institute in Princeton, N. J.



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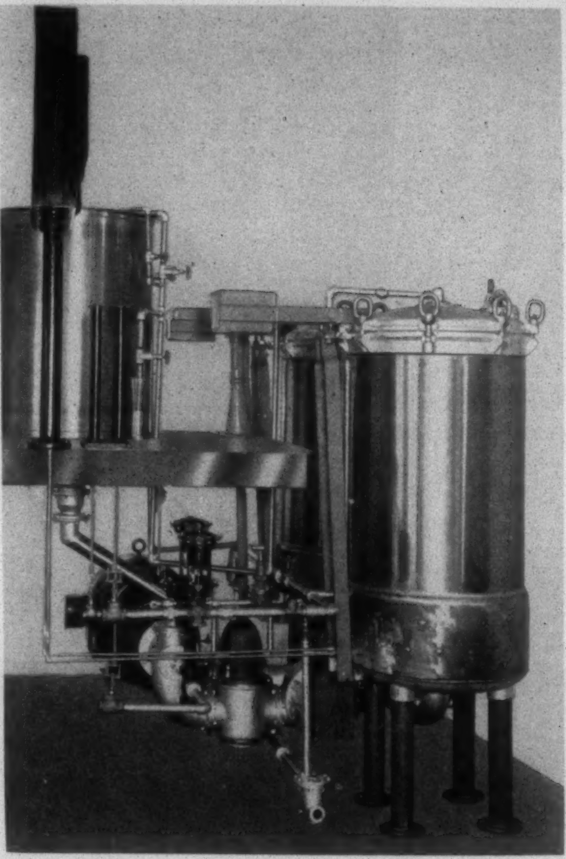

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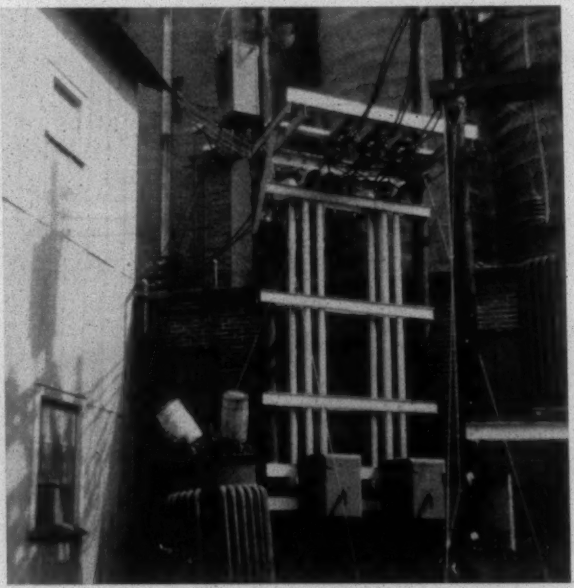

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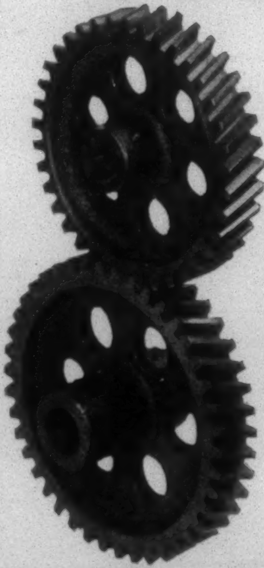

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# *Maintenance, Engineering & Handling*

# LOW HEADROOM LIGHTING

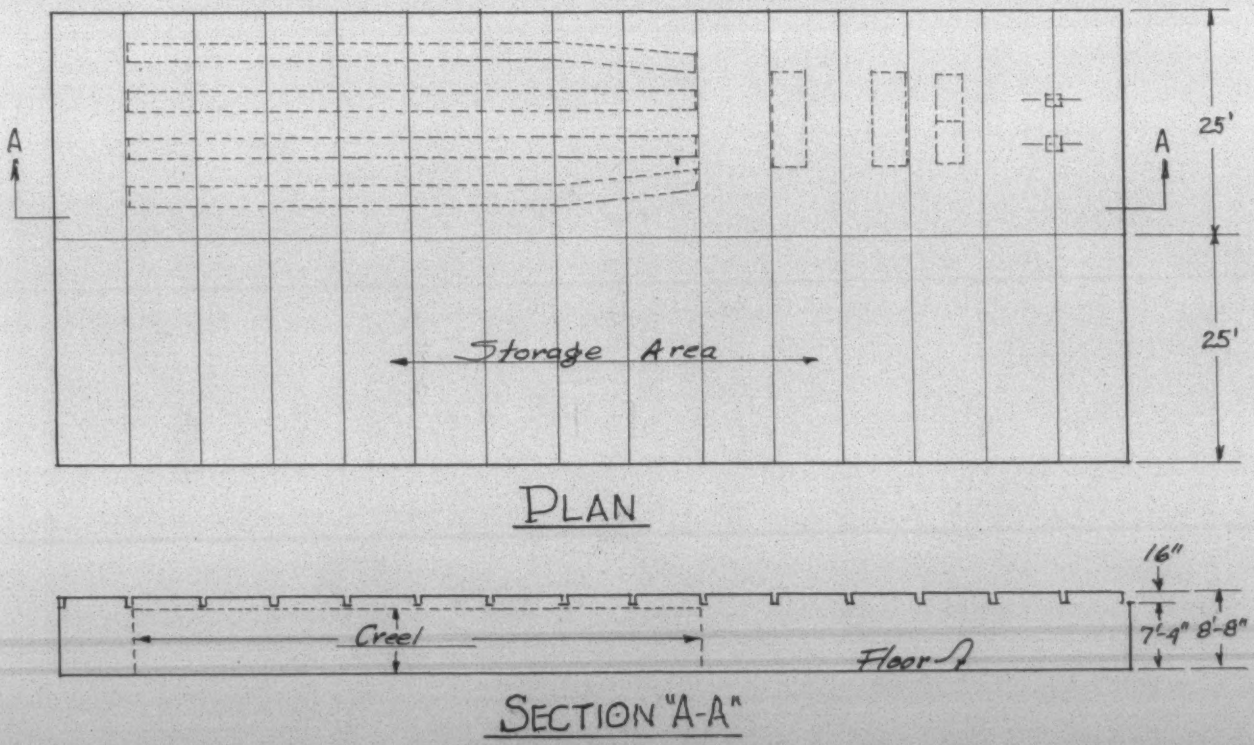
By JAMES T. MEADOR

THIS subject, I am sure, will apply to a great many of you mill men who have basement areas which have been more or less suitable for storage only and who are in need of more manufacturing space for your increased production demands.

Several mills have made such areas usable by means of lighting systems using the conventional fluorescent fixtures with two 40-watt tubes and the regular type reflectors known sometimes as the RLM type reflector. These fixtures, however, when used in such areas with low mounting height, have an undesirable angle of "cut-off," which limits the spread of light from the fixtures, making an uneven distribution over the work area (see accompanying sketch).

Louis Briggs, general superintendent, and Joe Wright, assistant general superintendent of Johnston Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C., had an area with low headroom in which they wanted to install a double-head, gas singeing warper, which required creel stands of such height that they went right up under the beams with only a few inches clearance, which meant that the tops of these creels were only about 16 additional inches from the ceilings, or a total of not over 20 inches. The beam spans form columns to the wall were 25 feet, and the bays were eight feet, with a ceiling height from the floor of only 104 inches, or eight feet and eight inches, which proved quite a problem on getting a good distribution of the right amount of light on the high sections of the creels where it would be most needed, as well as on the singeing stands and warper heads, etc.

After considering several types of fixtures with various angles of reflectors and their availability (which was of the utmost importance, as this department had to get under way and in full production immediately), the final decision was in favor of an open type fixture with no reflector at all, and which was of such make as to be in the local stocks. This was a fixture usually seen in the newest of the big super-market grocery stores, known as the 96-inch Slimline unit, instant start, with 425 milliamp ballast, *and without* starters. The tubes are 96 inches long, T-12, or, 1½ inches in diameter, with a single electrode on each end about three-quarters of an inch long and in diameter about the same as a standard lead pencil (I mean the large part, not the lead itself), or, about $\frac{5}{16}$ths of an inch. The channel or base upon which the tubes were mounted was of heavy gauge steel, porcelain enameled, and the sockets were of the heavy-duty, turret type, with spring compression so as to make it impossible for the tubes to fall out of the fixtures under



Sketch showing general arrangement of the warper room area, with the low headroom clearances provided. Arrangement of fixtures is not shown.

the most severe vibrations or thumping and bumping from the floor above.

These fixtures, when mounted directly against the ceiling gave an excellent account of themselves in that the spread of light was not limited by anything but the beams, and they were spaced far enough apart to not be objectionable. The distribution of the light even and the intensity of the light was just right for the critical job of "seeing" necessary for the attendants of the creels and machines to keep up all of the ends for undisturbed production. The lack of reflectors was compensated for by the fact that the room walls and ceiling were painted a glossy "mill white" just prior to the installation of these fixtures.

Those of you who are concerned with the operation and maintenance of such processing equipment as this can realize how the creel heights would come right up to the bottom of the beams, as you would notice upon inspection of a section of this installation. You will notice how the position of the fixtures against the ceiling gave ample clearance for the distribution of light over the ceiling.

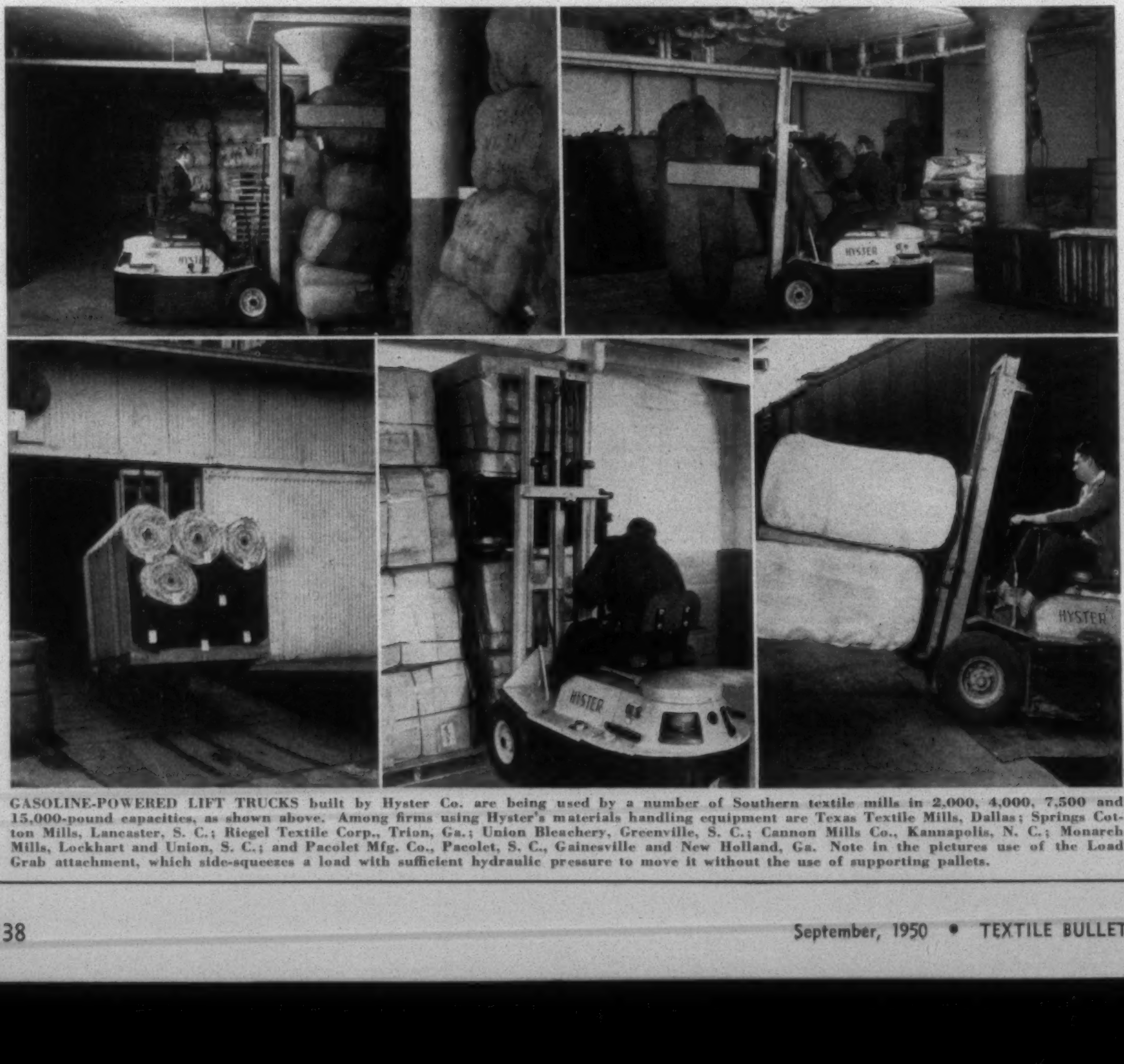
This brings us around to the subject that we wanted to emphasize. Your basement areas are valuable in many ways, and should be utilized by all possible means, rather than being treated as just so much dead area. Of course, some of them are cluttered up with reinforcing, or mid-span foundation piers for stiffening your weave room floors, or the main floors of the areas above, while others have sewer pipes and other lines running at random. Especially in view of our present Korean crisis and the accompanying shortage of materials for mill building construction, should we consider the recovery and use of these areas. The proper application of lighting in these places will make the idea practical in most cases.

## Safety Code For Industrial Power Trucks

Safe practices in the design and use of industrial power trucks have been established by a nationwide agreement among users, safety engineers, and manufacturers of these trucks, it is reported by the American Standards Association. The recommendations, representing a consensus of all who are substantially concerned, have been published as a Safety Code for Industrial Power Trucks and approved by A.S.A. as American Standard (B56.1-1950). The standard applies to industrial trucks of both the driver-ride and driver-lead types, such as platform trucks, tractors, low-lift trucks, high-lift trucks, fork trucks, and special purpose trucks. It does not apply to motor vehicles intended for operation on highways.

The development of these standard practices for safety was proposed in 1946. The purpose was to promote safety of personnel and equipment by establishing authoritative and uniform fundamentals in certain elements of design, and by setting up rules for the operation and maintenance of industrial trucks, based on years of experience.

Through establishing uniformity of operating controls and safety devices for all industrial trucks, manufacturers of trucks also contemplated avoiding excessive production costs



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and selling prices. Thus, adoption of the code in full or in part by states and municipalities instead of their own independently devised safety codes with their carying requirements, would avoid the necessity for "custom building" of industrial trucks. This would result in lower-cost production methods by manufacturers and savings for purchasers.

The new standard is in no sense obligatory upon anyone except as it may be adopted by legislative bodies. It is intended to provide a uniform basic code and a guide for state, municipal, and other governmental authorities in formulating safety rules and regulations. The significance of its approval as American Standard is its guarantee that every group substantially concerned with the code has been given an opportunity to participate in its development. As an unbiased document on which there is nationwide agreement, it represents the best available thinking, experience, and engineering.

The new standard was developed under the technical leadership of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Membership on the formulating committee included representatives of more than 20 other national organizations, such as Electric Industrial Truck Association, Materials Handling Institute, National Safety Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, American Society of Safety Engineers, International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, and fire and casualty insurance organizations.

The standard is also intended for direct use by concerns manufacturing or utilizing industrial power truck equipment. For this purpose it summarizes requirements for safety in design and recommends practices and rules for industrial truck operation. The latter are based upon those that have been formulated and used effectively over a period of years in many manufacturing plants and warehouses where fleets of industrial trucks are operated. In this connection the standard points out that "the use of industrial power trucks is subject to certain hazards that cannot be overcome by purely mechanical means but only by the exercise of intelligence, care and common sense. It is, therefore, essential to have competent and careful operators, physically and mentally fit, and thoroughly trained."

Employees MUST DECLARE ANY ARTICLES TAKEN FROM THE MILL and SIGN OUT For THEM
EMPLOYEES EXIT
Glueck

"Didn't quite make it this time, eh?"

The standard consists of an introduction and three parts. The introduction defines and illustrates types of industrial trucks, scope and purpose of the code, and gives a bibliography of related safety codes. Part I gives minimum requirements of construction and design features, such as safety locks for forks, operator's platform guards, wheel and chain guards, automatic brakes, and enclosures for electric controls and motors. Part II outlines general safety regulations, such as qualification and training of operators, battery charging and changing facilities, marking of aisles, and lighting areas. Part III gives specific safety rules and regulations that have been adopted in part or in full in many industrial plants and warehouses.

The new American Standard B56.1-1950 (32 pages, five by 7½ inches, price 85 cents) is available either from American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, or from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

## Name Advisory Board For Maintenance Show

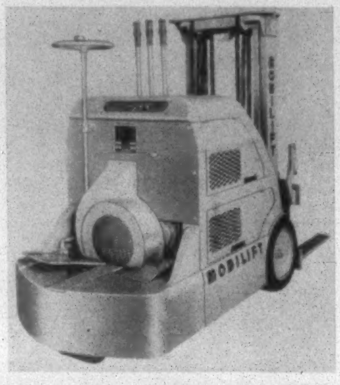
Appointment of a 16-man exhibitors' advisory board to assist in the direction of policies for the Plant Maintenance Show and the concurrent conference on plant maintenance techniques at Cleveland, Jan. 15-18, has been announced by Clapp & Poliak, Inc., the exposition management. Members of the board represent a cross-section of American industry manufacturing goods to reduce costs of maintenance.

L. C. Morrow, consulting editor, *Factory Management and Maintenance*, who will serve as chairman of the conference, has been named chairman of the advisory board. Among others named to the board were S. W. Corbin, assistant manager, industrial divisions, General Electric Co.; Howard F. Eastwood, assistant sales manager of U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.; Ralph Harris, manager of industrial sales for Alemite sales division of Stewart-Warner Corp.; Orville C. Hognander, vice-president of G. H. Tennant Co.; D. C. Miner, advertising manager for E. F. Houghton & Co.; and C. F. Radley, publicity director for Oakite Products, Inc.

A course in industrial purchasing was inaugurated Sept. 25 at the Charlotte (N. C.) College of the University of North Carolina. Conducted in co-operation with the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association, which is furnishing the instructor, classes in the course are held from 7 to 9 each Monday evening. The instructor for the course is Winthrop E. Prescott, purchasing agent for Kendall Mills, Charlotte. Mr. Prescott is a graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., with a B.S. degree, and has been connected with purchasing work for the past 16 years.

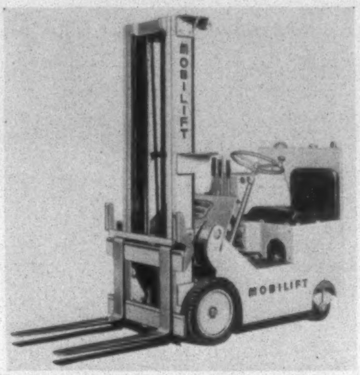
Subject matter for the course will cover basic procurement principles and policies and will include actual case problems taken from the list used in a similar course in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Recent educational research studies of the committee on education of the National Association of Purchasing Agents also will be made available for use in this course, which is designed for the personnel of purchasing and related departments of industrial concerns. Further details may be secured by contacting the Charlotte College office.

## SEE THE NEW 1951 LEV-R-MATIC MOBILIFTS ON DISPLAY AT BOOTH 493-Annex, TEXTILE HALL



**MOBILIFT'S NEW STAND-UP MODEL "E"**

Featuring Lev-R-Matic controls that eliminate gear shifting. The new model "E" features a heavy-duty engine designed for exclusive use in lift trucks; a new hydraulic tilt mechanism; a newly designed one-piece hood that greatly increases accessibility to parts needing major and minor repair and service, and considerably reduces "down-time"; and a number of visibility features that speed-up materials handling and increases the safety factor. Has 2,000 lb. capacity on 15" load center.



**MOBILIFT'S NEW SIT-DOWN MODEL "ER"**

Featuring Lev-R-Matic controls that eliminate gear shifting. Exclusive with Mobilift is the new "ER's" "Mobil-Spring Suspension" for the rear wheels, with each wheel independently sprung, using a heavy-duty spring and an airplane-type shock absorber. This knee-action feature decreases both operator fatigue and maintenance cost. The new "ER" model also features a heavy-duty engine designed for exclusive use in fork lift trucks, a new hydraulic tilt mechanism; visibility features which speed-up materials handling; and a number of other engineering and design improvements. Has 2,000 lb. capacity on 15" load center.

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- No bushings or bearings in pump body or cover
- Ball bearing construction
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**during the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville**

**OCTOBER 2-7**

If you're an old friend, come on around to say hello. If you're a new friend, come on around to meet us. And old or new, remember that Clinton never relaxes its high and uniform standards for the starches that make your job easier. Be sure to take at least a few minutes to stop at our booth and see what we're doing for you.

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CLINTOSE
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DEXTRIN
No. 70 SUGAR

**CLINTON**

Clinton Foods Inc., Clinton, Iowa

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

# PERSONAL NEWS

Jesse M. Jones has been elected president of Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co. succeeding the late Dan H. Poole.

Asa Hosmer, who became well known in Southern textile circles as field manager of Factory Insurance Association's Charlotte, N. C., office, has been transferred to the company's Hartford, Conn., office as senior engineer. Mr. Hosmer joined F. I. A. in 1914 and had been located in Charlotte since 1918. W. H. Hill, who has been with the company since 1931, succeeds Mr. Hosmer in Charlotte.

Wyllys H. Taylor resigned Sept. 15 as president of Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills, a post he has held for almost 12 years. Before joining Newnan in 1938, Mr. Taylor was a vice-president of Appleton Co. at Anderson, S. C., and held a similar position with Slater (S. C.) Mfg. Co. for about ten years. For a number of years he was superintendent of Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C.

W. A. Gardner, head of filter plants at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., recently was honored by the American Water Works Association by being appointed to a committee to revise the association's standard practices in water purification. Mr. Gardner, with two associates, will prepare the section on determination of taste and odor in water for the association's official publication, *Standard Methods of Water Analysis.*

Brainard T. Webb, formerly vice-president in charge of industrial relations, has been elected president of Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., Danielson, Conn., succeeding Earle C. Powdrell who resigned to re-enter naval service as a lieutenant-commander. . . . George H. Jackson, Jr., who has been vice-president and assistant to the president, was named vice-president in charge of sales.

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, vice-president of United States Testing Co., recently was elected vice-president of the Society of Chemical Industry which maintains its headquarters in London, England. Dr. Esselen has been chairman of the American Section of the society for the past year and will continue in this capacity in addition to his new duties as vice-president. He is in charge of the Esselen Research Division of United States Testing Co. with offices and laboratories in Boston, Mass.

John F. Warner of the Sanforized Division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., has been elected chairman of the Committee on Dimensional Changes in Textile Fabrics of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Mr. Warner, who has had wide experience in dyeing and finishing textiles, was formerly president of Riegel Development Laboratories. Previously, he was manager of Pacific Mills' finishing department, as well as a vice-president of Calco Chemical Co.

Charles C. Hertwig, president of Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga., and George Swift, president of Muscogee Mfg. Co. at Columbus, Ga., and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, have been appointed to the National Cotton Council's industry-wide Cotton Mobilization Committee to work with government officials in Washington in assuring maximum effectiveness of the raw cotton industry in the national defense progarm.

Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C., has been transferred from Charlotte to Washington in a move to broaden the Washington services of the institute during the current crisis. Mr. Jackson has had a number of years experience in working with Washington agencies and his movement to that city was deemed the natural outgrowth of the current international situation. The movement was recommended by the A.C. M.I.'s recently appointed Cotton Textile Mobilization Committee.

H. W. Buchanan, formerly assistant superintendent, has been named acting superintendent at Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., succeeding J. B. Powell, who resigned to join Monarch Mills at Lockhart, S. C.

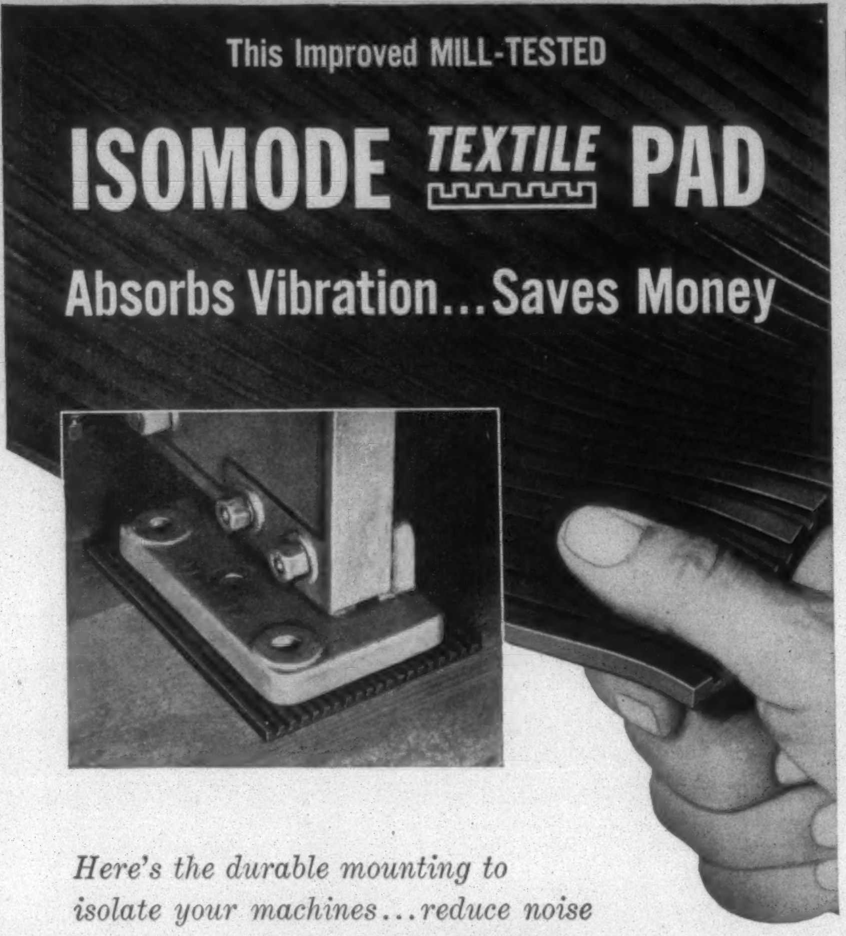
Arthur P. Holt has been promoted overseer of the cloth room to night superintendent at Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. . . . James A. Wright has been promoted from supply room overseer of carding and James Hiller has been named supply supervisor.

Harold V. Barker has been appointed manager of the Southern branch office of Durant Mfg. Co. at Greenville, S. C. Mr. Barker is an experienced sales engineer in counter installations and is well qualified to aid textile plants in obtaining efficient control over various production processes through application of Productimeter counting and measuring machines.

Robert W. Armstrong has rejoined Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., after having spent 19 months with Warner & Swasey in development and sales of the Sulzer weaving machine. Mr. Armstrong will assist W. J. Fullerton in the fabric development and research department. . . . Dan River's Schoolfield Division has been divided into three separate operating divisions, each headed by a division superintendent: Schoolfield Division No. 1 is comprised of No. 1 and No. 2 Mills, manufacturing plain goods and sheeting, with Irvin L. Payne serving as superintendent. . . . Schoolfield Division No. 2, made up of No. 3 and 4 Mills and No. 1 Dye, manufacturing fancy goods, is headed by J. B. Cumming. . . . W. D. Vincent is superintendent of Schoolfield Division No. 3, which is the finishing plant.

Ray W. Bayne of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., has been appointed colonel for the textile division of the 1950 Community Chest drive in Greenville to be conducted Oct. 17-31.

Grady Faulkenberry, formerly superintendent of the dyeing department at Stead & Miller Co., Concord, N. C., has become superintendent of the dye plant of Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., a division



This Improved MILL-TESTED

ISOMODE TEXTILE PAD

Absorbs Vibration...Saves Money

*Here's the durable mounting to isolate your machines...reduce noise ...anchor equipment without bolting ...cut maintenance costs*

Actual mill installation and tests by several large Southern producers of textiles prove that these single-ribbed Isomode* Pads are not only one of the most economical mountings, but also one of the best. They do a superior job of isolating vibration. They work under present legs of equipment—on any type of flooring.

By their action, Isomode Pads help increase loom life, reduce shut-down time, and thereby step-up production. Due to the unique ribbed construction, these pads act as a spring which absorbs the forces and vibrations created by the equipment which are normally transmitted to the floor. You'll find that this reduces energy-sapping noise, as well as strains on machines and floor. Moreover, this vibration control eliminates need for bolting in most cases. Your machines "float" on Isomode Pads, yet they stay put. As a result, effect of uneven floors on machinery is corrected and undue wear minimized.

Isomode Pads are easily installed. Merely cut to size required by legs of equipment, allowing for ⅛ or ¼-inch overlap to securely bed down the leg. Made of Du Pont Neoprene, the pads resist aging, oil, heat, moisture.

See what a big improvement Isomode Textile Pads can work in your own operations—and at what surprisingly low cost. Write for full details.

**Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.*

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**1082 State Street, New Haven 11, Conn.**

**Distributed by: Mathews Equipment Co., Providence, R. I.**
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of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Mr. Faulkenberry also was for a number of years associated with Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C., and Cannon Mills Co. at Concord.

J. L. Channell, superintendent of Opp Cotton Mills and Micholas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., recently underwent a serious eye operation at Emory University Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. He has returned to Opp.

S. Spratt Blankenship has resigned his post at Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., to accept an appointment as general overseer of spinning, twisting and winding at Bernside Mills, Gastonia, (formerly Bloom Mills, Inc.). Mr. Blankenship also was for some time connected with Joseph Bancroft & Sons of Reading, Pa.

Sam H. Black, personnel manager of the Martha Mills Division of B. F. Goodrich Co. at Thomaston, Ga., has been elected president of the Thomaston Kiwanis Club for 1951.

W. F. FitzGerald has resigned as president and director of the Wool Bureau to become associated with Commercial Factors Corp. in New England. Pending the election of a new president at the next meeting of the board of directors in November, the Wool Bureau will be administered by an executive committee of which F. Eugene Ackerman is chairman.

Emmett W. Bringle, Jr., a recent graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College and currently employed as textile engineer with Hyde Park Mills, Covington, Tenn., recently was married to Elizabeth K. Harrison of Fayetteville, N. C.

Milan Christman has been promoted to overseer of the cloth room at Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.

Dr. J. E. Copenhaver, chief chemist for Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., has been appointed a member of the Water Pollution Control Authority of South Carolina. . . . J. K. Taylor, general sales manager of Sonoco's Southern division, recently completed 25 years with the firm and was awarded a service pin and Old Timers Club certificate.

Charley Jamerson, head football and baseball coach at Davidson (N. C.) College the past two years, resigned that post last month to accept a position with Burlington Mills Corp. in industrial recreation and personnel work. He has been assigned to Burlington's Stelle Plant at Rockingham, N. C. . . . Personnel changes involving the Decorative Fabrics Division in the past month included the naming of Julius A. Parker as plant manager of the Cloth Finishing Plant at Burlington, N. C.; the transfer of George Boswell from mill planning in Burlington to New York as production and quality coordinator; the transfer of Al Hattaway from quality control to succeed Mr. Boswell; and the promotion of Hoyle Farrell to succeed Mr. Hattaway. . . . Activation of the new Development Finishing Plant at Greensboro, N. C., resulted in a number of promotions and transfers in the Finishing Division: Virgil Hopkins, former plant engineer at the Wake Finishing Plant, Wake

Forest, N. C., has been transferred to Development Finishing in the same position; Tommie Ferguson, dyer, has been transferred from Wake to Development Finishing; Clyde Dowd has been promoted from laboratory assistant at Greensboro to assistant dyer at Development Finishing; Bill Okey, dyer, was transferred from Wake to the Greensboro Finishing Plant; John Isley, formerly of B.M.I.C., has assumed the position of plant engineer at Wake. . . . In the Rayon Spinning Division a series of six promotions and personnel shifts were announced last month at the Ranlo, N. C., plant where a new addition is nearing completion: W. A. Rhyne was promoted from second hand to overseer of second shift spinning, winding and twisting; John Bolt, a newcomer to Bur-Mil, was made a second hand in first shift spinning, winding and twisting; Herbert Hattaway, formerly overseer of second shift spinning, was promoted to assistant to Supt. W. R. Rogers. . . . Mike Coffey was promoted from second hand in the card room to third shift carding overseer; Arthur Underwood was promoted from overseer of third shift carding to second shift carding overseer; and Cecil Biddy was elevated from frame section man in the card room to second hand in first shift carding.

Alan B. Sibley, vice-president and general manager of Judson Mills in Greenville, S. C., and the Gerrish-Milliken Mills in Pendleton, S. C., will be in charge of the new $2,000,000 filament yarn weaving plant under construction at Thompson, Ga., for Deering, Milliken & Co.

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell, head of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, along with a group of other American educators, was a luncheon guest of Brazilian President Dutra Aug. 15 in Rio de Janiero. On invitation of President Dutra, Dean Campbell delivered several lectures in Brazil on textile methods as practiced in the United States.

## OBITUARIES

**Dave E. Addy,** superintendent of the Woodhead Division of Graniteville (S. C.) Co., died Aug. 4 as a result of a heart attack.

**James T. Bowman,** 96, founder of the old Ella Textile Mill at Shelby, N. C., and long identified with Shelby's civic and industrial growth, died Aug. 16.

**Albert M. Molt,** 63, formerly general manager of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., died Aug. 24 at Gloucester, N. J. Mr. Molt was prominent in civic affairs and was presiding over a meeting of the Gloucester City Sewage Authority at the time of his death. He retired from the textile finishing machinery firm three years ago, but continued as a director. His widow survives.

**George Nichols,** 72, senior partner of Minot Hooper & Co., died Aug. 14 after a long illness. Mr. Nichols joined the firm in 1904 and became a senior partner in 1920

"Little strokes fell great oaks."

—*Ben Franklin's Almanac, 1757*

**On thy chart of business for the month, beware lest ye line of rising costs take all ye joy out of ye record production.**

—*Acme Steel Notebook, 1950**

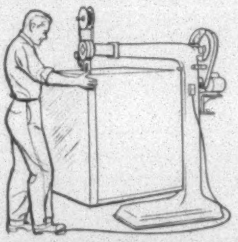
Efficiency and thrift are good solid American virtues—just as applicable to business as they ever were.

For more than seventy years, Acme Steel methods and Acme Steel products have been helping a lot of companies get improved efficiency and greater thrift. More than 50,000 Acme customers in every industry now enjoy these benefits, particularly in departments and operations concerned with packaging, shipping, materials handling.

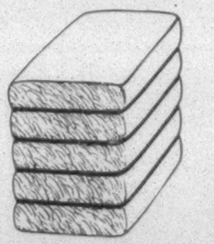
For example, every day thousands of shipments arrive at their destination securely protected with Acme Steelstrap or Unit-Load Band. Huge logs and tiny toothpicks, gigantic motors and delicate microscopes . . . leather, machinery, food, glass, textiles, chemicals, paper, petroleum . . . Acme methods work for them all.

Illustrated here are two other Acme Steel products and more are listed below. If you would like to know more about them and how they may be able to help you, write on your business letterhead and ask for free booklets on the specific products in which you are interested.

ACME STEEL COMPANY
Dept. TB-90, 2838 Archer Avenue, Chicago 8
*There are 46 Acme Steel service offices in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.*



**Acme Silverstitchers** take big stitching jobs in stride. They are saving time, space, money throughout the textile industry.



**Bale-Tie Band and the Acme Friction Seal Method** of baling is easy, fast and economical.

**The sagest maxims of Ben Franklin, together with modern parallels, appear in Acme Steel Notebook, 1950. We have a free copy for you. Just ask for it.*

ACME STEEL CO.
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Acme Steel depends on a lot of other businesses, big and small. We buy each year about 35,000 items, ranging from coal and semi-finished steel to paper clips from some 1800 suppliers all over the country.

ACME STEELSTRAP flat steel strapping and ACME UNIT-LOAD carload bracing BAND, SEALS and TOOLS • ACME SILVERSTITCHER machines • ACME SILVERSTITCH stitching wire • ACME-MORRISON METAL STITCHERS and BOOK STITCHERS • ACME-CHAMPION BAG STITCHERS • ACME HOT AND COLD ROLLED STRIP STEEL • ACME GALVA-BOND steel slat stock for Venetian blinds • ACME STEEL SPECIALTIES, including hoops, corrugated fasteners, nail-on strapping and other container reinforcements • ACME STEEL ACCESSORIES—snips, cutters, punches, tool mounts, reel stands, coil holders, coil trays.

upon the death of his father. His wife, a son and two daughters survive.

**Dan H. Poole, Sr.,** 66, retired president of Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co., died Aug. 26 at a hospital in Sherman. Mr. Poole joined the firm in 1908, became president in 1946, and had been retired since last July. Surviving are his wife; two sons, Dan H., Jr., and Willis R.; six brothers and one sister.

**Rexford L. Sauls,** 49, industrial specialist in textiles at the Atlanta (Ga.) Quartermaster Industrial Mobilization District, died last month at a hospital in Atlanta after a brief illness. Mr. Sauls previously was plant manager and superintendent of Hudson Narrow Fabric Mills at Easley, S. C.

**John Dudley Sims,** 47, foreman of heating department at Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., died Aug. 22 as a result of injuries received in an explosion during an inspection of underground steam lines. Surviving are his mother, his wife, a son, four brothers and five sisters.

**Clifford Edward Sprayberry,** 38, supervisor of the second shift in the carding room at Brighton Mills, Rome, Ga., died Aug. 14.

**David L. Walls,** former superintendent of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co. plant at Bemiston, Ala., died Aug. 24 in Washington, D. C., after a short illness.

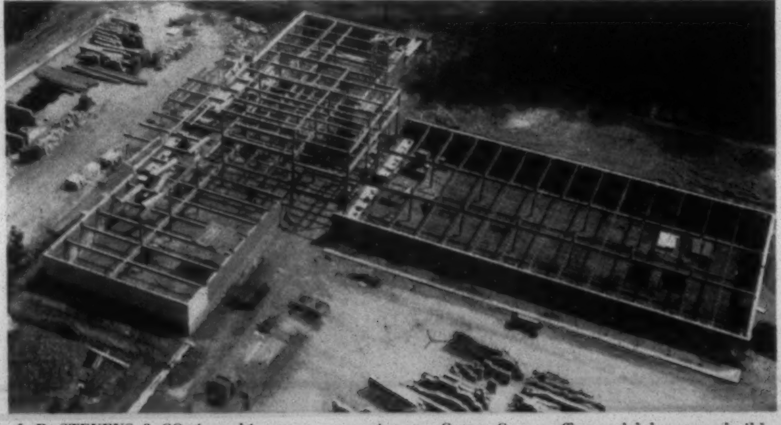
# MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

ALBERTVILLE, ALA.—The owners of Julia Cade Mills, Inc., are making it possible for residents of the mill's village to purchase their own homes. Arrangements have been made with a real estate company to appraise each house and lot, according to the mill's owners. The real estate company will handle all details attendant upon the purchase of the village properties. If a mill resident decides to buy a home he will be required to make a down payment of at least ten per cent. The balance may be paid over a 12-year period. In most cases the present occupant of the house is being given the first opportunity to buy. If two families are living in the same house, the family that has occupied the house longest is being given the first chance to purchase.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Du Pont Co. Aug. 22 announced plans for the eighth major expansion of its nylon manufacturing facilities since World War II and the second at its yarn plant here during the same period. More than 100,000 square feet of floor space will be added to the plant's present area of almost 500,000 square feet. The new space will be used to increase the size of the spinning, textile, inspection, and shipping areas. Approximately 300 new jobs will result from the expansion to increase the plant's operating force to about 2,800 employees. Construction will begin during September and completion of the project is scheduled in 1952. The capacity of the Martinsville plant was virtually doubled by a major addition in 1945-46. At the same time, the company completed a new plant at Orange, Tex., for the manufacture of nylon's basic chemical intermediate known as "nylon salt." Construction is underway on a new plant for the production of nylon salt at Victoria, Tex., while capacity for other nylon manufacturing materials is being expanded at a unit of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant which was built in 1947-48.

KINSTON, N. C. — E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has taken an option on a tract of approximately 635 acres on the Neuse River between Kinston and Graingers, N. C., for the site of a new nylon yarn plant. The land is in Lenoir County about six and a half miles northeast of this city. Located on the northeast bank of the river, the tract is bounded by State Highway 11 and is adjacent to the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Approximately 1,200 people will be required to operate the plant when completed. Construction work, which will be handled by the Engineering Department of the Du Pont Co. with sub-contracts for such specialties as job conditions warrant, is expected to start early next year. An estimated 800 men will be employed at the peak of construction. Approximately 18 months will be required for completion after start of construction. The plant here will be Du Pont's fourth nylon yarn plant, and the ninth major expansion of its nylon manufacturing facilities since World War II. The world's first plant at Seaford, Del., is being expanded at present as is the plant which was opened at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1948. Both projects are scheduled for completion early next year.



J. P. STEVENS & CO. is making progress on its new Carter Group office and laboratory building at Greensboro, N. C., as may be seen from this air view.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—A complete unit of 240 looms has been added at the West End Plant of Newberry Mills increasing the total operating machines to 1,240 looms with a 50,512 spindle capacity and creating new jobs for approximately 125 workers. Newberry Mills also is painting the mill-owned houses, installing a Parks-Cramer cleaning system in the spinning room and fluorescent lighting throughout the plant.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.—A large-scale modernization and improvement program is underway at the Douglasville Division of Glendale (S. C.) Mills, Inc., which calls for installation of 125 additional Draper looms, a new humidification system along with 35 more cards, a new card stripping system and new picker equipment. Space is being arranged inside the mill to provide for the new equipment; this calls for additional spooling and warping, a new cloth room and a supply room.

STARTEX, S. C.—A three-story addition to the print cloth plant at Startex Mill is now under construction and is expected to be completed by Nov. 1. The new brick addition will add about 15,000 square feet of floor space to the carding department. Although additional machinery will be installed, no additional workers will be required, it is reported.

REIDSVILLE, N. C. — Two new warehouses, each 100 by 100 feet, are under construction at the Edna Plant of Cone Mills Corp here. The warehouses, which will store cotton stacked seven bales high, probably will be completed early in October.

SALISBURY, N. C.—A 54 by 114 foot addition to the southeast wing of Salisbury Cotton Mill, currently under construction, will provide a 20 per cent expansion of the plant's carding departement. The single-story addition, of brick and concrete construction, will add 6,000 square feet of floor space.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—Wilson-Ledford Construction Co. of Gastonia, N. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of an addition costing about $55,000 to the

# PINS and LAGS

SINCE 1870

## A BIG MODERN PLANT
## PLUS 80 YEARS of EXPERIENCE

**It means that you can speed your production by making use of all the knowledge we have gained on needle-pointed specialties for the preparation of wool and other fibers. In all the field—no plant like this—no such rich fund of experience—no such quality. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.**

■ ■ ■

**WILLIAM CRABB & CO.**

**P. O .Box 95** **Black Mountain, N. C.**

# A. MILNE & CO.
(Established 1887)

Announce the opening of a Sales Office in
Atlanta, Ga., at 735 Spring Street, N W.
Telephone Emerson 3716
Under the Direction of Mr. Harold F. Dicks
To take care of our ever increasing business
in the South

Write for Our Tool Steel Selector

Write for Our Special Section Leaflet

WATCH OUR NEXT AD

***"America's Leading Tool Steel Specialists"***

**Come To See Us At Booth No. 2448**
**Chicago Metal Show, October 23rd-27th**

# U. S. RING TRAVELERS

*Installing new rings?*

## Let U. S. cooperate in selecting travelers

*We gladly furnish test samples*

Get the maximum benefit from your new rings, and assume easy starting by making sure you have exactly the right travelers. A U. S. man is handy to your mill wherever you are. Call him. He will appreciate the opportunity to furnish you with samples, and help in determining the most effective traveler for your rings. And remember—U. S. deliveries are really prompt!

***Prompt shipments from stock at Greenville, Providence***

*"A Style and Size for Every Textile Fibre!"*

# U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.
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HOME OFFICE & FACTORY: PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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H. R. Fisher, Concord, N. C. . . . . . . Box 83—Phone 8366
C. W. Smith, H. J. Smith, Providence . . . Box 1187—Gaspee 1-0100

Rush Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co. The addition will be used as a packing and shipping room. Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C., is the engineering firm for the project.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Operations have been resumed at the Clara Mill unit of Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp. which had been idle since April, 1949, during an extensive renovation and expansion program. More than $1,000,000 was expended in the purchase and installation of new machinery, including lap machines, drawing frames, combers, roving frames, spinning and winding machinery. Improvements to the mill building alone cost more than $100,000. The plant employs about 200 persons.

GREENEVILLE, S. C. — Woodside Mills last month placed orders with H & B American Machine Co. for about $1,000,000 worth of spinning machinery to be installed in the Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, S. C., plants. Deliveries of the new machinery, which includes both Superdraft and S-3 types, will begin the early part of next year, it is stated. Woodside also has contracted for installation of a new domestic water supply system, to cost about $30,792, for its Greenville Plant village.

CONCORD, N. C. — White-Parks Mills Co., which utilizes about 4,032 ring spindles and 29 cards in the production of coarse carded cotton knitting yarns, has been purchased by Linn Mills Co., Inc., of Landis, N. C. White-Parks, which was recently reactivated after having been idle for several months, formerly was operated jointly with Roberta Mfg. Co. and Brown Mfg. Co. of Concord. It has a main mill building of 17,500 square feet, a warehouse of 600-bale capacity and several smaller buildings.

STATESVILLE, N. C. — Abernathy Mills, Inc., a combed yarn spinning mill with about 19,000 spindles, has been leased for five years by Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. Abernathy Mills employs about 250 persons and the entire output of the plant eventually will be used by Mooresville Mills, it is reported.

MACON, GA.—The new $200,000 office building of Bibb Mfg. Co. was completed last month and has been occupied by 130 executive and clerical personnel. Space formerly occupied by office personnel in the old structure is now being used for research and experimental work.

TRION, GA.—Ten men overcame a Riegel Textile Corp. guard in the pre-dawn hours of Aug. 22, and after working for five hours burrowed through four feet of concrete into a company vault and escaped with an estimated $40,000 in cash.

RAEFORD, N. C.—Construction is expected to start soon on a new spun rayon plant here for Robbins (N. C.) Mills, Inc. The plant, which will produce men's and women's suitings, will cost an estimated three or four million dollars. Installation of machinery and equipment, which will include 40,000 spindles and 288 looms, will bring the total cost to about $7,500,000. Engineering and designing for the project was done by Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C., and construction will be by C. M. Guest & Sons of Greensboro, N. C., and Anderson, S. C.

CORNELIA, GA. — The new addition to Chicopee Mfg. Co., which will add about 40,000 square feet of floor space to the plant, is scheduled to be completed this month.

GOLDSTON, N. C.—Coldtex Development & Mfg. Corp., capitalized at $45,000, recently received a state charter to manufacture fabrics and textile products. Incorporators include Henry Goforth and Clarence Chatham of Burlington, N. C., and Robert Covington, Jr., of Danville, Va.

SPINDALE, N. C.—Northern Fabrics, Inc., has received a charter from the state to deal in textiles. Authorized capital stock is $300,000, subscribed stock $30, by Charles Reynolds, Hames Sherer and Ben Summer, all of Rutherfordton, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Two important established units of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., have been merged and will be known in the future as Stevens Mfg. Research, according to an announcement made by R. G. Emery, executive vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. The units identified in the merger are the Pilot Plant and Machinery Research, both located in Greenville. The establishment of Stevens Mfg. Research means the co-ordinating of the equipment and facili-

**16th**

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**TEXTILE**
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October 2 to 7, 1950

Textile Hall
GREENVILLE
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An unusual opportunity for textile manufacturers to see many new and interesting developments in textile machinery, equipment, accessories, materials, supplies, and parts.

ACCOMMODATIONS: A special Rooms Committee will arrange in advance for hotel and other accommodations in order that visitors may be assured of comfortable quarters while attending the Show.

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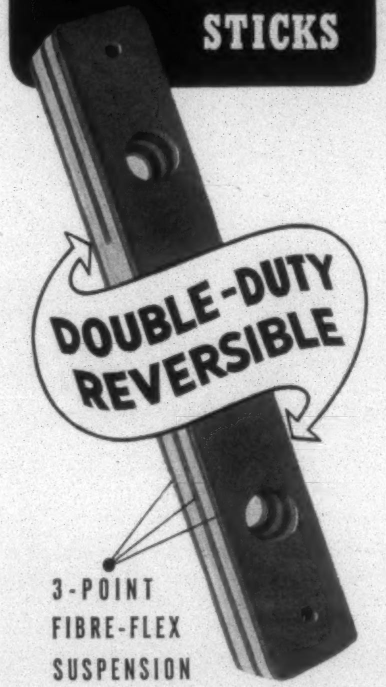
SWEEP
STICKS



The tough flexibility of vulcanized fibre combined with ski-quality hickory make the Norris Super-Stroke Sweep Stick a bear for wear—and the unique reversible feature doubles its life again! Heat and pressure bonded fibre sides and inserts guaranteed never to separate from the wood.

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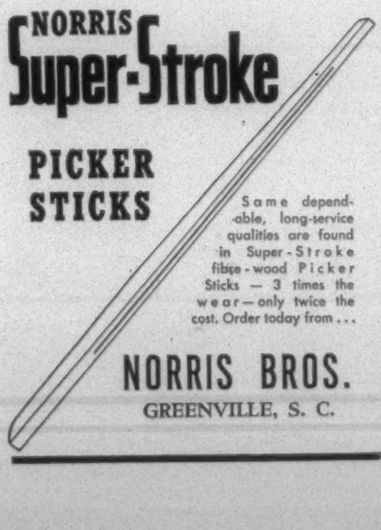

Same dependable, long-service qualities are found in Super-Stroke fibre-wood Picker Sticks — 3 times the wear—only twice the cost. Order today from . . .

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

ties for fabric and machinery development and continuance of services to all divisions of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Mr. Emery also announced that the director of Stevens Mfg. Research is A. E. Winslow, formerly director of Machinery Research. Mr. Winslow will be assisted by R. A. Field as chief textile engineer and J. A. Bradshaw, chief mechanical engineer.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—Sale of the Navy fuse plant here to J. P. Stevens & Co. was authorized Aug. 22 by the House Armed Services Committee in Washington. Stevens has the plant under lease. The proposed sale, however, must still be approved by the Senate Armed Forces Committee.

MOORESVILLE, N. C. — The annual Mooresville Mills Day and outing, held Sept. 4 in the plant's recreation park, attracted an estimated crowd of 5,000. After an address by President John F. Matheson, loyalty pins were presented to more than 300 employees with service records ranging from five to 55 years. Top honors for employee longevity went to Grover H. Holthouser, department overseer, who received a 55-year pin, and to Thomas F. Hambright of the C-5 weave room, who was presented a 50-year pin. The outing was concluded with a barbecue supper.

ROME, GA. — Veteran employees of Anchor Rome Mills, Inc., were presented service pins at a Labor Day celebration and outing held in the company ball park. President Paul A. Redmond, Jr., acted as master of ceremonies and brief talks were made by P. A. Redmond, Sr., of Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the board and Supt. L. H. Rice of the local plant. The event was concluded with a barbecue.

GREER, S. C.—Victor-Monaghan Co. recently announced plans to sell the majority of its houses in the Apalache and Victor villages here to mill employees. Occupants will be given priority. Houses in the Greer Plant village will not be offered for sale until after bathrooms are installed. This work is expected to be completed about the first of the year.

THOMPSON, GA. — Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has started work on a $2,000,000 filament yarn weaving plant here for Deering, Milliken & Co. The windowless, air conditioned, single-story structure is scheduled for completion by the end of the year.

CLINTON, S. C.—Capacity at Lydia Cotton Mills will be increased by about 30 per cent upon completion of an additional story for manufacturing. Three hundred new X2 Draper looms and 16,000 spindles will be added. Approximately 200 new employees will be added when the program is completed about Jan. 1. The additional machinery will give Lydia 1,538 looms and 67,000 spindles.

ATLANTA, GA.—Barbara Ann Yarn Mills, Inc., has been incorporated here to manufacture yarn and related products. Capital stock will consist of 500 shares of $100 par common.

CHERAW, S. C. — A $500,000 improvement program underway at Cheraw Weav-

BTM
EASY-ACTION
PICK SHAFT
ASSEMBLY

This self-contained unit including steel pick-ball and malleable pick ball cap and pick shaft boxes is longer lasting and more dependable.

Smoother action of the BTM Pick Shaft Assembly, and complete absence of distortion, are results of *machining* the ends (instead of chilling). The stronger shaft, made from a special alloy, resists breakage. Assembly as a unit assures positive alignment.

The BTM Pick Shaft Assembly is available with fittings for oil or grease lubrication. Order it as a *complete* assembly, for quicker installation.

BAHAN
TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.
GREENVILLE, S.C.

ing Mill, Inc., includes construction of a 22,000 square foot addition to the plant which, when completed, will be equipped with 132 looms.

BALFOUR, N. C.—Plans have been announced for an addition to Berkeley Mills, Inc., which will double the present productive capacity of the plant. J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, S. C., will supervise the work. Berkeley currently utilizes about 28,152 spindles and 492 looms in the production of sanitary gauze.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.—Initial production in the newly completed 3½ million dollar Textron Plant has begun. Looms, spinning frames and other auxiliary equipment are in the process of being set up and tested. The first unit of 120 looms has been put into operation. These will be increased in blocks of 120 until the full complement of 960 looms are installed in the mill. Construction work on this mill was recently completed by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., and when final installation of equipment is complete the new plant will manufacture filament rayon cloth for famous Textron products.

MCCORMICK, S. C. — Open house was observed Sept. 7 at McCormick Spinning Mills, Inc., with about 250 McCormick business and professional men and women visiting the plant on invitation from the company. Goods manufactured at the McCormick plant and associated Deering-Milliken plants were on display.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—A modernization program, including the installation of a complete air conditioning system is nearing completion at Gaffney Mfg. Co. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., is general contractor for this project which includes the bricking up of windows, the building of apparatus cooling towers and the installation of air conditioning equipment.

MCKINNEY, TEX.—Texas Textile Mills has contracted for construction of 55 houses on the mill property to accommodate additional employees. Out of production almost a year following destruction in the 1948 hurricane, the plant is now operating 24 hours a day.

COALINGA, CALIF. — Establishment of a large cotton textile plant in this area is expected soon. Identity of the concern contemplating erection of the plant has not been revealed.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Gastonia Plant of Bernside Mills (formerly Bloom Mills, Inc.) is scheduled to return to full-time operation the latter part of this month.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.—Laura Mills, new yarn mill recently organized by a group of Atlantans, has begun operations here. The new firm occupies a building of about 20,000 square feet and is producing coarse yarn up to 8s in plied.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C. — Reeves Bros., Inc., New York, revealed in its recently-issued annual report that re-equipment of its Osage Plant here for the spinning and weaving of rayon and nylon fabrics will be completed in the late Fall. More than $9,000,000 have been spent by the firm under the modernization program in the past five years. An additional $1,300,000 was spent for plant expansion by the purchase of Eagle & Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga., and Reeves Plastics, Inc., which extrudes the yarn used in Reevon, a woven plastic monofilament fabric used in automobile seat covers.

SPRAY, N. C. — A new Sipp-Eastwood magazine creel, which runs 814 ends from four-pound cones of rayon, has been installed at the rayon mill of Fieldcrest Mills. It is adapted to running nylon pirns and Celanese bobbins. The rayon mill also recently installed a new "V" creel alongside the magazine creel. A high-speed warper and motor have been mounted on a platform which runs on wheels along a sunken track in front of the two creels, enabling the one warper to be shifted from the high-speed magazine creel to the front of the "V" creel where twisted yarn is run from spools. . . . A new automatic cleaning system was put into operation last month at the firm's blanket mill. The installation covers all the frames in the cotton spinning department.

MCADENVILLE, N. C. — Stowe Mills, Inc., last month opened an $80,000 recreation center to the citizens of McAdenville. A brick structure of modified colonial design, the new center is fully equipped for recreational and civic activities.

CLARKSVILLE, GA.—United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., New York, recently purchased a site here for the construction of a building to house a rayon weaving plant.

# For The Textile Industry's Use

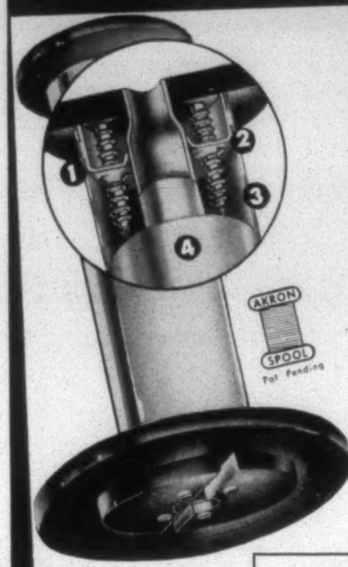
## EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

### Manufacturing Costs Cut By New Magazine Creel

According to Edward J. McBride Co., Inc., Philadelphia, initial studies of operation of its new McBride SRM magazine creel, recently installed in a leading Pennsylvania woolen manufacturing plant, has cut vania woolen manufacturing plant, show that it has cut the warping costs by more than 30 per cent and at the same time more than doubled warping speeds. It solved a number of production problems for the company. The method that it replaced, required the use of small 40-end creels for the transfer yarn onto jack spools. The jack spools were in turn placed in the yarn creel and reeled onto the beaming frame, then to the loom beam. In addition to being slower, this method caused a number of problems, including the necessity for frequent end tieing, that required time and left knots. Maximum speeds obtainable ranged from 180 to 150 yards per minute, two to three hours were required for the setup of the new pattern which was all lost time from the production view point. The use of different sizes and types of yarn packages was difficult and frequently required additional winding operations.

The new McBride magazine creel is said to permit the full run without the necessity of end tieing and with practically the elimination of down time. Speeds from 200 to 400 yards per minute are regularly obtained and it is the belief of the superintendent that

**EDGECOMB STEEL CO.** is in the process of doubling its facilities at Charlotte, N. C., the project being shown above as it will look upon completion next month. Immediate shipment is available from Edgcomb from its stock of aluminum, brass and copper, cold-finished bars, hot-rolled bars and shapes, stainless sheets and strip in all forms, and tool steels.



*The Akron*
**TWISTER SPOOL**

**with These Proven Features . . . . . .**

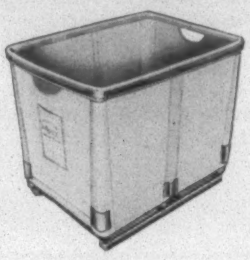
1. **WELDS**—Precision resistance welded for added strength.
2. **INVERTED RETAINER PLATE** — Gives great rigidity, holding power and inherent concentricity.
3. **SCREWS** — Special heat - treated, rust-proof screws, enables quick replacement of parts; will not shake loose.
4. **CYLINDER BARREL**—Welded, rust-proof plated steel tubing.

WATSON & DESMOND
Exclusive Southern Representatives
Box 1954, Charlotte, N. C.

THE AKRON TWISTER SPOOLS
are designed to meet the needs of modern advancements in the Textile Industry. They open the way to faster, better operation, for the mills and materials of today and tomorrow.
Every mill using Twister, Forming and Spooling spools has an immediate need for AKRON SPOOLS—engineeered to bring the textile industry up-to-date.

**AKRON SPOOL & MANUFACTURING CO.**
BOX 142 CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

**have you compared?**



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**lighter, smoother, longer lasting**

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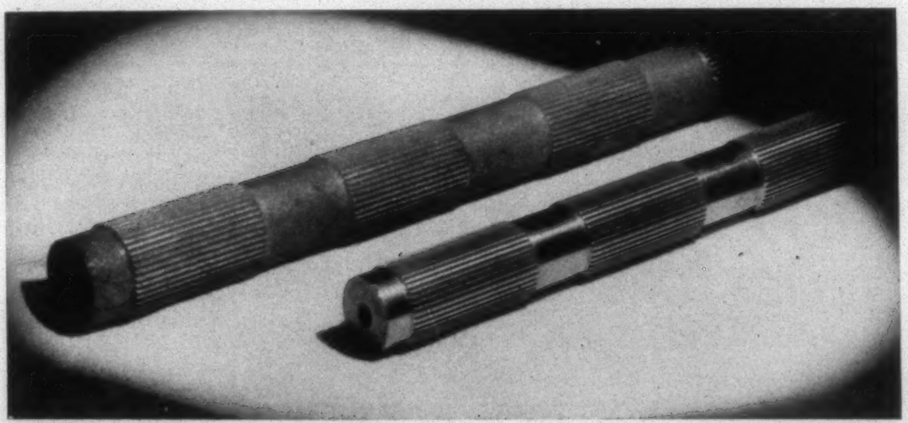
**Southern Textile Exposition**
**Greenville—Oct. 2-7**

C. R. DANIELS, INC.
121 E. Third Street
Charlotte 2, N. C.
*WRITE FOR CAT. 111-9*



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We make NEW, to your specifications, any FLUTED ROLL—Lifter Rods—Gears—Trumpets.

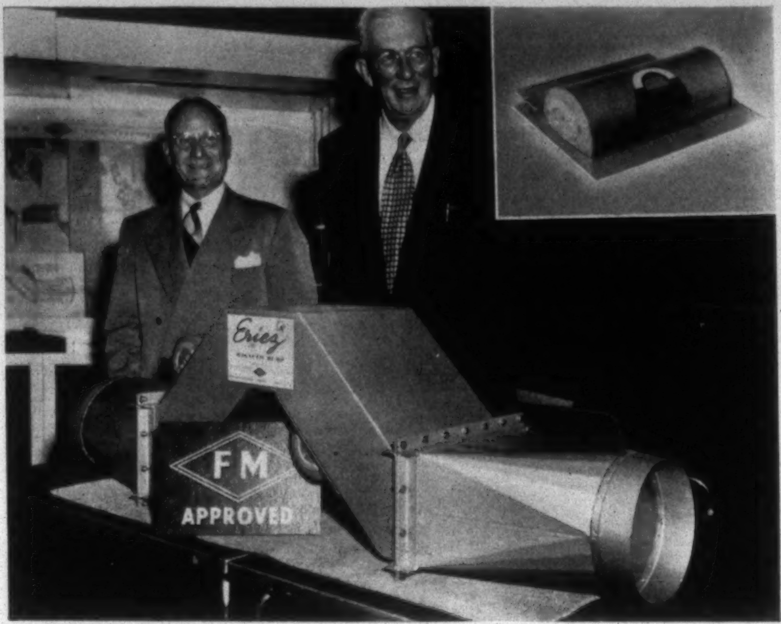
A General Mill Repair Service backed by our reputation that makes you Sure of Satisfaction when you . . . . . Phone Gastonia 5-1030 or write:

**GASTONIA ROLLER, FLYER & SPINDLE CO.**

**GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA**

speeds over twice this could be consistently obtained with lighter yarns. The magazine feature of this McBride creel is reported to permit a complete change of the new pattern on the creel, while the preceeding pattern is being run. It is further reported that a special revolving spindle helps speed the tieing of transfer tails to the new packages, thus further increasing the efficiency of this creel and permitting still faster creel changes. Almost no time is said to be lost in making a pattern change on this creel, so that it is equally satisfactory for change and frequent pattern changes, and for long runs of single pattern.

This creel incorporates a number of new features not found on the McBride SRM magazine creel announced earlier this year. New and greatly improved electro-magnetic stop motions give even faster action and require no adjustment. Ballooning space can be varied depending on the type of yarn to be run. It is possible with this creel to fit a wide variety of plant layouts without specially built creels. The double post type tension unit with the recessed hex head posts has been retained and further improved with a new and more quickly adjusted bracket.



**INSPECTING NEW TEXTILE MAGNET**—Eugene C. Gwaltney *(right)*, vice-president of Saco-Lowell Shops, discusses the new high-powered Eriez ATOMagnet Hump unit with Don Underhill, Eriez Boston representative. Each of these pneumatic line tramp iron separators has two revolutionary ATOMagnets *(inset)*. They will be installed on Saco-Lowell opening equipment.

SEPTEMBER • 1950

CARD CLOTHING NEWS
and views

WRITTEN MONTHLY BY E. A. SNAPE, JR., PRESIDENT **Benjamin Booth Company** PHILA. PA.

STRIP-O-MATIC

... An Entirely New Experience In Card Clothing!

STRIP-O-MATIC Card Clothing has literally "opened new worlds" in carding.

Users have thus expressed it after installing STRIP-O-MATIC and critically watching its operation. Naturally, they compared it with conventional card clothing, and on that basis reached the conclusion that here, truly, they were witnessing an entirely new experience in carding.

How does it represent such a difference over other clothing? For one thing, stripping is cut to a bare minimum. Which means a saving in labor, enabling the "Strip Crew" to work elsewhere. This means savings in production, too, because there is far less "down time."

And—with these savings—comes better carding!

Today, almost 200 textile plants have installed STRIP-O-MATIC. And they praise it for being *different . . . better . . . more profitable!*

How would you like to witness this new experience in carding? You can, merely by using STRIP-O-MATIC the next time you order card clothing.

Let us tell you all about this remarkable product. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention.

Sincerely,
E. A. Snape, Jr.,
E A Snape Jr
President,
**Benjamin Booth Company**
Allegheny Ave. and Janney St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Representative*
OLIVER D. LANDIS, INC.
718 Queens Road Charlotte 7, N. C.
Exclusive Sales Agent (Cotton Division) for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina

## U. S. Testing Co. Offers Booklet On Testing Terms

United States Testing Co., Inc., with main laboratories in Hoboken, N. J., announces publication of a revised edition of *Testing Terms for Better Understanding*. This information-packed booklet has been used in great quantities by textile schools, manufacturers and educational groups. The growing demand for merchandise facts and to reprint the booklet. It has also been revised to include the latest innovations in merchandise testing.

*Testing Terms for Better Understanding* lists important tests of merchandise used by the United States Testing Co. It defines textile terminology and apparatus used in specific tests. Standard and minimum specifications are given where available. Single copies and quantity copies for group use are available upon request to the Consumer Service Division of the United States Testing Co., Inc. 1425 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

## List Advantages Of New Finish For Loom Bobbins

A new finish developed by New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. of Nashua, N. H., for its NEB Precision automatic loom bobbins is designed to withstand temperatures up to 125°, chemicals used in detergents, and far more-than-ordinary hard use. Exclusive with New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co., the new finish is marketed under the name Long-Life. It will remain smooth and clear of damage far longer than conventional finishes, the firm claims, and aids in preventing warpage of bobbins, since it does not absorb moisture.

Research has shown, the firm states, that many instances of faulty weaving or transfer are erroneously laid to improper loom operation, resulting in unnecessary loom

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*Ring Travelers*

WHAT MAKES
A
SUCCESSFUL
RING TRAVELER?

Here are three outstanding qualifications:

1. Outstanding quality control in manufacture.
2. Recognized craftsmanship in manufacture.
3. Superior service at the point of actual use.

All three of these factors for success are present in the manufacture and sale of every Dary Ring Traveler.

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**THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, BOX 843, GREENVILLE, S. C.
JOHN H. O'NEILL, BOX 720, ATLANTA, GA.
JAMES H. CARVER, BOX 22, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CRAWFORD RHYMER, BOX 2261, GREENVILLE, S. C.

down-time, when in reality the cause is rough bobbins. NEB Long-Life finish, with its extra smoothness and wear-resisitance, eliminates danger of broken picks, hairy or chafed cloth and other defects caused by yarns snagging on damaged bobbins when weaving with fine count or high-denier yarns, it is claimed.

### Firm Using AC-DC Drive On Fleet Line Ranges

Riggs & Lombard, Inc., of Lowell, Mass., manufacturer of the Fleet Line of finishing equipment, reports that it is now using AC-DC drives on their continuous washer, carbonizing ranges and other range equipment. This drive gives a variable speed range and each unit in the range is kept in step with the preceding and following unit through counterweighted dance rolls, connected to rheostats. It results in close control at any speed and exceptionally smooth acceleration. Mills using this new drive report very satisfactory results, according to the manufacturers.

### New Air Diffuser Folder For Textile Installations

A new four-page folder (Bulletin 32) describes how to apply air diffusers in textile plants. Copies are available from Anemostat Corp. of America, 10 East 39th Street, New York. Folder tabulates factors governing atmospheric conditions in textile installations which are essential for manufacture, processing and preservation of goods, and for high personnel efficiency resulting from comfortable working conditions.

### Soil Suspending Agent Announced By National

Nu-Film, a new starch product that acts as a soil suspending agent and does it at a fraction of the cost of other cellulose derivatives, has been announced by National Starch Products Inc. Technical data and samples are available from National's development laboratories, 270 Madison Ave., New York City 16.

The new starch, an acid ester derivative containing sodium carboxylate and sulfonate groups, has demonstrated marked ability as a soil suspending agent when used with detergents. Whiteness retention tests on unsized cloth have shown exceptional performance of Nu-Film in preventing redeposition of dirt onto textile fibers, particularly when Nu-Film is compounded with detergents of the alkyl aryl variety.

Nu-Film also has properties of interest for the formulation of laundry starches and household liquid starches. In addition, Nu-Film is suitable for warp sizing and finishing cotton and rayon fabrics. Laboratory tests indicate that the Nu-Film size can be removed from fabrics without the use of enzymes, the firm states.

### Textile Machinery Firm Changes Hands In Georgia

Medley Mfg. Co., 400 32nd St., Columbus, Ga., has been purchased from Mrs. Wilson Williams, widow of the former

*Card Clothing That Can't Help Being Even*

**All Charlotte Card Flats *must* be exactly the same height because all flats on one assembly are top ground on the same machine at the same time, instead of being ground in the usual batches of four flats at a time. The same operation burnishes and brushes the wires for better fibre handling and freedom from burrs.**

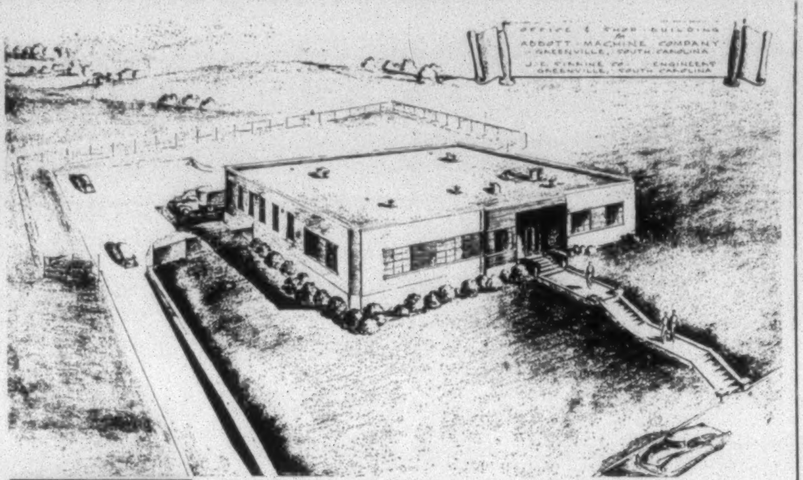
***Doffers***
***Cylinders***
***Strippers***
***Burnishers***
***Fancies***
***Top Flats Reclothed***
***Lickerins Rewound***
***Card Chains***
***Card Bearings***
***Card Tools***

***On displayed at Booth 489***
***Southern Textile Exposition***

**Charlotte Manufacturing Co.**
**Incorporated 1911**
**1300 South Mint Street**
**Charlotte 1, North Carolina**

owner and president of the company. L. H. Morrison, a manufacturer's agent and one of the buyers, announced the purchase but the price was not disclosed.

Mr. Morrison and Burrel C. Cole, vice-president of the Muscogee Motor Co., will serve as operating partners. William T. Heard, president of the motor company, will be limited partner. The company specializes in the manufacture of textile machinery.


OFFICE & SHOP BUILDING
for
ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
J. E. SIRRINE CO. ENGINEERS
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

**ABBOTT MACHINE CO., producer of automatic winders and quillers with headquarters at Wilton, N. H., will occupy its new Southern sales and service building *(sketched above)* within the next few weeks, according to L. S. Ligon, Southern manager, who is shown at *left*. The 102 x 90-foot building, located two miles from Greenville, S. C., on the Greenville-Spartanburg highway, will be devoted one-third to office space and the balance to shop, storage, research and experimental work. The Greenville office of Abbott handles the sale, erection and service of Abbott equipment not only in the Southern area but also in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Mexico. Key personnel besides Mr. Ligon are S. A. Roane, salesman; W. B. Breyard, Jr., superintendent of installation; R. P. Lange, assistant superintendent of installation; and L. S. Ligon, Jr. Approximately 25 employees will be connected with the Greenville office.**

## Akron Twister Spool Embodies Many Features

Currently being boosted by Akron Spool & Mfg. Co. of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, is the firm's twister spool, which it describes as being "engineered to bring the textile industry up-to-date." Among outstanding features claimed for the twister spool are: (1) Spool ends—hard calendered fibre or re-inforced Bakelite, smoothly finished, durable, replaceable; (2) swaged spindle sleeve—provides spindle clearance and eliminates binding; (3) welds—precision resistance welded for added strength; (4) inverted retainer plate—gives great rigidity and holding power; (5) special heat-treated, rust-proof screws hold spool assembly together, enabling quick replacement of parts, will not shake loose; (6) cylinder barrel—welded, rust-proof plated steel tubing; (7) spindle sleeve—precision construction, gives inherent static and dynamic balance reducing spindle bearing maintenance.

---

## Wood Preservative Process Lengthens Life Of Brushes

Industry demands for a cut in wooden, or flat, brush replacement costs has resulted in the development by M. W. Jenkins Sons of New Jersey of a new wood preservative process which the firm believes will save industries thousands of dollers in cut costs.

The various processes for which wooden flat brushes are employed involve the use of chemicals—acids, bases, and so on. Chemi-

A New

SPRAY-APPLICATION TECHNIQUE
for
TEXTILE PROCESS COMPOUNDS

MINOTINTS

Oil-base fugitive tints for all synthetic and natural fibers.
Identification—Lubrication—Conditioning

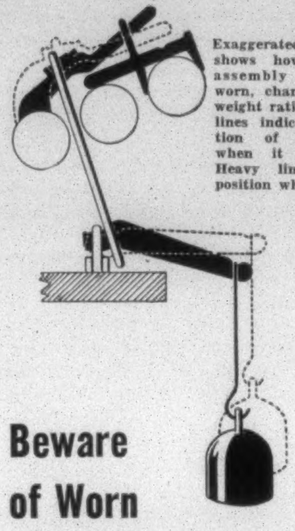
RAYON OILS SS BASE OIL
TINTINOLS MINEROL
LYNOL MEON
BRETON OILS FOR WOOL

Accurate trouble-free application of spraying oils and tints by the new pressure method which eliminates pumps and moving parts. Simplification is progress and ours is backed by 76 years' experience.

INQUIRIES INVITED

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Offices and Works ELIZABETH, N. J. Established 1874 Southern Warehouse CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Exaggerated diagram shows how saddle assembly becomes worn, changing the weight ratio. Dotted lines indicate position of assembly when it is new. Heavy lines show position when worn.

**Beware of Worn Saddle Assembly**

**IT CHANGES THE WEIGHT RATIO**

**As every spinner knows, accurate and uniform weighting of saddles is essential to uniform spinning. But accurate and uniform weighting is impossible with saddles, lever screws, levers and stirrups (the entire assembly) worn so as to prevent further adjustment.**

**Inspect your saddles at regular intervals and replace worn ones with Dixon saddles — the best you can buy.**

*"It costs so little and saves so much."*

**Dixon invites you to bring your drafting problems to the Greenville Textile Show, Booth 401.**

**DIXON**
**LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.**
*Established 1876*
**BRISTOL — RHODE ISLAND**

*Southern Sales Representatives:*
**R. E. L. HOLT, JR., & ASSOCIATES**
**P.O. Box 1474 Greensboro, N. C.**
•
**J. W. DAVIS, Mfg'rs Agent**
**P.O. Box 745 Columbus, Ga.**

cal action has practically no effect on Jenkins' Metlkor, a brush with a metal core and replaceable bristles, but sometimes warps and splits the wooden flat brushes though the bristles remain in good condition. With the co-operation of Dow Chemical Co. Jenkins conducted research experiments over a period of 16 months and finally developed a unique preservative and method of treatment that protects flat brushes from the chemicals involved, lengthening their life four times. This chemical treatment is called Lifewood.

The unusual basic properties of Lifewood protects the brush over and above the main requirements. It has a toxic effect on fungi and termites and resists stain, thereby eliminating destruction through wood decay or rot. By fully penetrating the wood, filling and sealing the porous cells, the wood repels water, resists leaching. After treatment, the brush is neither injurious to the handler nor to the product, and has no objectionable odor. The process is highly non-corrosive to metals, has maximum resistance to volatilization, and doesn't discolor wood unfavorably.

## Operations Expanded By Valley Wood Products Co.

Valley Wood Products Co. Inc., West Point, Ga., established in 1947 and since that time engaged in the manufacture of revolving and flat clearers of all types for carding and spinning, recently expanded its facilities and operations and, in addition to established lines, are now manufacturing all types of picker aprons and slats, both plain and spiked. W. H. Bagshaw Co. of Nashua, N. H., has made the firm warehouse agents for pin lags for picker and waste machines.

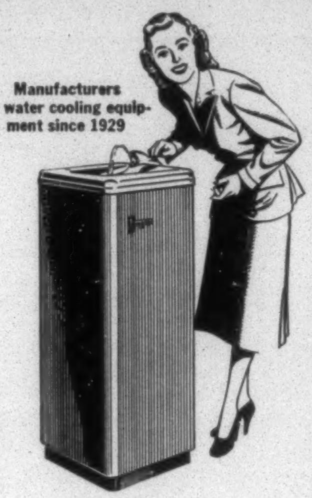
Wallis Simmons, graduate mechanical engineer of Georgia Tech, is president of the company. He is the son of Shelton Simmons of Southern Sizing Co. and a nephew of John Simmons, general manager of the Lanett (Ala.) Bleachery & Dye Works. W. Cecil Hall, with many years experience in the manufacture of textile mill supplies, is shop foreman. J. W. Davis, manufacturers' agent of Columbus, Ga., holds an interest in the company and is exclusive agent in charge of all sales.

## Hydraulic Coupling Booklet Offered By Twin Disc. Co.

A new issue of *Production Road,* featuring the latest developments in hydraulic drives, has been announced by Twin Disc Clutch Co., Racine, Wis. The history of hydraulic power transmission is briefly traced, followed by a profusely illustrated series of applications of the newest Twin Disc hydraulic drives—the Hydro-Sheave, the Hydro-Wynd, and the Model HUD disconnecting coupling. The magazine is available on request from the Twin Disc Clutch Co., Racine, Wis.

## Fischer & Porter Offer Booklet On Caustic Soda

"Economic Handling of Caustic Soda with Variable Area Meters" is a booklet offered by Fischer & Porter Co., County Line Road,



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Hatboro, Pa., dealing with the advantages of purchasing high-concentration caustic soda and diluting immediately during unloading, thus saving freight costs by shipment of less water. Special meter design, piping arrangements, dilution calculations and pump layout are also discussed in detail. Caustic uses throughout the plant are discussed, as well as meter banks for economical pumping, and control instruments used in maintaining pH are also developed. For a free copy, write Fischer & Porter Co., Dept. TB-21, Hatboro, Pa.

## Royce Chemical Offers New Enzymatic Desizer

Neozyme High Temperature, a new enzymatic desizer that meets today's demands for high-speed continuous operation, has been announced by H. C. Royce, vice-president in charge of sales, Royce Chemical Co., Carlton Hill, N. J. Neozyme High Temperature can be safely used at working temperatures up to 190° F. without fear of destroying the enzyme, the firm claims. No addition of chemicals is required to control the pH or to activate the enzyme.

## Kleenette Mfg. Co. Offers New Type Metal Sponge

Of interest to the textile plant maintenance department is the announcement by Kleenette Mfg. Co., 1269 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill., of a new type metal sponge made of a continuous ribbon of curled Monel. Soft and flexible to handle yet hard enough to withstand long wear, the new type sponge also is said to be rust and corrosion-resisting and effective where many other metallic or non-metallic cleaners might not serve.

The firm states that despite its cleansing ability, it will not dull, mar or otherwise damage the surfaces on which it is used. It is designed so that it will not splinter and injure the hands. Furthermore, its resistance to rust and corrosion and the ease with which it is cleaned will prevent the introduction of harmful metallic impurities into equipment where contamination must be avoided. Because of its springiness and flexibility, the firm adds, it permits innumerable stretchings and rinsings.

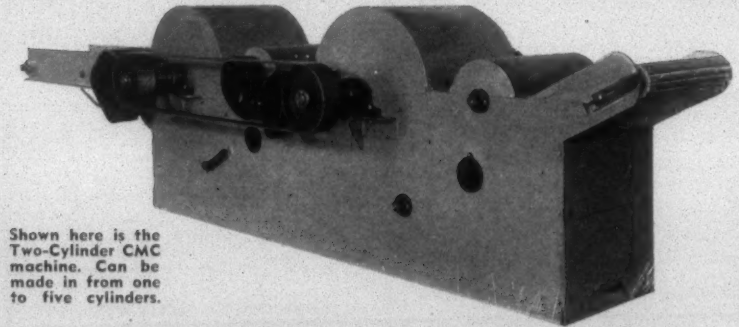
## G-E ACA Motor Available With Preset Speed Device

The General Electric ACA motor (a-c adjustable-speed) is now available with a mechanical follow-up control for achieving a fixed preset speed without the use of expensive control equipment, it was announced recently by the G-E small and medium motor divisions. According to the company's engineers, the new device enables a predetermined speed to be set manually by a knob either directly on the ACA motor or at the end of a flexible cable ten or fifteen feet away. The speed adjustment can be made while the motor is at a standstill or while it is running.

Speed control of the ACA motor, the engineers explained, is obtained by rotating brushes around the commutator. Since speed is a function of brush position, any device that will automatically bring the brushes to an adjustable predetermined position on successive starts will serve the desired purpose of establishing preset speed operation. This is now compactly and conveniently provided in the preset speed device, they said.

In operation, the new mechanism actuates a pilot motor which drives the brushes to a position corresponding to the setting

Used in over 100 mills



Shown here is the Two-Cylinder CMC machine. Can be made in from one to five cylinders.

CMC waste machine

SAFER
Uses no suction fan or waste pit, thus eliminating fire hazards.

MINIMUM FIBER DAMAGE
Controlled air pressure prevents blowback.

COMPACT
Takes up small floor space.

EASILY INSTALLED
Requires no dust pipes.

FLEXIBLE
Easily adjusted to process different length staples and synthetic waste.

ALL PARTS EASILY ACCESSIBLE

The CMC Waste Machine does a better job for you because of its important patented features. These make it safer, more versatile, and hold breakage of fibers to a minimum. We will gladly process samples of your waste and return for your inspection

Direct Factory Representatives for all Types of Pin Lagging including Waste Machine, Shoddy Picker, Carding Beater

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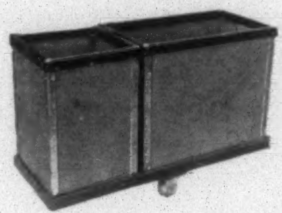
Morris Field
Charlotte, N. C.

See the Full
Line of EXCEL TRUCKS
Booth 226A
Southern Textile Exposition

Excel makes all standard textile trucks and some trucks which we have developed for special purposes . . . 24 in all. Be sure to see them at the Exposition.



Excel No. 300 Doff Truck

This popular truck has loose and tight boxes of .090 Vulcanized Fibre. Its heavy angle iron base is electrically welded throughout. Has heavy duty metal top rails. Casters are securely bolted to frame.

*Representatives:*

Mr. N. W. Eurey........Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Paul Eurey..........Lincolnton, N. C.
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.
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EXCEL
Textile Supply Co.
"Excel Trucks Excel"
LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

of the speed adjustment knob. A stop or automatic slow-down returns the brushes to the lowest speed position without disturbing the original setting. When the ACA motor is re-started, the brushes again come back to the pre-selected speed without any attention from the operator. Accelerating time is dependent upon pilot motor speed.

## Textile Chemical Firm Opens Plant In Georgia

A new plant of the Aniline - Textile Chemical Co. has been opened in Dublin, Ga. The formal opening was celebrated with open house at the company's new building, which covers around 8,000 square feet and houses offices, laboratories and warehouses. For the occasion Roland Derby, founder of the company, flew down from Lawrence, Mass., headquarters of the company, with 24 associates and they were feted during the three days they spent in Dublin.

K. D. Henry, vice-president and Southern head of the company's operations, was in charge of the entertainment and entertained the visitors with dinners, and a reception at the new plant.

The opening of the new Dublin plant comes as part of the company's expansion program. The business originated in Lawrence, Mass. in 1940 under the leadership of R. E. Derby and since that time has supplied chemical service to textile manufacturers. In Dublin the firm will maintain a laboratory, warehouse and consulting service for the benefit of customers in the solution of such textile problems as relate to chemical matters.

At the Dublin plant the company will have a constant supply of dyestuffs, chemicals, solvents, oils, detergents and Calgon. Spokesmen for the firm say the Anilene-Textile Chemical Co. has introduced many revolutionary ideas into the textile trade since its beginning ten years ago.

## New Taber Corp. Abraser Embodies Many Features

Taber Instrument Corp., North Tonawanda, N. Y., currently is distributing to the industry its Bulletin No. 5003 describing its new Model 140 Taber abraser, standard abrasion testing set. This new model, the bulletin states, incorporates the proven Taber rotary rub-wear action of dual abrading wheels, the right wheel rubs the specimen from the center outward and the left wheel rubs the specimen from the outside in toward the center so the abrading lines cross each other like the letter "x." The action is continuous throughout the 360° rotation of the specimen. The abrading action is identical with that of the Model 4010 portable abraser used and approved by scientists and research technicians in industrial and research laboratories in all parts of the world, the bulletin adds.

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"New Ideas on Plant Sanitation and Maintenance" is the title of a 16-page illustrated booklet now available without cost from the G. H. Tennant Co., 2580-A North Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESTO
Floor Finishes

DRY IN AN HOUR

MONTHS OF LASTING WEAR!

Blocking off floors to foot traffic for a day or more while refinishing your floors with slow drying materials is no longer necessary. Dolge-developed PRESTO PRIMER and PRESTO FINISH meet your urgent traffic needs by reducing floor finishing time to a minimum.

Here's all you do: Start with a coat of PRESTO PRIMER applied with lambs wool applicator, fiber mop or brush. See how quickly it penetrates into the flooring . . . how it seals each tiny crevice with its protective coating. For a satin finish, make the second coat PRESTO PRIMER too. If a high, glossy surface coat is desired, make the second coat PRESTO FINISH.

Under normal conditions, both PRESTO PRIMER and PRESTO FINISH are dry and ready for traffic within ONE HOUR after application. They beautify, protect and preserve your flooring. They mean moderately priced, long lasting and FAST floor maintenance!

Consult your Dolge Service Man regarding PRESTO, DOLCO-WAX and other high-quality floor maintenance preparations.

PRESTO
THE C. B. DOLGE CO.
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

**Metron**

**TEXTILE TACHOMETER**

**Measures Loom and Front Roll Speeds TO EXACT PICK!**

● Here is a specialized Metron Tachometer for instant, accurate readings of textile loom and front roll speeds. Full scale from 110 to 210 RPM...Measures to exact pick...No pointer vibration...No oiling required ... Long-life, simple electric operation. Furnished complete with carrying case. Write or call for full data on Metron Textile Tachometer, Type 25C.

Other Metron Tachometers in single- or multiple-range hand types; fixed types with single or multiple heads.

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Industrial, Textile, Electrical and
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## Increased Manufacturing Costs Are Cited

Recent sharp increases in manufacturing costs have more than offset savings gained through technological advances made in the cotton textile industry since the last war, the Textile Information Service reported this month. The rise in cost of raw cotton has been the primary factor affecting both retail prices and the manufacturing margins from which the mills must get their net earnings, if any, T.I.S. said.

For example, it was pointed out, the price of cotton has advanced 30 per cent in the last 12 months and recently was up to highest levels in 30 years. Although the increase in the price of unfinished gray cloth turned out by mills has advanced on the average 10.5 per cent since October, 1946, when O.P.A. ceilings were in effect, through July, 1950, latest month for which government figures have been issued, this is less than the general upswing in prices of commodities. During the October, 1946-July, 1950, period, the national cost of living index, based on retail prices of all goods and services, went up 16.1 per cent. Cotton textile wage rates in the same time advanced 25 per cent.

Official government sources were cited by Textile Information Service to show that several times during the past two years, the industry's average manufacturing margin—the difference between what a mill pays for cotton and what it receives for the cloth it makes—dwindled to a point where there was little or no room for profitable operations.

Unpredictable dips in cloth prices and soaring expenses combined to shrink the margin, which furnishes the mills the revenue to meet all costs of supplies (except cotton), wages, overhead, manufacturing costs, taxes, costs of selling, promotion and other incidentals. What is left must provide returns on investment. How this margin can narrow even though cloth prices go up was illustrated this year. From January to July, the average price of the 17 basic cotton cloth constructions reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture moved up 3.90 cents a pound from 69.07 cents to 72.97 cents. Raw cotton advanced 5.87 cents from 31.17 cents a pound in January to 37.04 cents in July. But the manufacturing margin showed a net drop of 1.97 cents a pound in July (35.93 cents) as compared with the January margin (37.90 cents), T.I.S. noted.

Another example of how downward changes in cloth prices coupled with advances in raw cotton costs had narrowed mill margins dangerously, occurred in the second quarter of 1950. In June, the average mill margin had shrunk to 31.63 cents, lowest since August, 1939, when the industry was just beginning to recover from the post-war

**PEGGED and GLUED BRISTLES Stay Put!**

**LONGER LIFE**—Spiral card brushes, refilled the Gastonia way, last from 10 to 15 years, compared with 2 or 3 years when staples are used—for STAPLES WILL NOT STAY PUT IN SOFT WOOD. Gastonia first dips the bristles and fiber in glue, then they are permanently pegged in.

**BETTER FINISH**—To prevent lint from collecting on rolls, Gastonia paints them with high-grade bobbin enamel, which dries to a hard, glossy finish. Brushes can be refilled and returned in two days. Freight is paid one way.

J. T. HARRELL, PRES. AND MGR.

**GASTONIA BRUSH COMPANY**

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recession. In June, also, the average cloth price was 65.45 a pound, or more than one-half cent a pound below the average for October, 1946, the last full month in which O.P.A. ceilings were in effect. Ceiling price average for cloth in October, 1946, was 66.03 cents and the manufacturing margin was 30.33 cents a pound.

Thus the June, 1950, margin was only 1.3 cents a pound above the margin permitted under O.P.A., at which time profits were deemed fair and reasonable. In the four years since then, costs as represented in wage rates alone have gone up some 25 per cent, not to mention the higher cotton prices and other reasons for rising manufacturing expense.

Considering the rate national income has expanded, cotton textiles are relatively cheaper today than in October, 1946, the last month O.P.A. ceilings were in effect, even though current retail prices, forced up by rising manufacturing costs, are higher in actual cents per yard now than then, the information service said. While the average price of the 17 basic cloth constructions listed by the Department of Agriculture moved up only 10.5 per cent from October of 1946, the annual rate of national income advanced 20.7 per cent, it was explained.

These official figures on cloth prices refer to gray goods turned out by the mills, T.I.S. said, adding that the mills receive an average of less than ten cents from each dollar paid for textile items at retail counters.

The cotton textile industry has spent more than one billion dollars since the war to modernize plants and improve machinery, the information agency said, but even the greater efficiency gained has been insufficient to offset in any appreciable degree the extraordinary advances in costs, or price pressures resulting from a smaller cotton crop and the general inflationary effects of heavy bidding for goods.

## August Rayon Shipments At New High

Rayon shipments in August totaling 110,500,000 pounds exceeded shipments in any previous month for a new all-time high record, according to the *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Shipments in the first eight months of 1950 amounted to 816,700,000 pounds, a gain of 42 per cent over shipments in the corresponding period of 1949. Filament yarn shipments during August totaled 82,800,000 pounds, made up of 26,500,000 pounds of viscose high tenacity yarn, 29,000,000 pounds of viscose+cupra textile yarn, and 27,300,000 pounds of acetate yarn.

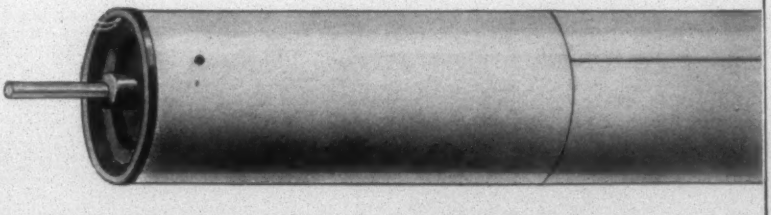
Shipments of rayon staple plus tow last month totaled 27,700,000 pounds. This figure was made up of 16,500,000 pounds of viscose and 11,200,000 pounds of acetate staple. Stocks in the hands of rayon producers at the end of August amounted to 15,500,000 pounds, composed of 7,300,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn, 4,200,000 pounds of acetate yarn, and 4,000,000 pounds of staple.

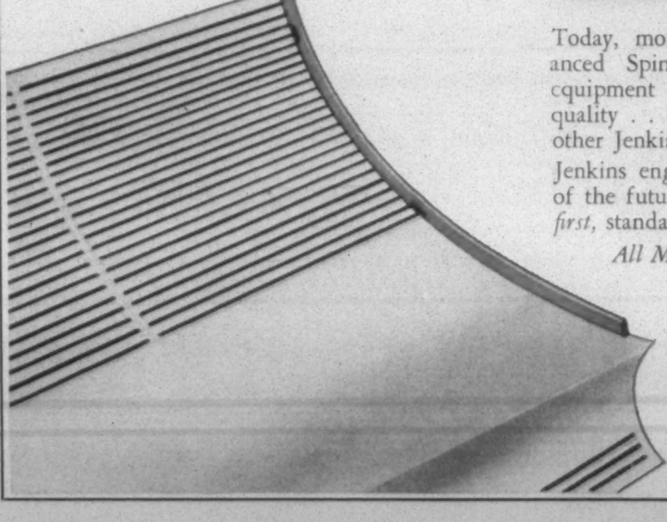
A compilation made by the *Organon* regarding inventory in the hands of weavers and producers, based on data of the United States Census Bureau, and its own surveys, shows that at the end of the second quarter of 1950 a total of 7.7 weeks' supply of viscose+cupra textile yarn was being held. This compares with a total of 7.4 weeks' supply at the end of the first quarter and 15.1 weeks' supply at the end of the second quarter of 1949. For acetate yarn, the

Jenkins Products . . .

*Engineered For Progressive Mills*

Jenkins spinning cylinders and card screens are engineered by men who for the past 38 years have pioneered *improved metal products* for textile leaders.





Today, more manufacturers are demanding Dynamically Balanced Spinning Cylinders, machined on exclusive Jenkins equipment to give smoother performance and more uniform quality . . . Card Screens with advanced-design grid bars, and other Jenkins features which insure perfect screen settings.

Jenkins engineers are now pioneering the even-better products of the future. To be sure you're getting the *newest* advantages *first,* standardize on Jenkins equipment.

*All Machined Parts Precision Made in Our Own Shop*

JENKINS
METAL SHOPS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

totals for the comparative periods were 6.4, 5.9, and 10.5 weeks' supply. For rayon staple, the total stocks held were 7.9, 6.1, and 19.2 weeks' supply.

During the first six months of 1950, a total of 36,106,000 pounds of rayon staple were imported from abroad to supplement the domestic supply. Imports in the period reached a new high level and were approximately five times as great as those in the January-June period of 1949, and 81 per cent over the first six months of 1948. The principal countries supplying the staple were France with 23 per cent, United Kingdom and Belgium 19 per cent each, and Switzerland and Norway with 11 per cent each.

United States exports of rayon products, including staple, filament yarn, fabrics and manufactured goods, declined in value during the first half of 1950, according to the *Organon*. For the third consecutive year, declines have taken place from the record-high level established in 1947. In the current half-year period, a total of $86,033,000 worth of goods were exported, a drop of 20 per cent from the corresponding period of 1949 but still 5½ times greater than the pre-war year of 1939.

During the first half of 1950, the physical volume of rayon exports totaled an estimated 54,800,000 pounds. This compares with 142,400,000 pounds for the full year 1949, when an all-time high record was established, 106,800,000 pounds in 1948, and 133,100,000 in 1947. Assuming that exports for the second half of 1950 equal those of the first half of the year 1950, the total will be eight times that of the pre-war year of 1939.

The most notable decline categorically during the first half of 1950 was in rayon and other synthetic waste and staple. Six months' 1950 exports totaled 5,092,000 pounds, 28 per cent less than the average 1949 half-year exports. Spun rayon yarn exports during the first half of 1950 amounting to 752,000 pounds were 19 per cent below those of a year ago. While the rate of acetate filament yarn exports showed a rise, declines of 23 per cent were noted in viscose tire cord and 50 per cent in viscose+cupra textile yarn.

On the basis of six months' data, important semi-manufactured categories in 1950 were well under those exported during the average 1949 half year. These included cord tire and fuel cell fabrics, which were off 14 per cent; all other woven piece goods, off 27 per cent; upholstery and drapery fabrics, off 80 per cent.

The 1950 exports of most synthetic manufactured goods, however, compared favorably with 1949. First half 1950 exports compared with 1949 total divided by two were as follows: women's nylon hosiery, plus 48 per cent; men's hosiery, plus 16 per cent; knit underwear, minus two per cent; woven underwear, plus one per cent. The important women's dress category, however, was 18 per cent under 1949.

In a compilation of poundage import and export figures for 1939-1949, and the first half of 1950, the *Organon* establishes the fact that the United States has changed from a net importer of rayon in the amount of 39,000,000 pounds in the pre-war year of 1939 to a net rayon exporter in the amount of about 119,000,000 pounds or 12 per cent of the 1949 production. By the first half of 1950, however, this export balance has declined to 1½ per cent of production, represented by only 9,000,000 pounds for the half-year or an annual rate of 18,000,000 pounds. It is noted by the *Organon* that not only has the rate of exports de-

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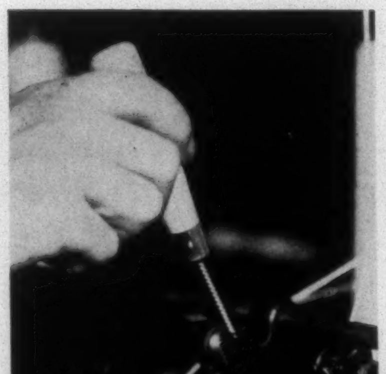
TEXTILE BRUSHES

ON DISPLAY – BOOTHS 452 - 453 (Annex)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION



**Let us show you our economical and efficient brushes, which we have developed especially for your various cleaning operations. Also, give us the opportunity to discuss with you your various brush problems for special uses.**

**ATLANTA BRUSH CO.**

**P. O. Box 1358** **Atlanta 1, Georgia**

clined but imports of rayon staple especially have increased.

The annual rate of man-made fiber consumption, as analyzed by the *Organon,* shows the 1949-1950 average United States civilian per capita use to have gained 4.7 pounds or 150 per cent compared to the four-year average figure during 1936-1940. Per capita consumption of cotton showed no change, while wool consumption was up 1.1 pounds or 39 per cent. These trends, according to the *Organon,* clearly indicate that the increased per capita consumption of man-made fibers has not been at the expense of wool and cotton.

## Mobilization Personnel Problems To Be Aired

A national conference in New York Oct. 2-4 to assess the effects of military and industrial mobilization on industrial personnel planning and administration was announced Aug. 24 by the American Management Association. Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, will address the opening session of the three-day meeting on the economic background and outlook of the present national situation. Other officials representing key federal agencies concerned with mobilization will also join executives from a wide range of business in the discussions.

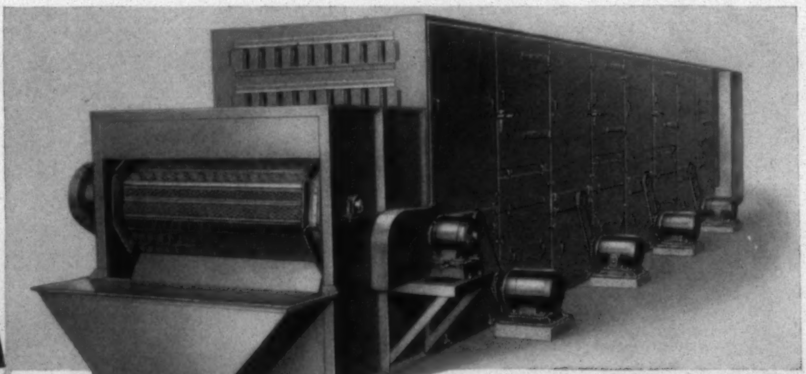
The personnel diviision of the A.M.A. is still polling its members to determine in detail the present nature of business personnel problems caused by the Korean war but the agenda for the meeting will be designed, A.M.A. said, "to alert executives to practical steps on crucial matters." Among subjects for discussion will be possible wage and salary controls, probable trends in labor demands, military leave policies, the effect on pensions of possible inflation, wage and salary levels, security precautions and employee communication on economic facts.

## E.A.L. Discontinues Cargoliner Service

Eastern Air Lines last month advised its air cargo customers that due to the present emergency resulting in the transfer of Eastern Air Lines' cargo airplanes to the Armed Services in the interest of national defense, it has become necessary for Eastern to discontinue its Cargoliner service. A letter to air cargo customers, signed by E.A.L. President Eddie Rickenbacker, states, in part:

"It is now necessary that we embargo commodities not readily adaptable to passenger airplanes and that we accept for shipment only items of type and size which permit them to be placed in the cargo bins of passenger airplanes. . . . Close co-ordination between the shipping public and our air cargo offices is of utmost importance, and will alleviate many air shipping problems. . . . Shippers who limit the size of their packages for convenience of handling and stowage in passenger ships will avoid problems in accommodation of their shipments. . . . It is recommended that all shippers by air give consideration to air parcel post and air express; any air freight accepted will be carried on a 'space available' basis only. . . . For further information on thes services, it is suggested you contact Eastern Air Lines' traffic and sales office in your community."

A considerable poundage of textile items is shipped by air annually from the Carolinas, particularly from Greenville, S. C., and High Point, N. C., areas.



**for WOOL, COTTON, RAYON and other Synthetics and LOOSE MATERIALS**

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**SARGENT'S CONTRA-FLOW Single Apron Dryer**

Employs the counter-air-flow heating principle to provide rapid, economical drying.

New, fast, completely automatic.

The material and the air drying it enter the dryer at opposite ends and travel through in opposite directions. Wet material is subjected first to wet, hot air, then progressively to dryer, cooler air, emerging DRY, at ROOM TEMPERATURE.

No heat loss . . . No overheating of dry material.

The most efficient machine ever developed for drying loose materials.

*For complete information please write for Bulletin No. 183.*

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORPORATION**
**Graniteville, Massachusetts, U.S.A.**

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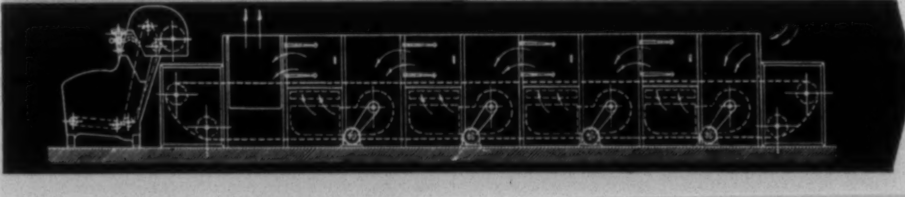

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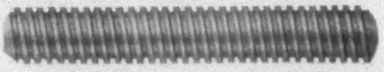

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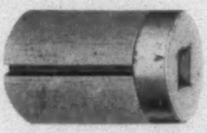

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## Gen. Grice To Address Carded Yarn Men

Among speakers slated to be heard at the fifth annual meeting of the Carded Yarn Association Oct. 26-27 at Pinehurst, N. C., are Brig. Gen. L. O. Grice, commanding officer of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot, and Frank Constangy, attorney of Atlanta, Ga. The tentative program for the event was made known recently by E. Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte, N. C., president.

The meeting will open with a directors' luncheon meeting Thursday, Oct. 26, followed by a membership meeting at which seven new directors will be elected. Officers will be named at a board session immediately after the membership meeting.

At an open session Friday morning, Oct. 27, J. Craig Smith, chairman of the board of the association and executive vice-president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., will review the year's activities. General Grice and Mr. Constangy will address the manufacturers at this session.

A luncheon for ladies in attendance is scheduled Friday at the Pinehurst Country Club and an 18-hole golf tournament will be staged Friday afternoon. Members of the Association of Cotton Yarn Distributors, of which Frank Slack of Philadelphia is president, and representatives of the service, supply and allied trades have been invited to attend the convention. The cotton yarn distributors will be hosts at a reception the evening of Oct. 26.

## Federal Production Controls Set-up Described

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced Sept. 11 the establishment of the National Production Authority to administer necessary priority, allocation, and inventory controls and other provisions of the Defense Production Act delegated to the Department of Commerce by the President. Secretary Sawyer named William Henry Harrison as administrator of the new authority.

Commenting on the speed with which N.P.A. was created within 24 hours after the President's delegation of authority, Secretary Sawyer observed, "This early action was possible because from the time the President sent his message recommending to Congress the enactment of the Defense Production Act, the staff of the Commerce Department assisted by aides from other governmental agencies having long training in these matters has been working with representatives of business groups and individuals who played an important part in the operation of W.P.B. and related agencies during World War II."

The new agency will be responsible (1) for determining

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requirements of materials needed to maintain national defense, the civilian economy, and established foreign policies of the United States; (2) for formulating and executing policies and programs by which the American economy can meet these requirements. Mr. Harrison, Secretary Sawyer pointed out, has a distinguished record of public service and industrial accomplishment. He assumed his N.P.A. responsibilities Sept. 11 and will be on leave from his post as president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. while serving as administrator.

In addition to a program division and an industry operations division, the N.P.A. will include areas devoted to the requirements of the civilian economy, small business and labor. Secretary Sawyer announced that various divisions of the Department of Commerce Office of Industry and Commerce have been transferred to N.P.A. These include Small Business; Marketing; Iron and Steel; Metals and Minerals; Rubber; Textiles and Leather; Chemicals; Forest Products; Construction; Machinery and Equipment; General Products; Motion Pictures; Foods; Petroleum; and Fuels and Energy.

Secretary Sawyer also announced plans for the establishment of an interagency advisory committee on priorities administration to advise N.P.A. on policy and program matters affecting the interests of the represented agencies. The N.P.A. administrator will serve as chairman and agencies represented on the committee will include: Department of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, State, Commerce, Labor, Atomic Energy Commission, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and E.C.A. The National Security Resources Board will serve in an observer capacity. Secretary Sawyer said that existing facilities and services of the department will be made available to N.P.A. pending further development of the organization and facilities of the new controls agency.

## S.T.A. Divisional Units Set Fall Dates

Four divisional meetings have been scheduled for the Fall of this year by the board of governors of the Southern Textile Association, which held its regular mid-year business session Aug. 19 at Charlotte, N. C. The schedule of technical gatherings for mill overseers, superintendents and managers is as follows: Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division, Oct. 14, at Draper, N. C.; South Carolina Division, Nov. 4, at Clemson, S. C.; Eastern Carolina Division, Nov. 11, at Durham, N .C.; and Piedmont Division, Dec. 2, at Charlotte.

Walter Vincent of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., is chairman of the Northern North Carolina-Virgina group, which will meet in the Draper High School building with Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., as host. J. C. Godfrey of Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., announced that his South Carolina Division will meet at the Clemson College School of Textiles, with luncheon and the Duquesne-Clemson football game following; the Eastern Carolina group, headed by J. R. Meikle of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., will have its session at the Erwin Mills Auditorium in West Durham (nearby football games that afternoon are Maryland-North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Duke-Wake Forest at Durham, with Davidson-N. C. State at Raleigh that

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night); Robert T. Stutts of Carolinian Mills, Inc., High Shoals, N. C., is temporary chairman of the Piedmont Division, which will have its first meeting in recent years the same day of the Shrine Bowl North Carolina-South Carolina high school all-star football game.

The board of governors meeting was attended by 19 elected members, officers, divisional chairmen and past presidents, and was presided over by David A. Purcell of Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., Draper, N. C., chairman. The next meeting of the board will be held Jan. 13. S. T. A. President A. Ray Marley of Erwin (N. C.) Mills, Inc., announced that the next annual convention had been scheduled for June 21-22-23, 1951, at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C. Room reservations are to be made direct with the hotel management.

## Quartermaster Association To Meet Oct. 6

The national convention of the Quartermaster Association will be held Oct. 6 at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. Prominent speakers to be heard include Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, and Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman, the Quartermaster General.

The program includes five seminars: textiles and knitted goods industry group; clothing industry group; foods and food containers group; leather and footwear industry group; metals and mechanical equipment group.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., is chairman of the textiles and knitted goods group. At this seminar a report on industrial mobilization planning will be presented by Col. Hugh Mackintosh, Q.M.C., and the textile situation in Japan will be considered by Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

## Mobilization Committee Formed By A.C.M.I.

Formation of the Cotton Textile Industry Mobilization Committee by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute was announced Aug. 10 in Charlotte, N. C., by George P. Swift, president. The purpose of the committee, according to Mr. Swift, is "to clear the way for a speedy, orderly and efficient adjustment of the operations of the American cotton textile industry to the emergency conditions resulting from the Korean conflict and the expansion of the nation's defense program."

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., formerly head of the Quartermaster Association, is chairman of the group which comprises the fol-

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lowing: T. M. Bancroft, president, Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md.; W. N. Banks, president, Grantville (Ga.) Mills; Herman Cone, president, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Malcom G. Chace Jr., president and treasurer, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Providence, R. I.; R. Dave Hall, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.; C. B. Hayes, vice-president, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; Charles C. Hertwig, president, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Joe L. Lanier, executive vice-president, West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.; Frank W. Lyman, president and treasurer, Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Co.; Ellison S. McKissick, president and treasurer, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.; Russell B. Newton, president, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; William H. Ruffin, president and treasurer, Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C.; W. A. L. Sibley, treasurer, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; J. Craig Smith, executive and vice-president, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; George P. Swift, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Swift pointed out that all of the major geographical and product divisions of the industry are represented on the committee.

"This committee," Mr. Swift declared, "stands ready and eager to assist all of the government agencies engaged in the task of mobilizing the nation to meet the grave difficulties ahead. It is available at all times for consultation and co-operation with government departments seeking advice or assistance in handling problems involving cotton textiles which, next to steel, constitute the most important military materiel.

"It is composed of outstanding cotton manufacturers who were prominent in coping with the problems of supplying the armed forces that arose during the last war. It will serve as a link between the industry and those charged with creating and directing the nation's preparedness program. It will strive to avoid the mistakes and smooth out the difficulties that have always attended the transition from a peacetime to an emergency economy."

Mr. Swift went on to explain that the committee would undertake a two-fold function. Its chief purpose will be to make certain that the armed forces obtain all of the cotton materiel they require speedily and efficiently. It will also interpret to the industry government programs and policies devised to meet the national emergency.

## Controls Put On Raw Cotton Export

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced early this month that, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, he was imposing controls on the export of raw cotton and cotton linters to all destinations except Canada. "I am taking this action," Secretary Sawyer said, "in order to permit the government to determine the magnitude of American defense requirements for cotton."

A validated export license will be required on all exports of these commodities after 11 a. m. E.D.T., Friday, Sept. 8. However, shipments which are on dock, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to Sept. 8 may be exported under the previous general license.

Shipments of cotton linters, grades 5 to 7 inclusive, which were already under export control to Group R destinations—all areas except the Western Hemisphere—will

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Roving Sticks
Sand & Take Up Roll Covering
Sweepsticks
(Rubberweld, Plyweld, Pakweld, Canvas, Hardwood)
Swells
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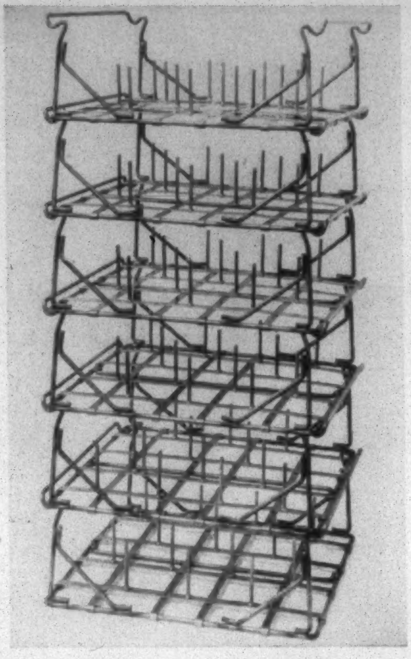

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## Dr. Reiner Celebrates 70th Birthday

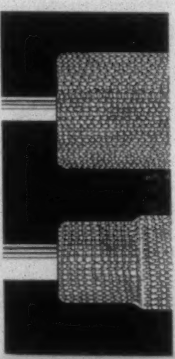
On Aug. 18, Dr. Robert Reiner, founder and president of Robert Reiner, Inc., the knitting and embroidery machine firm situated in Weehawken, N. J., celebrated his 70th birthday. Sprawled through several streets of the city just across from New York City are the shop buildings, assembly plants and offices of one of America's industrial success stories. It is just 47 years ago since Dr. Reiner set up in Weehawken his first company to serve the then infant American embroidery machine industry.

After attending the Nuertingen Seminary, Dr. Reiner turned apprentice in his native Nuertingen in Wuerttemberg, Germany in a saw and drill press mill. Broadening his experience, his next job was in Switzerland where his building talents were given their early schooling. Turned expert at the age of 20 in Plauen, Germany, he was employed as an erector's assistant on embroidery machines in the Vogtlandische Machinen Fabrik.

For the following two years, he became engaged in the installation of embroidery machines in Switzerland and Austria. During this period he turned to major installation activities and erected the first Vomag embroidery machine in this country. That was his introduction to Weehawken, since when his allegiance to the city has never wavered, and knitgoods manufacturers from all over this country and abroad come to seek newest paraphanalia to keep abreast of embroidery and knitting machine evolution.

For a time during 1903 Dr. Reiner was engaged in the erecting of embroidery machines in Switzerland for the Vogtlandische firm. On coming back to America, he sold machines he had purchased in Switzerland. As sole selling agent for the Vogtlandische Machinen Fabrik in 1904, he sold 24 embroidery machines here. And then, his business rapidly increasing, he organized the Robert Reiner Importing Co. of Weehawken. Machines were purchased outright as Dr. Reiner helped bring the embroidery industry in the United States to a rising point of efficiency.

Thereupon a concrete building was erected, containing 26,000 square feet of floor space, which now embraces over



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100,000 square feet, and is in process of experiencing sharp growing pains. There are large shops for repairing parts, assembly halls, demonstration rooms and offices.

Because of the fact that there is not yet a manufacturer of automatic shuttle embroidery machines in the United States and because of the fact that the Vogtlandische Machinen Fabrik has been destroyed during the war, Robert Reiner, Inc., is doing everything possible to keep the more than one thousand Vomag machines in the United States in the best of working order. These machines, it should be noted, were making chevrons for our armed forces during World War II, and a number of them are already doing the same thing now again. In the embroidery field, Reiner builds automats and also automatic bobbin and winding machines for embroidery and quilting machines.

In the warp knit line, the name of Reiner has become justly famous for such excellent equipment as its high-speed tricot machines, Simplex machines, raschel machines, kaylooms and a full line of all types of creels and all types of warpers and beamers. In the hosiery line, Reiner has built a fine reputation with its four-section full-fashioned Twin Knitter that is now being offered up to 66-gauge, the finest gauge equipment of its kind produced anywhere.

Other Reiner interests worthwhile to be mentioned here are the Louis Hirsch, Inc., subsidiary, which was formed in 1929 to import full-fashioned machines from abroad. This subsidiary is no longer in existence. In 1922, Dr. Reiner acquired the Ernst Boessneck Machine factory of Einsiedel, Germany, producers of full-fashioned hosiery machinery; this plant has since been dismantled by the Russians, but is now again working with a skeleton force and hopes to regain its one-time importance.

Deeply interested in any revolutionary machine processes, it was Dr. Reiner whose company first brought rotogravure machines to this country from Albert et Cie, of Frankenthal, Germany, installing the first unit at the Curtis Publishing Co. plant.

From biographies, we learn that Dr. Reiner in 1929 married Margaret Guenther of Dover, N. J., daughter of the well-known hosiery manufacturer, Paul Guenther.

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The first Austrian fully-automattic loom for weaving cotton, linen, jute, artificial fibers and mixed yarns was exhibited at the Export Fair in Dornbirn, Vorarlberg. This loom, a product of the Ruesch-Werke (Dornbirn), is a machine with which light to medium-weight goods up to 500 grams per square meter can be woven.

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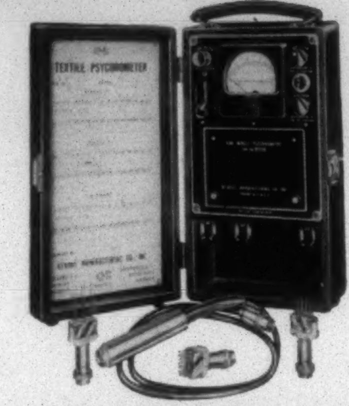

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## Increase In June Cotton Cloth Exports

United States exports of cotton cloth in June totaled 52,318,000 square yards, an increase of 3,629,000 yards, or 7.5 per cent over exports in May, the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, reported recently. Larger June shipments to the Philippine Republic, Cuba, Iran, and the Union of South Africa accounted for a large part of the increase, an analysis of Bureau of the Census statistics indicates. The June increase was partially offset by a sharp decline in exports to Indonesia.

For the first six months of 1950 U. S. cotton cloth exports amounted to 274,437,000 square yards, or 47.1 per cent below exports in the corresponding period of 1949. For the six months, greatest declines occurred in shipments to the Philippine Republic, Union of South Africa, Thailand, Belgian Congo, Iran, and Canada. During the same period, shipments to Indonesia, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua showed substantial increases.

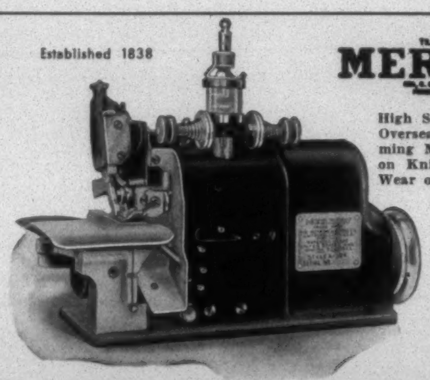
## 1951 Maid Of Cotton Contest Opens

The 1951 Maid of Cotton contest was opened Sept. 8. The young lady who is selected from one of the eighteen cotton-producing states will serve as the thirteenth representative of the American cotton industry. She will succeed Elizabeth McGee, of Spartanburg, S. C.

The winner of this annual contest will make a 50,000-mile international tour. She will be presented with an all-cotton wardrobe created for her by the nation's foremost designers. During her six-month reign, she will deliver the cotton industry's greetings to dignitaries throughuot the nation and in foreign countries. The 1951 Maid of Cotton will visit several countries never before included on the cotton tour. They will be announced as soon as plans are completed.

Any girl who is between the ages of 19 and 25, who has never been married, is at least five feet five inches tall, and who was born in a cotton-producing state many enter. Judging is based on personality, background and appearance.

Approximately 20 contestants will be selected to participate in the finals in Memphis, Tenn., in late December. They will appear before a seven-member judging committee composed of cotton industry leaders and representatives of the organizations sponsoring the Maid of Cotton tour. These include the National Cotton Council, Memphis Cotton Car-



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### Issue Nylon Technical Service Bulletin

The Nylon Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., recently distributed to the industry nylon technical service bulletin "Spinning Nylon Yarn on the Worsted System," for inclusion in the Nylon Technical Service Manual. According to the firm, the bulletin should be placed in the staple section of the manual (Sec. 11, page 2.01).

### Personnel Men Consider War Challenge

Personnel executives from over the Southeast heard talks by outstanding authorities on labor arbitration, employee recreation programs and replacement of drafted personnel at the ninth Southeastern Personnel Conference held Sept. 12-13 at Duke University, Durham, N. C. The personnel men were warned by one speaker that in the event of global war, American production records must be surpassed despite the drafting of key personnel. Personnel directors must prepare for any eventuality now, the speaker stated, by preparing lists of draftable men and training replacements from women and over-age workers. Personnel conference speakers representing the textile industry included E. R. Lehmann of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and J. L. Coker of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

### Twitchell Develops Unique Knot Crusher

A unique knot crusher, developed last year by E. W. Twitchell, Inc., Philadelphia, is now available to the rug industry in quantity, it is announced by W. Garwood Bacon, sales manager of the company's rug and electrical division. Introduced experimentally by Twitchell last Summer, the effective though simply contrived device is used to press knots into a smooth elongated splice that passes smoothly through reeds and heddles.

A boon to rug makers, the "invisible knot maker" has been in limited use in a number of rug mills since its introduction. It saved valuable man hours by eliminating costly delays brought about by big, bulky knots that refused to pass through the heddles, it is claimed. By squeezing the warp yarn knots in the nut-cracker like device developed by William S. Bradford, Twitchell production chief, the yarn regains, for all practical purposes, its original smoothness. Twitchell uses the knot crusher to press knots from its own kraftcord yarns widely used in the rug industry.

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## Cotton Broad Woven Output Is Listed

A total of 2,392 million linear yards of cotton broad woven goods (except tire cord and fabrics) was produced in the second quarter of 1950 according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is two per cent below the first quarter but 21 per cent greater than in the second quarter a year ago. Tire cord and fabric production showed an over-all increase of 15 per cent, although rayon and nylon tire cords and fabric showed a three per cent decrease. Napped fabric production increased 13 per cent from 87 million yards to 98 million yards in the second quarter. This increase is due almost entirely to the increase in production of outing flannels.

The figures in the following table are based on reports from manufacturers weaving cotton fabrics over 12 inches wide and producers of cotton, rayon, and nylon cord and fabric. Estimates have been included for companies whose second quarter reports were not received. These companies accounted for approximately 12 per cent of the 379,062 looms in place.

COMPARATIVE SUMMERY OF PRODUCTION BY CLASS OF FABRICS

| Type of goods | April, June, 1950 | Jan.-March, 1950 (revised) | April, June, 1949 | Pct. Change April-June, 1950 from— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Jan.-March, 1950 | April, June, 1949 |
| Cotton Broad Woven Goods | In thousands of linear yards | | | | |
| (except tire fabrics), total | 2,392,308 | 2,448,960 | 1,970,548 | — 2 | +21 |
| Cotton duck | 58,605 | 62,049 | 47,846 | — 6 | +22 |
| Narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium-yarn fabrics | 477,797 | 499,818 | 420,764 | — 4 | +14 |
| Print cloth yarn fabrics | 897,238 | 899,778 | 765,040 | — | +17 |
| Colored-yarn cotton goods and related fabrics | 205,728 | 216,468 | 135,848 | — 5 | +51 |
| Wide cotton fabrics | 170,027 | 173,628 | 127,979 | — 2 | +33 |
| Fine cotton goods | 284,888 | 308,592 | 238,087 | — 8 | +20 |
| Napped fabrics | 97,963 | 86,998 | 84,778 | +13 | +16 |
| Towels, towelings, and dish cloths | 95,645 | 103,449 | 71,971 | — 8 | +33 |
| Specialties and all other fabrics | 104,417 | 98,180 | 78,235 | + 6 | +33 |
| | In thousands of pounds | | | | |
| Tire Cord and Fabric, total | 126,122 | 109,547 | 113,478 | +15 | +11 |
| Cotton tire cord and fabrics | 54,646 | 36,097 | 45,836 | +51 | +19 |
| Rayon and nylon tire cords and fabrics | 71,476 | 73,450 | 67,642 | — 3 | + 6 |

## Cotton Report Indicates Short Supply

The Agriculture Department has forecast this year's cotton crop at 9,882,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This estimate is 426,000 bales less than the 10,308,000 bales forecast a month previously. It compares with 16,128,000 grown last year and with a ten-year (1939-48) average of 11,599,000 bales.

Production is down from last year largely because of the effects of a government control program designed to prevent the accumulation of a burdensome surplus. But the government had not sought such a drop. Some farmers did not plant all they were entitled to under the program. Nevertheless, reserves from past crops assure ample supplies of most grades and lengths until the new crop is harvested.

In a report accompanying the crop forecast, the Census

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Bureau said 863,633 bales of 1950-crop cotton had been ginned prior to Sept. 1 compared with 1,247,576 bales to the same date last year and 1,444,355 two years ago. The department said that except for 1945 and 1946 the current cotton acreage for harvest is the smallest since 1886.

The supply of United States cotton for the 1950-51 season has been estimated by the Agriculture Department at about 16,800,000 running bales, 4,750,000 less than in 1949-50. This supply, the department said, is about 2,000,000 bales more than the total consumption in 1949-50. The forecast for the 1950 cotton crop is 10,308,000 bales, as compared with a 1949 crop of 16,128,000. This year's crop is expected to gin out at 10,100,000 bales, the department said. It explained the 1950-51 supply estimate includes an Aug. 1 carry-over of 6,500,000 bales.

During the year ended last month, domestic mills used 8,870,000 bales. This was 14 per cent more than the season before but 12 per cent below the peak peacetime season of 1946-47.

Cotton exports in the year ended in July totaled 5,905,000 bales, which was 1,158,000 more than in 1948-49. The department said exports have not been this high since 1939-40, when 6,200,000 bales were shipped.

Cotton prices in August were at the second highest level on record for that month, the report said. This was only about 1.51 cents a pound below the all-time August high in 1920.

### Spinning Activity Reported For August

The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during August at 140.2 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis. This compared with 110.9 per cent during July this year, and 102.5 per cent during August last year.

Spinning spindles in place August 26 totaled 23,031,000, of which 20,540,000 were active consuming cotton on the last working day of the month, compared with 23,007,000 and 20,525,000 on July 29 this year and 23,407,000 and 19,747,000 a year ago.

Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for August totaled 9,711,000,000 compared with 7,284,000,000 for July this year and 8,267,000,000 last year.

Spinning spindles in place Aug. 26 included: in cotton states 18,288,000, of which 16,592,000 were active, compared with 18,256,000 and 16,580,000 on July 29 this year, and 18,270,000 and 15,976,000 a year ago, and in New England states 4,324,000 and 3,604,000 compared with 4,332,000 and 3,603,000 and 4,675,000 and 3,416,000.

Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for August included: in cotton-growing states 8,229,000,000

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compared with 6,292,000,000 for July this year and 7,120,000,000 a year ago, and in New England states 1,384,000,000 compared with 920 million and 1,048,000,000.

Cotton consumption from July 30 to Aug. 26 averaged 40,392 bales for each working day. This compared with 28,382 bales for the corresponding period a year ago and 32,134 for July.

Consumption of lint for the 12-month period through July totaled 8,869,511 bales, against 7,795,404 a year ago.

Cotton on hand on Aug. 26 included: in consuming establishments, 1,144,250 bales of lint compared with 676,397 a year ago; in public storage and at compresses, 4,568,889 bales of lint compared with 3,946,463 a year ago.

### August Carded Yarn Output Increases

Weekly rate of sales and shipments by carded cotton sales yarn mills during the five-week period ending Sept. 2 continued to exceed production even though output had been stepped up another eight per cent, the Textile Information Service reports. As a consequence, the service noted, inventories have dropped to only slightly more than a half-week's production and the backlog of unfilled orders is well in excess of any previous high recorded since Carded Yarn Association statistics were first compiled in January, 1948.

On Sept. 2 unfilled orders on spinners' books amounted to 14.45 weeks' production at the increased rate and were equal to 26.94 times the stocks on hand. This compares with a July 29 backlog equal to 13.18 weeks' output at the then prevailing rate and 9.82 times the stocks on hand. Inventories during the five-week period dropped from 106.4 per cent of one week's production to 53.6 per cent of a single week's output.

Weekly production, accelerated another eight per cent from July 29 to Sept. 2, following a 15 per cent increase in the previous four weeks, was at the highest point since October of 1949. For the week of Sept. 2, 31.1 per cent of output consisted of knitting yarn, 54.2 per cent weaving yarn, and 14.7 per cent all others; in the week ended July 29, the percentages were 30.8, 55.2 and 14.0, respectively.

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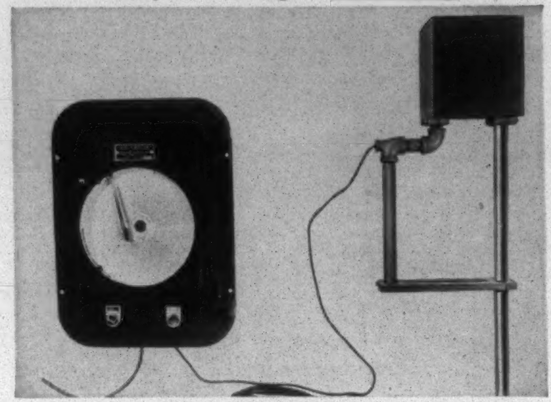

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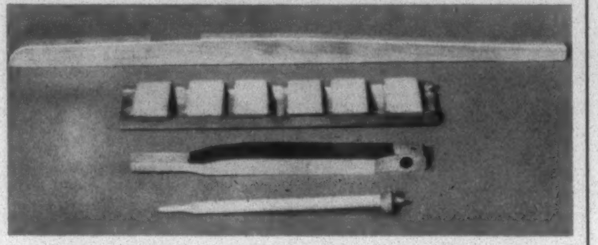

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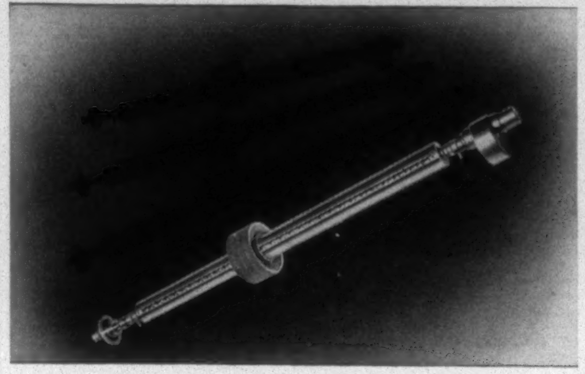

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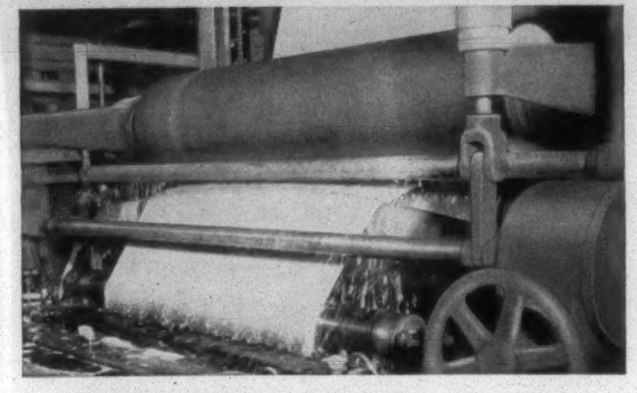

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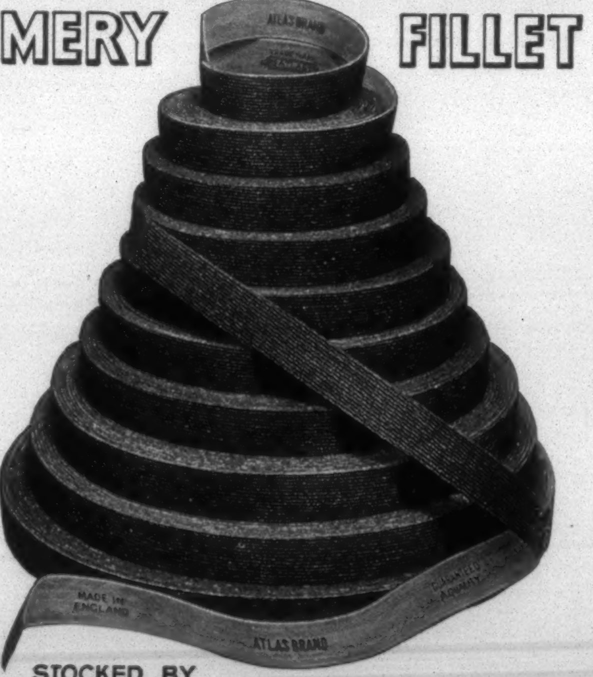

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# Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

## PERSONALS

D. C. Newman has been appointed director of sales for the dyestuffs division of the Organic Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with headquarters at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Newman, who joined the firm in 1918, had been assistant director of sales for the division since October, 1949, and prior to that was sales manager of the Southern district for a number of years. Mr. Newman succeeds A. R. Chantler, who was appointed sales advisor reporting to the departmental management. In his new position Mr. Newman will have responsibility for both foreign and domestic dyestuffs sales, as well as sale of intermediates.

Maurice Winger, Jr., has been elected secretary of American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C. He fills the vacancy created this Spring by the promotion of Gaylord Davis to vice-president.

Floyd W. Jefferson, Jr., has been elected president of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc. Floyd W. Jefferson, Sr., formerly president, and Oliver Iselin, Sr., formerly board chairman, were elected co-chairmen of the board. Charles M. McLeod was elected vice-president and executive committee chairman and Oliver Iselin, Jr., was elected first vice-president.

Dewitt E. Phillips has been promoted from assistant to overseer of finishing at the Mathews Plant of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills. P. B. Bryan is now overseer of preparation at Mathews.

Herb Worsman, formerly with Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., has left Peerless to become overseer of finishing for Cedartown (Ga.) Textiles, Inc.

R. L. Churchill has been elected vice-president of A. M. Tenney Associates, which is the sales organization marketing the entire output of cellulose acetate yarn and staple produced by Tennessee Eastman Corp. of Kingsport, Tenn. Mr. Churchill will spend considerable time at the company's New York office, but will continue to make his home in Kingsport.

William H. Beattie, president of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been named colonel for the special gifts division in the 1950 drive of the Community Chest of Greater Greenville.

Joslin Park will be the name of the new recreation center being established on the Catawba River near Rock Hill for employees of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co., in honor of Archie O. Joslin, president of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., New York City. Mr. Joslin was the first manager of the bleachery, which is a subsidiary of the Lowenstein firm.

R. M. Cushman has been elected a vice-president of Textron Inc. Mr. Cushman has been general manager of Textron's Northern mill operations located at Nashua, Suncook, and Manchester, N. H. He will continue in this capacity and in addition will be in charge of the company's tricot knitting, dyeing and finishing plants at Willimantic, Conn., and East Greenwich, R. I. Prior to joining Textron he had wide experience as plant manager and superintendent of textile mills in the South as well as in New England. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Textile Institute. Mr. Cushman will make his headquarters in Nashua, N. H.

Winston B. Strickland has been appointed Southern sales and service representative for the Hubinger Co. of Keokuk, Iowa, manufacturer of starch products from corn. A native of Linville, Ala., Mr. Strickland attended Alabama Polytechnic Institute, graduating in chemical engineering in 1931 and receiving the M.S. degree in chemistry in 1932. After graduation he worked at Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, West Point, Ga., after which he represented Stein, Hall & Co. in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He has more recently been affiliated with the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Hubinger products are sold to the textile trade in the South through Ira L. Griffin & Son, Southern agents, Charlotte, N. C., who will continue to sell the Hubinger products. Mr. Strickland will make his headquarters in the Griffin office.

Alfred C. Werner, who formerly was connected with Burlington Mills Corp. and American Viscose Corp. and until recently held the position of vice-president of Chadbourn Hosiery Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., has joined Beaunit Mills, Inc., New York City, as assistant to I. Rogosin, president.

John J. King has resigned as superintendent of the woolen department at the textile plant of Virginia Penitentiary, Richmond.

P. W. McMahon, formerly superintendent of Baxter Woolen Co. at Somersworth, N. H., has been appointed superintendent of Hardwick Woolen Mills at Cleveland, Tenn., succeeding Kenneth Doyle, resigned.

Louis V. Sutton, Jr., production manager for Whitin Machine Works at Charlotte, N. C., was married this month to Miss Jane Boyce Kennedy of that city.

## OBITUARIES

**Tom B. Bell,** 77, for 45 years village overseer at the Langdale (Ala.) Plant of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., died Sept. 2 following a heart attack. In January of this year more than 400 persons attended an appreciation night saluting Mr. Bell's long service with the Langdale Plant. He was a Shriner, Mason and a member of Woodmen of the World.

**William Roberts,** 40, superintendent of Southern Bleachery & Print Works at Taylors, S. C., was killed Sept. 2 when two excursion trains collided near Milwaukee, Wis. His son, Bill, was injured in the accident. Mr. Roberts had been connected with Southern Bleachery since his graduation from The Citadel in 1930, and had been superintendent for about six years. Surviving, in addition to his son, are his wife and father. Interment was made in Knoxville, Tenn., his former home. He was a nephew of H. R. Stephenson, president of Southern Bleachery.

## MILL NEWS

EASLEY, S. C. — A 58-foot extension is being constructed to one end of the Alice Plant of Alice Mfg. Co. Officials report that the addition will provide for rearranging of current machinery to better advantage and did not mean an expansion of the plant.

MORGANTON, N. C.—Speir Textiles, Inc., this month obtained a charter from the Secretary of State to deal in textiles. Authorized capital stock is $150,000 with $300 subscribed stock by Edwin Speir of Morganton, formerly general manager of fabric production for United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.; F. O. Yates of Asheboro, N. C., and Dr. W. Z. Bradford of Charlotte, N. C.

ROCK HILL, S. C. — Celanese Corp. of America has authorized construction of a new addition to its Celriver Plant here, to cost an estimated $2,000,000 including equipment. The structural steel framing contract has been awarded and work is expected to begin soon.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Riverside Mills has begun construction of a two-story, $43,000 addition to its plant here to provide for expansion of its wool and carpet yarns department. Clausen & Webster has the contract for the addition, which will measure 24 by 140 feet.

WINNSBORO, S. C.—New equipment is being installed at the local plant of United States Rubber Co. to double the production of Ustex high-strength cotton yarn. In an effort to fill current military needs, the Ustex department at Winnsboro is working on a seven-day, three-shift schedule. The new equipment is expected to double production capacity by November.

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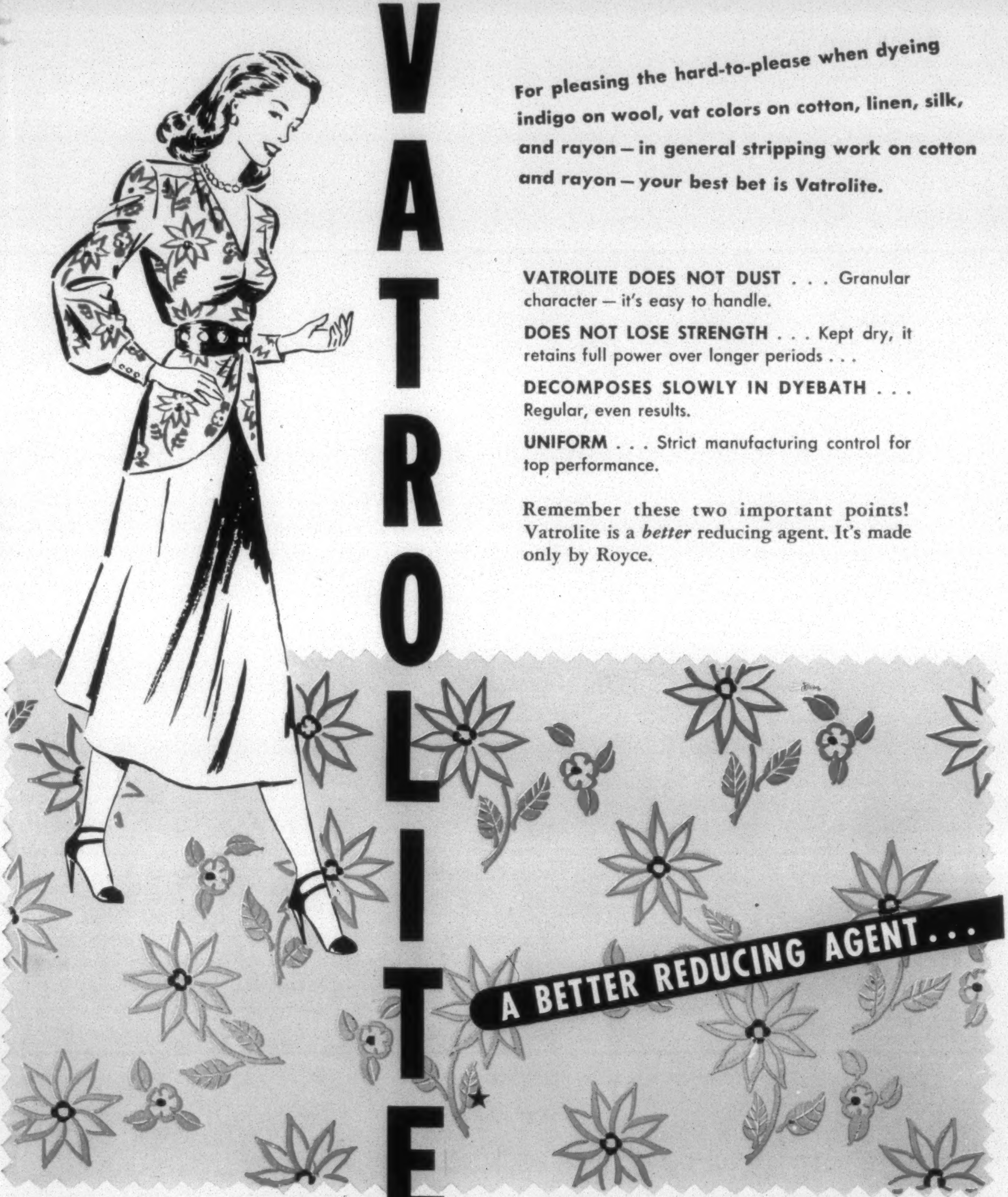

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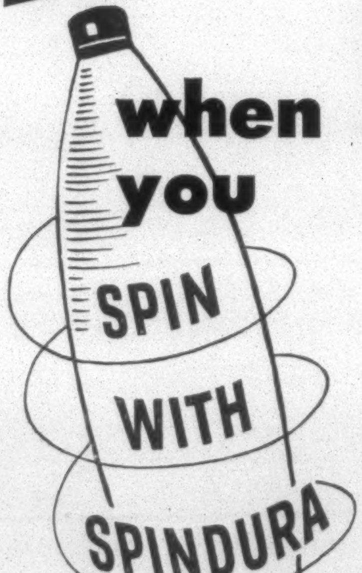

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